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Irrigation.

SUBJECT.

Assessment Report of the Pesháwar and
Nowshera Tahsils of the Pesháwar District.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

JUNE 1896, NOS. 21—8.

ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE PESHAWAR AND NOWSHERA TAHSILS OF THE
PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

File No. 11.

No 21

No. 146

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Dated LAHORE, the 22nd February 1896.

FROM

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

TO

R. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

~~I am directed to submit Mr. Dané's~~ Assessment Report of the Pesháwar and Nowshera Tahsils of the Pesháwar District, together with a copy of a Review of the Report by the Financial Commissioner. Maps accompany.

I have, &c.,

M. W. FENTON,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Financial Commissioner's Review of the Assessment Report of the Peshawar and Nowshera Tahsils.

This is the third and final Assessment Report submitted by Mr. Dane. As in the case of the Yusufzai Report, it relates to two tahsils. The arrangement is not without its disadvantages, as it is by no means an easy task to handle in one report the facts and statistics of ten assessment circles, each with its several varieties of soil, especially as the classification of soils in the Pesháwar district is less simple than is usually the case. However, it will tend to expedite matters if the assessment of the remainder of the district is now finally disposed of. The special reasons put forward by Mr. Dane for dealing with the Pesháwar and Nowshera tahsils in one report are the similarity of the physical conditions and the advantages in the way of communications, &c., which are common to both tracts. Moreover, much of the canal irrigation in Nowshera depends on the Jui Shekh and Michni-Nowshera Canals, and the system of assessment on these canals will be the same in both tahsils.

2. The tract under report comprises the portion of the Pesháwar district south of the Kábul river, together with a small area near Fort Michni and a block of estates near Nowshera north of that river. Omitting the Khwárri-Niláb circle of Nowshera, the transfer of which from Kohát has recently been sanctioned, the area of the whole tract is 993 square miles, with a population of 327,521, of which 84,935 belong to the Pesháwar city and cantonments. The Mohmands in Pesháwar and the Khattaks in Nowshera are the principal tribes. Both clans are industrious cultivators, but the Mohmands are described as a surly, discontented set, and their Tarakzai section on the Michni border as inveterate gamblers. The Khattaks are said to be a singularly healthy and fine set of men. Living as they do in a hilly and dry portion of the district, they are compelled to work for their living largely as traders and carriers and the frequent Frontier expeditions have enabled them to earn large profits in this way. Other prominent clans are the Khalíls, who divide the Bára tract in Pesháwar with the Mohmands, the Daudzais who do not cultivate much themselves, and the Muhammadzais who occupy the northern portion of Nowshera. The richer circles near the city of Pesháwar and in the canal-irrigated tract are held by miscellaneous Patháns and numerous non-Pathán tribes who are of no political importance. As regards communications, the tract is as favourably situated as any in the Province. The railway traverses it from east to west, and in the city and cantonments of Pesháwar there is a ready market in a central situation for all kinds of produce, where prices invariably rule high. There are also considerable bazárs at Nowshera, Pabbi, Akhora and Khairabad in the Nowshera tahsíl, and military and political considerations have worked to further the interests of trade.

3. The Pesháwar tahsíl comprises an area of 450 square miles, of which 214.6, or a little less than one-half is cultivated. Of the cultivated area, 70 per cent. is irrigated. The unirrigated area is quite unimportant and pays a very small proportion of the total revenue of the tahsíl. As much as 89 per cent. of the total crops are grown on irrigated soils. In the richer circles the proportion exceeds 96 per cent. This tahsíl has a higher revenue assessment than any tahsíl west of the Rávi, and including the revenue from mills, the incidence of the assessment per acre of cultivation is higher than in any other tahsíl in the Province. Tahsíl Nawashahr in the Jullundur district closely approximates it in this respect. The main features of the six assessment circles into which the tahsíl has been divided are shown in the following table:—

The situation of these three circles is shown on the map, and their main features will be further noticed in dealing with the assessments. Briefly, the Kohi Khattak circle is a hill tract with a very small cultivated area, the proprietors being largely dependent on their carrying trade for means of livelihood. The Cháhi Nahri circle is the richest in the tahsíl, and in its western portion, to which irrigation from the Michni-Nowshera Canal has recently been extended, resembles the rich circles of the Pesháwar tahsíl. The Kinára Darya circle contains 6,000 acres of Swát Canal irrigation, but otherwise is a poor tract. It derives little advantage from the river, which, as already observed, flows between high banks below Nowshera.

5. The average annual rainfall at Pesháwar is 13 inches, and at Nowshera 15½ inches. The proximity of the Cherát range gives a slightly larger rainfall to the eastern tahsíl, and it will be noticed that the greater portion of the *báráni* area of the two tahsíls is situated at the foot of the hills which form the southern boundary of the tract. The summer rains are, as a rule, deficient, but good rain often falls in the months of January, February and March. For the canal lands, and therefore for the tract as a whole, the absence of rainfall is rather an advantage than otherwise, and most of the remissions and suspensions granted during the term of the expired settlement have been necessitated by floods, which breached and interfered with irrigation works, or caused swamping in low lying areas. As is generally found in heavily irrigated tracts the climate is unhealthy, especially in the vicinity of the city of Pesháwar and between it and the Kábul river. Something is being done in the way of drainage to combat swamping and its injurious influences.

6. There are only 229 wells in the Pesháwar tahsíl, most of which belong to the Michni circle. The *cháhi* area is insignificant, amounting to only 1 per cent. of the total cultivation. In Nowshera, on the other hand, wells are of some importance and have increased in number by 556 or 46·4 per cent. since last settlement. Many of them have been constructed within recent years with the aid of *takávi* grants. There is a tendency to allow wells to be superseded by canal irrigation in the area to which the Michni-Nowshera Canal has been extended. Three-fourths of the wells are under 30 feet in depth to water. Their average cost is Rs. 250. They irrigate about 7 acres and produce on this area an average of 10 acres of crops.

7. The Swát River Canal has been fully described in the Chársadda and Yusafzai Reports. It irrigates 6,033 acres in the Nowshera tahsíl. In paragraph 49 of the report it is stated that further extension of irrigation from this source is impossible, but in paragraph 40 reference is made to a possible increase of 3,000 acres if a certain water-course is constructed.

The other canals in the tract under report are—

The private canals.

The Michni-Nowshera canal.

The Jui Shekh or Shekh-ka-Katha.

The so-called private canals are not like the private canals of the Shahpur or Mooltan districts, works constructed by large landowners primarily to irrigate their own estates. They are channels constructed under the orders of former local governors by the labour of the people and are and always have been managed by official supervision, aided by a *miráb* establishment, which is paid by a cess at a very light rate (generally less than one *aṇṇa*) per acre. In reality they differ from the inundation canals of the Southern Punjab only in requiring less official interference in their management. Sir James Lyall, in his memorandum on inundation canals, which is published in Financial Commissioner's Selections, Volume No. 34, expressed the opinion that all such works are

the joint property of Government and the irrigators. In Pesháwar they always have to be under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner in order to prevent disputes arising between the several estates to which they supply irrigation. The total area in the Pesháwar and Nowshera tahsils irrigated by these canals is 68,500 acres. This is exclusive of 16,500 acres irrigated by the Jui Shekh. In addition to the *miráb* cess fund there is a *zar-i-nágha* or fine fund into which is paid fines levied from those who fail to perform their allotted labour tasks. It is understood that contributions are made from this fund to meet deficits in the *miráb* cess fund. The arrangements connected with the latter were to be revised at settlement (Punjab Government Proceedings, Nos. 104-7 A. of August 1890). The Settlement Officer in paragraph 110 refers to a letter reporting the whole subject for orders. This has not yet reached the Financial Commissioner. The area irrigated by these canals is classed as *nahri* I or *nahri* II according to quality. There is also some *cháhi nahri* soil.

8. The Jui Shekh or Shekh-ka-Katha Canal, which, as above stated, irrigates about 16,500 acres, was constructed in the reign of Aurangzeb by Shekh Usmán, the Governor of Pesháwar. It is a Kábul River Canal and utilizes the Budhni channel of that river in the first part of its course. The irrigation map, which accompanies the report, shows the area which it commands. The greater portion of the area irrigated belongs to villages which are called in the report *hakdár* villages, but, so far as can be learned, the rights of these villages consist, not of shares in the canal or in its profits, but of preferential claims to a first supply of the water which may be available. During recent years the supply has exceeded the requirements of these villages and the surplus has been allowed to villages without such preferential claims on payment of water-rates of the same amount as have been charged on the Michni-Nowshera Canal. The proceeds of these water-rates have been credited to the *zar-i-nágha* fund referred to in the last paragraph. In respect of this sale of surplus water and the system of assessment connected therewith, the Jui Shekh differs from the other private canals of the district. Another point which makes it desirable to refer specially to this canal is its connection with the Michni-Nowshera Canal. The two canals aid and supplement each other and must be under the same management (paragraph 13), and if, as seems probable, the Provincial Canal is ultimately made over for management to the Canal Department, the Jui Shekh will have to be transferred at the same time, and the terms of transfer will need careful consideration.

A sum of Rs. 36,000 has been spent on the Jehángírabad aqueduct which carries this canal over the Bára river. This sum was provided from the *zar-i-nágha* fund alluded to above.

9. The Michni-Nowshera Canal. The Michni-Nowshera Canal. Fort Michni and has a course of 38 miles of which 23 miles are in the Pesháwar tahsíl and 15 miles in Nowshera. There is a branch $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles long. The canal owes its inception to Mr. Merk and was designed by Mr. Preston, Superintending Engineer. It has cost up to date about 4½ lakhs from Provincial funds, a certain portion of this expenditure having been incurred on repairs necessitated by the heavy floods of 1892, which occurred just after the canal had been completed and delayed its working for a year. In fact it was only in the spring of 1894 that the canal commenced to work satisfactorily, since when the area of its irrigation has continued to expand and now amounts to 20,566 acres, of which 11,148 acres are in the Pesháwar tahsíl. Most of the area in the Nowshera tahsíl and 4,000 acres of that in Pesháwar was previously either waste or unirrigated. The canal earned a net profit of 5 per cent. in 1893-94 and over 6 per cent. in 1894-95. The estimated net earnings for 1895-96 amount to 18.7 per cent. A project has been submitted for the construction of a new branch which will command about 12,000 acres, most of which is unirrigated. The system of assessment on this canal is dealt with in paragraph 16 following.

10. The Pesháwar and Nowshera tahsils of the present report are not the same areas as those dealt with in previous settlement reports, and the figures given in Part II by Mr. Dane do not

enable the Financial Commissioner to compare present with past assessments tahsíl by tahsíl. The general course of assessments, however, is indicated by the following figures :—

Tahsils.							Assessment of the Sikhs at annexa- tion.	First sum- mary set- tlement, 1850.	Major James' settlement, 1855.	Captain Hastings' 1869-76.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,22,905	2,88,740	2,28,014	2,26,974
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,667	1,29,967	1,06,425	1,06,555
Daudzai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,820	1,15,411	96,573	1,04,318
Total							6,25,394	5,34,118	4,31,012	4,37,847

It is stated that the increase obtained at Captain Hastings' settlement was 4·2 per cent only. Owing to the grant of frontier remissions and to increases made in *jágírs* there was an actual decrease in the *khálsa* revenue of the Pesháwar tahsíl. It will thus be seen that the Pesháwar tahsíl is accustomed to a heavy assessment, and though the present revenue demand may appear high, it does not approach to that levied by the Sikhs. The rich lands round the city of Pesháwar have always been well under the grasp of the governors of the district, and being held by miscellaneous tribes, or by Patháns who have lost their Pathán characteristics, little resistance was offered to the demands of the tax-gatherer. In the outlying tracts a much greater independence was maintained by the Mohmands, Khalíls and Khattaks, who were able to retire to the mountains when pressed by the Sikh or Duráni governors.

Captain Hastings' settlement was regarded by the Lieutenant-Governor as very light in Nowshera, especially in the tract irrigated by the Jui Shekh, now in Pesháwar; and in Daudzai, corresponding chiefly to the present Darya Wárpár circle, the demand was considered much below the proportion of assets fairly claimable by the State. The Financial Commissioner, Sir Robert Egerton, also considered the Bára circle assessment too low. For the above and other reasons the assessment was fixed for 20 years only. During this period, suspensions have amounted to Rs. 63,016 in Pesháwar and to Rs. 5,473 in Nowshera, and remissions to Rs. 30,835 in Pesháwar and Rs. 8,948 in Nowshera. Five-sixths of the revenue suspended in Pesháwar was suspended in the Bára circle, in which tract the remissions also were heaviest, amounting to one-third of the whole. This was due mainly to difficulties connected with the regulation of the supply of the Bára water, and it is to obviate such difficulties in the future that the project of a needle weir on the Bára river has recently been put forward. Remissions and suspensions in the other circles were, as already noted in paragraph 5, mainly due to damage arising from injury to irrigation works in periods of floods and excessive rainfall. Some Rs. 7,000 were remitted on account of hail. The amount of relief given on account of drought has been very small.

11. The average cultivated area per holding is a little over 8 acres in both tahsils. On the whole, considering the high proportion of irrigation, holdings are not unduly small. There are not many large land-owners, and the area is fairly well distributed.

Sales and mortgages are not serious in the Nowshera tahsíl, for although 15·2 per cent. of the cultivated area has been sold since last settlement, little more than one-fourth of this has gone to "new agriculturists." In Pesháwar the statistics are far from satisfactory. The area mortgaged is 16 per cent. of the cultivation and nearly half of this has gone to new agriculturists, prin-

cipally to Muhammadan Sethís of the Pesháwar city, who are ever ready to grasp any land which may be offering in the rich irrigated tracts. The area mortgaged in the Michni and Kábul Nahri circles is 21 per cent. In the former circle this alienation is due to the gambling propensities of the Tarakzai Mohmands. The area sold in the Pesháwar tahsíl is 11 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Generally there has been a great increase in alienations within recent years, and Mr. Dane regards the question as a very serious one. The cause of these alienations in Mr. Dane's opinion is not the severity of the revenue demand, but rather the steady reduction in that demand since annexation, which, by giving proprietors a larger margin of profit, has encouraged them in vicious extravagance and gambling, which the proximity of the city of Pesháwar has made all too easy.

The average price of land varies from Rs. 68 to Rs. 258 per acre in Pesháwar, this price being calculated on the gross area sold including uncultivated. In Nowshera the average varies from Rs. 21 to Rs. 67.

12. The crops principally grown are maize in the kharíf and wheat and barley in the rabi in all circles of both tahsíls. An abstract showing the percentage under each crop is given in paragraph 67 of the report. The small percentage of failures, 7·3 in Pesháwar and 8·0 in Nowshera, is noticeable, and as these failures occur chiefly on the unimportant unirrigated soils, they are really of much less importance than the figures would appear to represent. The total crops harvested per 100 acres of cultivation is as follows:—

Tahsíl Pesháwar.

Michni.	Kábul Nahri.	Darya Wárpár.	Kasba Bagráam.	Bára.	Koh Mohmand.	Tahsíl.
98·3	120·0	114·8	136·3	97·5	45·9	97·2

Tahsíl Nowshera.

Kinára Darya.	Cháhi Nahri.	Kohi Khattak	Tahsíl.
58·3	84·2	36	64·2

Except in the Kasba circle and in the unirrigated circles, the value of the kharíf, owing to the better class of staples grown, is greater than that of the rabi.

13. The area under cash rents in Nowshera amounts to only 2 per cent. of the cultivation. In Pesháwar also, except in the Kasba Bagráam circle, cash rents are not sufficiently common to serve as a reliable guide for assessment. No general cash rent estimate has therefore been prepared.

The area under kind rents is only 15 per cent. in Nowshera. In fact in this tahsíl as much as 77 per cent. of the cultivated area is in the hands of owners. In Pesháwar, on the other hand, the area so held is only 48 per cent., and the area paying rent in kind is 43 per cent.

14. In view of what is said in paragraphs 9—12 of the Government orders on the Chársadda Assessment Report and in paragraph 14 of those on the Yusafzai Report, the Financial Commissioner has not entered into any detailed examination of the methods adopted in framing the kind rents half assets estimates and the results obtained therefrom. It is in.

respect of the estimate of yield of crops per acre that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has found such a difficulty in accepting the results given by this standard. The other factors prices, areas, *batái* rates—are capable of being estimated to a fair degree of accuracy, and in the case of prices, a margin is always left in order to be on the safe side. It will be seen that in paragraph 73 of the present report Mr. Dane returns to the subject of yields of crops, and asserts that “most of the land of one class” (*i. e.*, technically soil) “in one circle is of much the same character and produces a more or less similar outturn in a given harvest.” Again he states that “rates of outturn actually assumed usually err on the side of moderation.” In both these statements, the Financial Commissioner believes Mr. Dane will be corroborated by the majority of Settlement Officers, and, on the whole, Mr. Rivaz adheres to the view expressed on this subject in connection with the Yusafzai Report.

The half assets estimates for the Pesháwar and Nowshera tahsils come to Rs. 7,26,360 and Rs. 2,25,948 as compared with the present demand of Rs. 3,71,524 and Rs. 75,036, respectively. There is every reason why the half assets estimate in Pesháwar should be very high. The rates of *batái* are higher perhaps than in any tahsil in the Province. In some cases the landlord takes a substantial sum in cash over and above half the produce, and though Mr. Dane has left out of account any such excess cash payments in calculating the Government share, the rate of half *batái*, which is almost universal in the richer circles, is applied to the produce of some of the richest land in the Province. In Nowshera the increase in cultivation and to a greater degree in irrigation accounts for the excess of the theoretical demand over the assessment now current, which admittedly is a very light one.

Assessment of the so-called private canal lands.

15. In regard to the assessment of lands irrigated from the private canals, Mr. Dane in his Preliminary Report wrote :—

“The first class is now assessed at lump wet rates differentiating between single cropped and double-cropped areas. This system is understood by the people and is simple to work, and may well be continued for the future, subject to the classification of *nakri* soils into I and II instead of *ekfasli* and *dofasli*, as explained in the chapter on soils.”

In his orders on the Preliminary Report, the Financial Commissioner, Sir F. Fryer, approved this proposal to assess such land on its merits at wet rates. The Jui Shekh has been treated as a private canal for this purpose, and it is proposed to assess the land of the *hakdár* villages in the same way. The land of villages which have no preferential claims it is proposed to put under the same system as may be approved for the Michni-Nowshera Canal, with this difference, that the proceeds of the water-rates will go to the *zar-i-nágha* fund instead of to Government. Of course it would be more to the advantage of Government if such land were assessed in the same manner as that belonging to the *hakdár* villages, and as land generally which is irrigated by private canals, *viz.*, at wet rates, and the reason for not doing so is partly the necessity for providing an income for the *zar-i-nágha* fund. To the extent that this fund is utilized for improvements and repairs on this and other private canals Government may be said to be compensated for the above loss of revenue, as it is manifestly much to the interests of Government that the private canals should be kept in a state of repair. There is, however, another reason for having water-rates rather than a fixed wet assessment in the case under consideration. These lands which receive the *surplus* water will be the first to suffer from any shortness of supply, and in view therefore of fluctuations in the quantity supplied it is not desirable to fix the revenue demand on the assumption that land recorded as irrigated at settlement will always remain so.

16. The system of assessment to be adopted in the case of lands irrigated by the Michni-Nowshera Canal is discussed in Punjab Government Proceedings (Revenue Irrigation) Nos. 3—11 A. of October 1894. The question was left for decision in

System of assessment on the Michni-Nowshera Canal.

connection with the assessment reports, sanction being given to the continuance in the meanwhile of the existing provisional arrangements. The Settlement Officer in 1894 recommended the adoption of a system of fixed wet land revenue assessments such as is in force on the private canals. The Lieutenant-Governor while pointing out the theoretical objections to any such system, the chief of which is that it involves "involuntary irrigation," expressed himself willing to adopt whatever plan commended itself as likely to be most suitable with reference to the actual circumstances of the particular case, apart from theoretical considerations. Mr. Dane, while personally still in favour of the fixed wet assessment plan, has decided to recommend the adoption of water-rates, because the people have now expressed a preference for that system. He says (paragraph 92):—

"The people, however, have been consulted as to their wishes, and though they have been told that the rates will be approximately those in force on the Bári Doáb or Chenáb Canals, and what these rates are, they state they prefer the system of assessment by crop rates, mainly because this will ensure attention being paid to the supply of water in the canal, which is of course a cogent argument in favour of the system, and, as we probably shall not be compelled to use uniform rates throughout the canal on the whole, I think, it will be best to adopt it."

This may be taken as settling the question, and Mr. Dane has proceeded with his assessment proposals on the assumption that the canal dues will be levied in the form of occupier's rates. It follows, the Financial Commissioner understands, that the Michni-Nowshera Canal, and with it the Jui Shekh (see paragraph 8 above) must be made over to the Canal Department for management, for Mr. Dane has repeatedly stated that if the canal is to be worked by the Deputy Commissioner the system of assessment must be a simple one of fixed rates.

17. The actual occupiers' rates to be adopted need not necessarily be decided in the orders on the assessment report. They will doubtless be examined in the Irrigation Department of Government. It is desirable, however, that they should be introduced with the new assessments, and the relation which the rates now proposed by Mr. Dane bear to the fixed land revenue rates needs consideration in connection with the general assessment proposals. Mr. Dane argues with justice that the rates to be adopted may be fully as high as any on the Bári Doáb or Chenáb Canal. The *shah nahri* land is everywhere excellent. The cultivators have the advantage of those on the canals just mentioned in the matter of communications and prices, while the supply of water is as good if not better. Moreover, they are already accustomed to high rates. Up to the present *shah nahri* land has been assessed at Rs. 2-8-0 per harvest including land revenue, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per annum, and in the case of cane and rice Rs. 6 per annum. Where the land revenue rate already amounted to Rs. 5, an additional charge of 8 annas per harvest was made for canal water. In order to discourage the application of canal water to well lands, the land revenue assessment of the latter has not been deducted. Nevertheless the owners of 1835 acres of *chahi* land in Nowshera have paid both assessments, amounting on the average to Rs. 7-4-0 per acre. In these circumstances the rates proposed in paragraph 79 of the report appear to be fair ones. It will be seen that crops like sugarcane, rice, gardens, tobacco and vegetables are included in classes I and II and will pay rates varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 in the Michni circle, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 in the Kasba circle, and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the other three circles. Cotton, dyes and fibres (class III) will pay from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5, and the great bulk of the crops including maize, wheat, barley and other rabi staples will pay from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per acre. The poorer kharif crops will be assessed at lower rates. The Michni circle in every case has the lowest rates and the town lands or Kasba circle the highest. For the other three circles the rates are uniform.

18. It is not proposed to fix any *nahri parts*, i.e., wet land revenue rate for lands irrigated by the Michni-Nowshera Canal. Mr. Dane proposes to assess these at *bárání* rates, except in cases in which before the introduction of canal water the lands had already some source

of irrigation which will be available should the canal fail or should the owners of such lands decline to take water from it, both of which contingencies are remote. In the Michni circle, where there is no such previous source of irrigation to fall back upon, the old *bārāni* circle rate of 8 annas is proposed; and in the Cháhi Nahri and part of the Kábul Nahri circles, where the land was previously unirrigated except for flood irrigation from torrents and surplus water from the Jui Shekh, a rate of Re 1 per acre is proposed as compared with the former *sailāba* rate of 12 annas to Re 1. In the Bára, Kasba and remainder of the Kábul Nahri circles, where other sources of irrigation are available, a rate of Rs. 2 per acre is proposed. The principle upon which a distinction is made between lands which have or have had other sources of irrigation and those previously unirrigated is not very clear, for except in the case of wells, (*vide* paragraph 19 following), alternative irrigation facilities ought to be met with alternative and not cumulative rates. The truth no doubt is that where the higher rate of Rs. 2 per acre is proposed, the land, especially in the Kasba circle, is well able to bear the assessment, which may be regarded as to some extent a *nahri parta* or tax on the additional profits derived by owners from irrigation. The Financial Commissioner thinks, therefore, that Mr. Dane's proposals under this head may be accepted.

Michni-Nowshera Canal.
Special cases.

19. The following special cases, arising in connection with assessments on this canal, require to be noticed:—

(1). When the Jui Tucker was merged in the Michni-Nowshera Canal, an arrangement was made by Mr. Merk, under which 1,000 acres in the kharíf and 400 acres in the rabi in six villages in the Michni circle are entitled to canal water and are exempt from canal rates over and above the land revenue assessment, which will be at the rates fixed for ordinary private canals. Mr. Dane proposes to set apart a definite area of 1,000 acres in selected blocks for this purpose and to allow this to be supplied with canal water in both harvests without limitation as to the amount of cultivation in either harvest. This arrangement may be approved.

(2). An area of 2,489 acres in seven villages in the Kábul Nahri circle is supplied by the Michni-Nowshera Canal through the medium of the Jui Shekh (paragraph 45) and the supply is helped by surplus water of the Jui Shekh. It is stated that the question of determining how much of this area shall pay water-rates to the Jui Shekh *zar-i-núgha* fund and how much to Government is still under consideration.

(3). In regard to wells taking canal water, Mr. Dane's proposals are as follows:—

“In the case of *cháhi* lands some special arrangement is necessary as it is especially desirable to discourage canal irrigation in the swampy tract to the north of Pabbi, and here wells to the north of the Grand Trunk Road, and wells elsewhere which have never taken canal water up to the present, should only be given water on payment of water-rates in addition to the *cháhi* assessment. Wells elsewhere, which have regularly taken water and have been entirely thrown out of use, can now be assessed at unirrigated rates with the condition that, if the canal breaks down or the water is given up and the well is again worked, the assessment can be revised at any time. The wells which have sometimes taken canal water but are still worked should be assessed in the usual way, and the difference between the dry assessment and the *cháhi* rate can be remitted when the canal water is taken.”

In this passage Mr. Dane deals with (a) existing wells, which have never taken canal water, (b) wells entirely thrown out of use, and (c) wells which are fit for use and occasionally take canal water. The proposal to charge occupiers' rates over and above the *cháhi* assessment in case (a), should canal water be taken, is in accordance with the usual custom on all the main canals of the Province. It is not clear that Mr. Dane really proposes a different rule in case (c), for in paragraph 106 he states that wells of this class in common with wells of class (a) should pay the well assessment in addition to canal rates, and in the Financial Commissioner's opinion the same rule should apply to both

classes. As regards wells which have been thrown entirely out of use, the lands formerly attached to them should, as proposed by Mr. Dane, be assessed at dry rates, but if, as the Financial Commissioner proposes, all wells at present fit for use, whether or not taking canal water, are assessed at *chāhi* rates, it will not be fair, in the case of wells at present abandoned, to re-impose a *chāhi* assessment if they are restored during the term of the new settlement.

(4) The foregoing remarks relate to extension of irrigation to well lands. In regard to the extension of irrigation from the Michni-Nowshera Canal to other lands, Mr. Dane's proposals are as follows (paragraph 80) :—

“ In the case of extension of irrigation, the assessment now imposed should be revised and fixed at these ” (paragraph 18 above) “ rates, and, if the land was unassessed, the area can be assessed at circle rates, the necessary changes being made when the first detailed record is prepared. Some condition of this sort is required to meet the case of the proposed Hazar Khāni Branch.”

These proposals are, the Financial Commissioner thinks, appropriate. The new branch above mentioned is referred to by Mr. Dane in paragraph 12 of his report as likely to command about 12,000 acres, “ most of which is land that at present is entirely unirrigated, and owing to want of proper rainfall is uncultivated save in the most favourable seasons.”

(5). It seems also necessary to provide for the case of lands irrigated from private canals and assessed as *nahri I* or *II*, which may, for any reason, exchange such private for Government canal irrigation during the term of settlement. In these cases, as the occupiers' rate in force on the Government canal will of course be charged, the land revenue *nahri* rate ought, the Financial Commissioner thinks, to be reduced to the *shah nahri* rate fixed for the circle.

20. In Tahsíl Pesháwar the irrigated area has increased since last settlement by 5,469 acres, or 6 per cent. The unirrigated area has increased by 27·6 per cent. The total increase in the cultivated area is 11 per cent. The increase in population between 1868 and 1891 amounts to 17 per cent., omitting the city and cantonment population. Prices are higher by nearly 50 per cent. than those assumed by Captain Hastings. The actual rise as compared with those ruling during the first five years of the currency of the expired settlement being 15 per cent. Communications have been improved by the introduction of the railway. Greater tranquillity and security of life is now enjoyed than before the formation of the Border Militia, while agriculture has been rendered more secure by the construction of new and improvement of existing canals. In Tahsíl Nowshera the increase in cultivation amounts to 25 per cent. The increase in the irrigated area is 16,334 acres or 128 per cent., chiefly due to the Swát River and Michni Nowshera Canals. Population has increased by 43 per cent. since 1868. This tahsíl has also shared in the general prosperity following upon improved communications, stability of prices and general tranquillity.

21. The cultivated area of the Michni circle has increased by 17 per cent., and the irrigated area by 9 per cent. Mr. Dane proposes to fix the demand at Rs. 42,067, giving an increase of Rs. 11,334 or 37 per cent. In the table on page 83 the estimate at old rates is given as Rs. 37,263, but in this estimate the 2,143 acres of *shah nahri* cultivation is rated at 8 annas only. As 1,000 acres of this is being treated for assessment purposes as *nahri I* (paragraph 19 (1) above) the old *nahri I* rate should be applied to it. If this is done, the old rates estimate, without any enhancement for rise in prices, will amount to Rs. 40,950, which is only about Rs. 1,100 below the proposed demand. Captain Hastings assessed considerably below his rates owing to the existence of the Tarakzai Mohmands (paragraph 562, Final Settlement Report). Mr. Dane practically adopts Captain Hastings' rates. The *chāhi* rate is raised by 4 annas 9 pies, the *nahri I* by 1 anna, and the average unirrigated rate comes to 9 annas as compared with Captain Hastings' rate of 8 annas. These rates are below the sanctioned rates of the Doāba circle. The proposed increase will, to a great extent, be nominal, as a large proportion of the revenue is held in *jágir* by the Mohmands, or is under frontier remission,

or assessment at favourable rates. Mr. Dane's proposals for this circle may, Mr. Rivaz thinks, be sanctioned.

22. The Darya Wárpár circle is a low lying alluvial tract much intersected by irrigation channels, with a very unhealthy climate. The principal owners are Daudzais, who in general do not cultivate themselves. The cultivated area has increased by 5 per cent. since last settlement. As much as 93 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. Only about 1·5 per cent. is *bárání*, and the remainder is *sailáb* land, nearly all of which is new, a shift in the channel of the Kábul river having enriched this circle by making available for cultivation over 1,100 acres of very good soil. Mr. Dane proposes an assessment of Rs. 82,793, remarking that he practically adheres to the old rates. The old rates on present areas give Rs. 80,781, and the difference of about Rs. 2,000 between this sum and the proposed demand is due to an enhancement of two annas in the *nahri* rate, and six annas in the *sailáb* rate. The latter enhancement is justified by the excellent character of the new *sailab*. All the various standards justify the proposed *nahri* rate. Mr. Dane's proposals give an enhancement of Rs. 17,207 or 26 per cent. This enhancement is based on (1) an increase in the *sailáb* area as above noted, (2) the transfer of about 3,000 acres of *nahri* land from class II to class I, (3) the enhancement of rates above referred to, and (4) the fact that Captain Hastings assessed about 8 per cent. below his rates.

The circle grows very rich crops, the area of cane being 9·2 per cent. The cane is of the finest quality and readily fetches Rs. 160 per acre for the standing crop. This is one of the circles in which, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, Captain Hastings' demand was much too low. Mr. Dane is preparing schemes for improving the irrigation of the circle.

The Financial Commissioner thinks that Mr. Dane's proposals for this circle are appropriate.

23. The Kábul Nahri circle is of much the same character as the preceding one, more than nine-tenths of the area being under irrigation. Within recent years the water-supply has been rendered much more secure. A good deal of the area lies close to the city of Pesháwar, and is of the nature of town lands. The proprietors, as already noted, are of non-Pathán race, and political consideration do not affect the assessment. Statistics show a falling off of 3 per cent. in the cultivated area, which is nominal only, being due to more correct measurements. The irrigated area has increased by 11 per cent. This increase is due to the Michni canal. Mr. Dane proposes to enhance the demand by Rs. 1,522, or 2 per cent. This is effected chiefly by raising the old *nahri* rate from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 4-12-0.

The Financial Commissioner thinks that the rate thus proposed is somewhat too high, and he would reduce it to Rs. 4-8-0, thus diminishing Mr. Dane's proposed assessment of this circle by Rs. 2,416, and converting his increase of Rs. 1,522 on the present demand into a decrease of Rs. 894. It must be borne in mind, however, that 6,430 acres of the land in this circle, which is classed as *shah nahri*, will have to pay water-rates in addition to the land revenue demand.

24. This small circle includes the rich lands surrounding the city of Pesháwar, and is largely occupied by orchards and gardens, the produce of which is very valuable. The assessment has always been high, as there is no reason for showing special leniency to the proprietors. There has been an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the cultivated and irrigated areas respectively. Mr. Dane proposes to fix the demand at Rs. 27,773, giving an enhancement of Rs. 1,921 or 7 per cent. on the present demand. The cash rents paid in this circle are as follows :—

Scil.	Percentage of soil area on which cash rents are paid.	Average rate of rent.			Assessment rate proposed by Settlement Officer.	Old rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Cháhi	37·8	24	3	10	10 0 0	10	0	0
Shah Nahri	1·9	25	0	0	2 0 0	...		
Nahri I	4·5	21	13	5	8 8 0	5	10	8
Gardens	3·1	35	8	0	8 8 0	10	0	0
Nahri II	9·6	11	10	0	4 0 0	3	0	0
Bárání	8·9	6	0	0	1 0 0	0	9	2

Captain Hastings assessed 12 per cent. *above* his rates, so that the entries in the last column do not represent the actual incidence of the old demand. In paragraph 90 of the report Mr. Dane proposes a further enhancement of Rs. 4,000, by raising the *nahri I* rate to Rs. 10, if the Bára weir-project, which is at present before Government, is sanctioned. This is by far the most important rate in this circle, as it will be applied to 2,690 acres out of the total cultivation of 8,863 acres. Mr. Dane's proposed assessments for this circle are not, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, too high, considering how valuable the lands are, and that nearly 40 per cent. of the *nahri I* area consists of orchards.

25. Mr. Dane describes the Bára circle as the largest, richest, and most important in the tahsil. In fact, if the Bára weir project is carried out the circle will, in Mr. Dane's opinion, be the richest in the Province, excluding town lands. This richness is due to the fertilizing deposits of the Bára river upon which two-thirds of the cultivation and 92 per cent. of the proposed revenue depend. Generally speaking Mohmands occupy the right bank and Khalils the left bank of the river, and they are supposed to have equal shares in the water. Disputes as to the distribution occasionally take place, and one of these culminated in a serious riot in 1887.

The rates used by Captain Hastings are shown in the table on page 110. His assessments were 2 per cent. *above* these. The Financial Commissioner at the time thought Captain Hastings' assessments too low, and proposed to raise them by about 16 per cent., but they were allowed by Government to remain unaltered. The irrigated area has increased by 3·81 per cent. and the total cultivation by 26 per cent, but Mr. Dane does not attach much importance to this latter increase, as it is chiefly in poor *maíra* land. Mr. Dane's proposed demand involves an increase of Rs. 1,681, or 1 per cent only, which is obtained by raising the present *nahri I* rate of Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 5-12-0, and reducing the present *bárání* and *banjar* rates. These proposals are, the Financial Commissioner considers, appropriate. The enhancement of the *nahri I* rate depends, however, on the construction of the Bára weir already mentioned. If the weir is made, Mr. Dane thinks that the *nahri II* rate should also be increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, and Mr. Rivaz agrees that, for the reasons given by Mr. Dane, this may safely be done. If, however, the weir project is not sanctioned, the *nahri I* rate will have to stand at Rs. 5-8-0 in this circle, and the *nahri II* rate at Rs. 3. The revenue depending on the construction of the weir will thus amount to about Rs. 17, 500 in this circle, and to Rs. 4,000 in the Kasba circle.

26. This is described as the poorest circle in the tahsil. Though the soil is good, the *ábi* irrigation from hill torrents is precarious. The proprietors are mainly Mohmands. The mortgaged area is small. The total cultivated area is 21,903 acres, of

which 3,770 are irrigated. There has been an increase of 28·2 per cent. in the irrigated area and of 6½ per cent. in the total cultivation. Mr. Dane proposes a demand of Rs. 21,362 giving an enhancement of Rs. 6,059, or 40 per cent. The demand on the unirrigated area as a whole comes to Rs. 6,293 as against Rs. 6,850 given by the old rates. The enhancement which is proposed comes, therefore, from the *abi* cultivation and is also due to the fact that Captain Hastings assessed 9 per cent. below his rates. Mr. Dane's proposed *abi* rate of Rs. 4 is, Mr. Rivaz thinks, somewhat high, considering the precarious nature of such cultivation in this circle, and he would reduce it to Rs. 3-12-0. This will diminish the demand proposed by Mr. Dane by Rs. 936, and the enhancement on the present revenue of this circle to 33 instead of 40 per cent.

27. This is a poor circle, inasmuch as only 19 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, and the unirrigated *bārāni* and *mairā* area is very precarious, the soil being arid and the rainfall small. Notwithstanding the fact that the circle lies along both banks of the Kibul river the area which receives *sailāb* irrigation is limited, only 5 per cent of the cultivated area being recorded in this class. The cultivators, mainly Khattaks and Muhammadzais, are industrious, and mortgages are few. The cultivated area has increased by nearly a fourth, and the irrigated area has more than doubled. The latter increase is due chiefly to the Swāt River Canal which irrigates 6,033 acres or 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. There has, however, also been an increase of 53·5 per cent. in the *chāhi* area. Mr. Dane's proposed demand of Rs. 36,347 involves an increase of Rs. 11,963, or 49 per cent. Of this increase Rs. 5,000 is due to new cultivation on the Swāt Canal, and, of the remainder, Rs. 3,050 will be deferred on protected wells. As in other circles, Mr. Dane eases off the assessment on unirrigated soils. The proposed demand lies between the demand at old rates (Rs. 35,544) and the same enhanced for rise in prices (Rs. 39,970). Mr. Dane's proposed rates for this circle are, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, appropriate, except that the *shah nahri* rate must, in accordance with the orders which have been passed regarding the assessment of the Swāt Canal cultivation in Chārsadda and Mardān, be lowered to 12 annas, of which 6 annas will be dry assessment and 6 annas *nahri parta*. This will reduce the increase to be taken in this circle by Rs. 1,508, and the enhancement on the present demand from 49 to 43 per cent. The *chāhi* rate of Rs. 3-8-0 is a considerable enhancement on the present rate, but the average well area to be assessed at *chāhi* rates is small, only about 6 acres, and Mr. Dane gives good reasons for his proposed rate.

Extensions of irrigation from the Swāt Canal in this circle should be dealt with as in Chārsadda and Mardān, namely, if any well or *sailāb* land take canal water, their assessment will remain as fixed at settlement, and they will pay the usual water-rates. If lands assessed as *bārāni* at settlement receive canal irrigation, *nahri parta* will be imposed on them when the first detailed *jamabandi* is prepared after they have received irrigation.

The orders on the Chārsadda and Mardān Reports do not distinctly specify how lands which have not been assessed to land revenue at settlement are to be treated if they are brought under cultivation with the aid of canal water during the term of the new settlement. The Financial Commissioner sees no reason why the full *shah nahri* rate of 12 annas should not be imposed on all such new cultivation which is due to the canal both in this circle and the canal circles of Chārsadda and Mardān.

28. The Chāhi Nahri circle is the richest in the tahsíl, and it contains the largest area of new irrigation of any of the circles dealt with in the present report. The unirrigated lands are mostly good and command a high price. Cultivation has increased by 23·6 per cent., and irrigation by 87 per cent. The population is of mixed Pathān origin. The circle is better served as regards communications than any other part of the district. It will derive considerable benefit from the proposed Hazār Khāni Canal. Mr. Dane's pro-

Assessment of the Kin-
ara Darya circle, Tahsíl
Nowshera.

Assessment of the Chāhi
Nahri circle, Tahsíl
Nowshera.

posed demand, Rs. 59,994, involves an increase of Rs. 16,689, or 39 per cent. on the present revenue. Of this increase quite one-half may be considered as due to new irrigation from the Michni-Nowshera Canal, and of the remainder, over Rs 5,000 is derived from the unirrigated area, chiefly in consequence of an increase of 2,213 acres in the *sailáb* area, the rate on which remains Rs. 1-8-0 as before. The most important rate is that for the *nahri I* area, which is also applied to 1,130 acres recorded as *chāhi nahri*. The rate proposed is Rs. 5, as compared with Rs. 5-12-0, in the Bára circle and Rs. 4-8-0 (as reduced by the Financial Commissioner) in the Kábul Nabri circle. Cash rents, averaging Rs. 22 per acre, are realized by Government on 56 acres of *nahri* land in this circle. The proposed rate of Rs. 5 is therefore, the Financial Commissioner thinks, not too high. The *chāhi* rate of Rs. 3-8-0 will be applied to an average area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres per well, and is suitable. Mr. Rivaz thinks that all the proposed rates for this circle may be readily accepted. Mr. Dane remarks that "the enhancement here will be easily obtained."

29. The Kohi Khattak circle is the largest in area in the two tahsils, but contains only 10,860 acres of cultivation, nearly the whole of which is unirrigated. The Khattaks earn their livelihood as carriers, and from the sale of wood and lime-burning, and the profits of the large waste area are an important asset, which must be taken into consideration in fixing the revenue demand. The existing and proposed revenue demands are as follows :—

								On culti- vation.	On waste.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,546	3,851	7,397
Proposed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,668	5,549	9,217
Increase or decrease								+122	+1,698	1,820 or 25%

The total assessment on cultivation is practically unchanged, but its distribution has been considerably modified in the direction of reducing the incidence of the demand on the poorer soils. Mr. Dane is the best judge as to the method of distribution, and his rates may be approved. The proposals for the assessment of the waste, however, involve a comparatively large increase in the demand, although the actual amount at issue is small. An account of the miscellaneous assets in this circle is given in paragraph 103 of the Report. Of these assets, it is proposed to assess the following :—

						Proposed assess- ment.
						Rs.
Grazing profits to be subject to a <i>timni</i> assessment	...	...	...	...	...	3,162
Waste assessment in respect of wood and other forest produce at 3 pies per acre	...	...	...	...	...	1,807
Assessment on 290 lime kilns	...	...	...	...	...	580
Total						5,549

Leaving out the limekiln assessment, the demand on the waste in respect of grazing profits and profits from the sale of wood amounts to about 8 pies per acre. In the Shahpur district Mr. Wilson assessed the waste in the Bhera Bár at 1 anna, and in the Shahpur Bár at 6 pies per acre. In Sharkpur the latter rate was adopted, while in the Gujranwála district the rate

varied from 1 to 2½ annas per acre. In view of the favourable situation of the Kohi Khattak circle as regards a market for its produce the proposed assessment, the incidence of which is 8 pies per acre, is moderate. It is proposed to revise the *tirni* demand quadrennially, at the time of preparation of the detailed *jamabandi*. If the quadrennial attestation takes place in all villages of the circle in the same year this arrangement would no doubt work well; but, if not, the proceedings for enumeration of cattle and revision of assessment would be always in progress in some of the villages of the circle, and harassment to the villagers and inconvenience to the district administration might result therefrom. The question should be reported separately, as also the proposal to treat the whole of the assessment on the waste as *khalsa*, in regard to which further explanation is necessary. The proposed assessment on lime kilns seems justified under the circumstances detailed in the report.

30. In paragraphs 101 and 102 of the Report, Mr. Dane deals with the Khwár-ra-Niláb circle. This tract was settled with the Kohát district and the settlement does not expire until 1901. The settlement of the Khwár-ra portion was summary. Government has recently notified that the record of rights should be revised for Niláb and prepared for Khwár-ra, but so far as the Financial Commissioner is aware, it is not the intention of Government that the assessment should be revised at present. It is true that in the case of Khwár-ra it is open to Government to assess new cultivation at any time (paragraph 25 of Report), but the measurements are not yet complete, and the Financial Commissioner thinks it will be as well to defer the revision of the demand until 1901. Nor is it possible to say now what rates should then be adopted. It is stated in paragraph 25 of the Report that the question of forest rights in Khwár-ra will be treated separately. The whole of the revenue of Niláb and the greater portion of that of Khwár-ra is held in *jágir*.

31. The new assessments in these two tahsils can come into force from the kharíf of 1895 or rabi of 1896, as Mr. Dane may find most convenient when the orders on his report reach him, and the Financial Commissioner recommends that they be sanctioned for 20 years.

32. Mr. Dane's proposals for the assessment of mills (paragraph 104) seem appropriate. The demand on this account will be raised from Rs. 8,301 to Rs. 11,718 in Pesháwar, and from Rs. 440 to Rs. 630 in Nowshera.

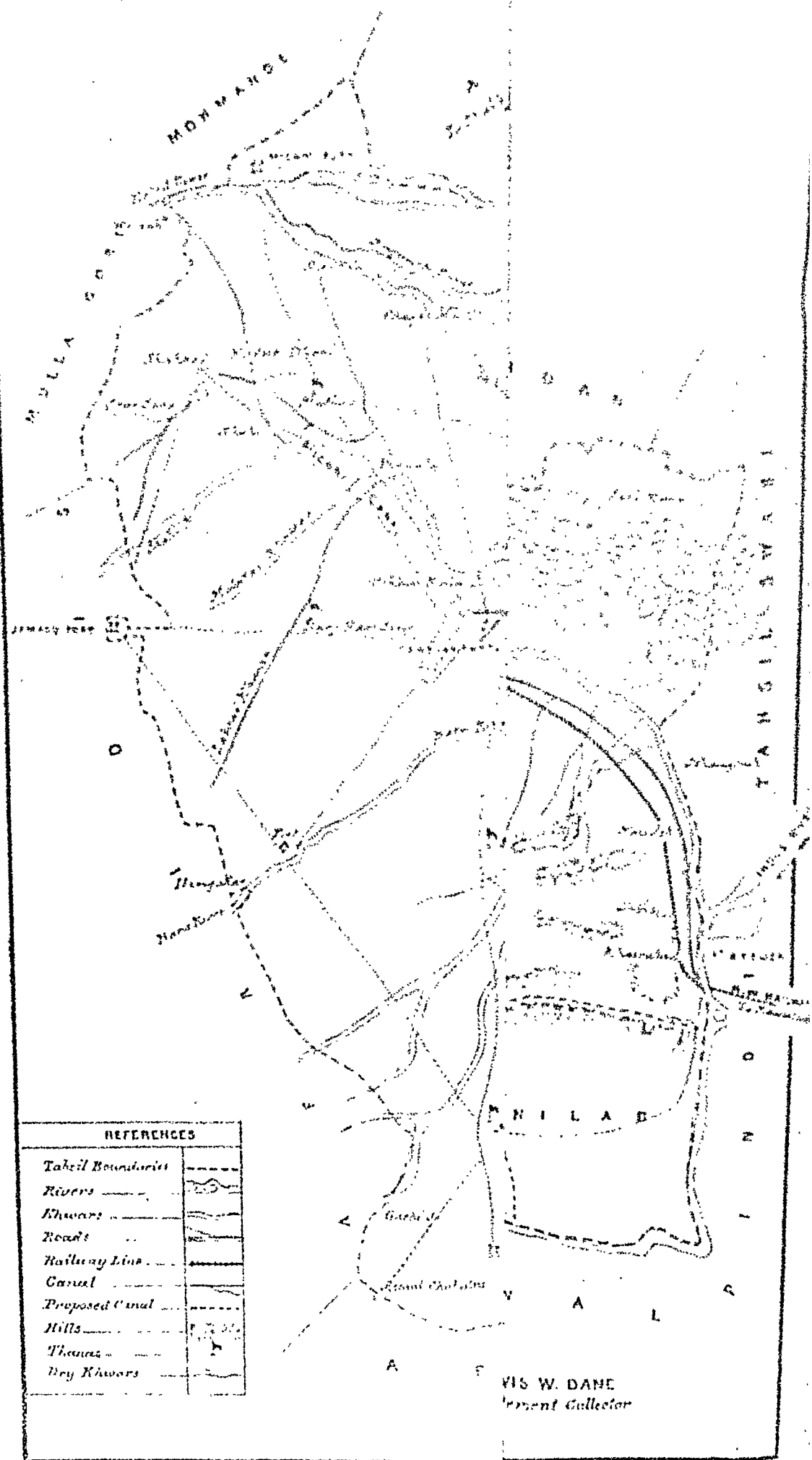
33. The proposals regarding instalments are approved by the Financial Commissioner. The remarks in paragraph 29 of the Financial Commissioner's Review of the Yusafzai Report regarding cesses apply here too. The *zaildári* arrangements have been separately reported. The *zaildárs* will, in future, be paid by deductions from the revenue the present cess being abolished.

34. Mr. Dane's excellent report is a very lengthy one, but necessarily so, as the circumstances connected with the canal irrigation and the special local features of many of the circles require to be noticed at length. For the same reason the Financial Commissioner has been unable to curtail the length of his review. This completes the reassessment work of the Pesháwar district, and Mr. Rivaz considers that Mr. Dane merits special commendation for the expeditious manner in which the operations of this important settlement have been carried through.

PARA.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
PART I.		
DESCRIPTIVE.		
SECTION I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.		
1	Dimensions and boundaries	1
2	Reasons why two tahsils have been treated together	<i>ib.</i>
3	Surface configuration	2
4	Rivers	<i>ib.</i>
5	Hill torrents	3
6	Swampages	<i>ib.</i>
7	Hills	4
8	Markets and communications	<i>ib.</i>
9	The Khwarra Nilab valley	5
SECTION II.—RAINFALL, IRRIGATION AND CLIMATE.		
10	Rainfall	9
11	Irrigation and canals	<i>ib.</i>
12	Michni-Nowshera canal	<i>ib.</i>
13	Jui Sheikh	10
14	Other private canals	<i>ib.</i>
15	Wells and other means of irrigation	11
16	Climate	<i>ib.</i>
17	Vegetation	12
SECTION III.—ASSESSMENT CIRCLES AND SOILS.		
18	Assessment circles	13
19	Soils	14
PART II.		
FISCAL HISTORY.		
20	Early history	15
21	Account of the origin of the present ethnographical constitution of the tract	<i>ib.</i>
22	State of the country just before and during the Sikh rule	<i>ib.</i>
23	Sikh demand and summary settlement of Major James	16
24	Regular settlement by Captain Hastings	21
25	Former settlement of the Khwarra Nilab circle	<i>ib.</i>
26	Changes in tahsil boundaries at regular settlement	22
27	Further changes effected at the present revision of settlement	23
28	History since the regular settlement	<i>ib.</i>
29	Changes in the khālśa demand since settlement in Nowshera	24
30	Ditto ditto in Peshāwar	25
31	Distribution of the gross assessment over heads of khālśa and assigned	26
32	Frontier remissions and ināms	<i>ib.</i>
33	Jāgirs	28
34	Working of the regular settlement	34
35	Coercive process for collection of revenue	35
36	Suspensions, remissions, and reductions of revenue	37
PART III.		
AREA AND RESOURCES.		
SECTION I.—AREAS, IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.		
37	Explanation of statistics in Statement No. I	33
38	Changes in the number of estates	41
39	Description of total and uncultivated areas in Nowshera	<i>ib.</i>
40	Ditto of cultivated area in Nowshera	42
41	Wells in Nowshera	43

PARA.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
42	Changes in the total area of Pesháwar	47
43	Description of and changes in the uncultivated area in Pesháwar	ib.
44	Changes in the total cultivated and irrigated area, Pesháwar	ib.
45	Character of the irrigated cultivation in Pesháwar	48
46	Unirrigated cultivation in Pesháwar	49
47	Wells in Pesháwar	52
48	Canals	ib.
49	Government canals	53
50	Private canals and the Sheikh-ka-Katha	54
51	Agricultural stock	56
SECTION II.—POPULATION, TENURES AND TRANSFERS.		
52	Main tribes	57
53	Increase and average density of population	58
54	Tenures	59
55	Size of holdings	ib.
56	Mortgages	60
57	Sales	62
58	Prices of land	ib.
59	Other transfers	63
SECTION III.—TENANCIES AND RENTS.		
60	Self-cultivating proprietors	64
61	Occupancy tenants and tenants paying no rent	65
62	Tenants-at-will	66
63	Cash rents in Nowshera	ib.
64	Cash rents in Pesháwar	68
65	Rents in kind	70
66	Village servants' dues	ib.
PART IV.		
CROPS.		
SECTION I.—SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION AND MAIN STAPLES GROWN.		
67	Explanation of statistics in Statements Nos. II and III and character of seasons observed	74
68	Necessity for irrigation, extent of failures, relative value of the two harvests, and dofasi cultivation	75
69	Kharif crops	76
70	Rabi crops	77
71	Orchards and vineyards	78
72	Comparison of crop statistics recorded at settlement and at present	ib.
SECTION II.—CROP EXPERIMENTS, ASSUMED RATES OF OUTTURN, PRODUCE ESTIMATE AND OTHER GUIDES TO ASSESSMENT.		
73	Crop experiments and assumed rates of outturn per acre	80
74	Produce estimate	82
75	Estimate at old revenue rates enhanced for rise in prices, &c.	ib.
76	Soil rates used in the bachh at last settlement	87
PART V.		
ASSESSMENTS.		
77	Review of reasons for an enhancement in both tahsils	90
78	Assessment of the Michni-Nowshera canal: arguments for and against a fixed wet rate	92
79	Differential crop rates suggested	95
80	Fixed land revenue on Michni canal lands	97
81	Revenue rates proposed if a lump wet assessment is adopted on Michni canal lands	98
82	Comparison of financial results of the two systems and net profits on the canal...	99
83	Character of the Michni circle	ib.
84	Rates for Koh Dáman Michni	101
85	Characteristics of Darya Wárpár circle	103
86	Rates for Darya Wárpár	ib.

PARA.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
87	Characteristics of Kābul Nahri circle	104
88	Rates for Kābul Nahri	105
89	Characteristics of Kasba Bagrām	107
90	Rates for Kasba Bagrām	ib.
91	Characteristics of the Bara circle	108
92	Rates for Bara circle	110
93	Characteristics of Koh Dāman Mohmand circle	111
94	Rates for Koh Dāman Mohmand circle	112
95	Characteristics of Kināra Darya circle	113
96	Rates for Kināra Darya	114
97	Characteristics of Chāhi Nahri circle	116
98	Rates for Chāhi Nahri circle	117
99	Characteristics of Kohi Khattak circle	ib.
100	Rates for Kohi Khattak	118
101	Chief characteristics of Khwarra and Nilab circle	119
102	Rates for Khwarra and Nilab circle	120
103	Miscellaneous assets in Nowshera	ib.
104	Mills	123
PART VI.		
FINANCIAL RESULTS.		
105	Results of the assessment	125
106	Protected wells and effect of Michni canal on some well assessments	126
107	Instalments	128
108	Zaildārs, chief headmen and headmen	129
109	Patwāris	130
110	Cesses	131
111	Gross results, khālśa increase and period of assessment	132
MAPS.		
I	General configuration, para. 3	2
II	Assessment circle, para. 18	13
III	Irrigation, para. 48	47
IV	Tribal distribution, para. 52	57
STATEMENTS.		
I	Area statement (paras. 37—47)	ii
II	Average return of crops for kharif harvests from 1891 to 1894 (paras. 67—69)	x
III	Average return of crops for rabi harvests from 1892 to 1895 (paras. 67—68 and 70)	xxii
IIIA	Crop return for new circles prepared from old settlement records (para. 72)	xxxii
IV	Showing transfers of rights of ownership and occupancy tenants (para. 59)	xxxvi
V	Abstract of ownership, mortgages and revenue assignments (para. 56)	xlvi
VI	Showing alienations since regular settlement (paras. 56—58)	lxii
VII	Abstract of cultivating occupancy (paras. 60—65)	lxx
VIII	Showing rates of rent paid by soils (paras. 63—64)	lxxviii
IX	Abstract of general resources (para. 51)	lxxxvi
X	Revenue accounts of summary and regular settlements and of the year 1894-95	xciv
XI	Showing crop experiments made and assumed outturn per acre (para. 73)	xcviii
XII	Produce estimate (para. 74)	cx



ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

PESHAWAR & NOWSHERA TAHSILS

IN THE

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

PART I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

SECTION I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. This report deals with the country lying to the south of the main stream of the Kábul river, along with twenty villages to the north of the lower portion of that river, which are not included in the Yusafzai subdivision. The tract lies between the 33°40' and 34°10' parallels of north latitude, and 71°25' and 72°20' parallels of east longitude, with a greatest length from east to west of 52 miles and a greatest width from north to south of 30 miles. It is at present included in the tahsils of Pesháwar and Nowshera, and contains the area and population shown below :—

TAHSIL.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			POPULATION.	
	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Total.	Per square mile of cultivation.
Pesháwar	449.9	214.6	151.5	227,348	1,059
Nowshera old tahsil ...	543	177	32	100,173	566
Khwarra nilab	155	15	0.5	8,028	535
New tahsil... ..	698	192	32.5	108,201	504
Grand Total	1147.9	416.6	184	335,549	805

With the exception of a small area near Fort Michni in the west and a block of estates north of Nowshera, the Kábul river forms for most of the distance the northern and eastern boundary, and divides Pesháwar from Chársadda and Nowshera from Chársadda and Sawábi and the Attock tahsíl of Ráwalpindi. On the south and west the tract marches with the Khattak and Afrídi hills.

2. I have thought it best to deal with the whole tract in one report, as the physical conditions and the advantages in the way of communications, &c., are similar. The rainfall is scanty, and without irrigation cultivation is hardly possible. At the previous settlement a large portion of the present Pesháwar tahsíl was included in Nowshera and much of the present Nowshera tahsíl lay in Daudzai now added to Pesháwar, so that the account given on pages 176 to 182 of Captain Hastings' Final Settlement Report does not apply to the existing tahsils at all, but does describe the whole tract now treated. Again much of the canal irrigation in the Nowshera tahsíl depends on the Jui Shekh and Michni-Nowshera Canal, so that it will be more convenient to deal with both tahsils in regard to the system of assessment to be followed on these canals at the same time.

Reasons why two tahsils have been treated together.

3. As will appear from the accompanying map the surface configuration of the tract is very uneven and dissimilar. To the

Surface configuration.

north-west it comprises the lowlying riverain tract situated between the branches of the Kábul river down to its junction with the Swát. This is often swampy, and tinged with *kallar* and saline efflorescence in places, and it is intersected by a complicated system of interlacing cuts from the different branches of the river. To the south and west of the Budhni, as the most southerly branch of the Kábul river is called, the country rises rapidly to the Afrídi hills and is cut up by numerous hill torrents. To the north the soil is *kahráthi* and sour, but to the south of the Mulazai torrent, which brings down the Khaibar drainage, it has been enriched and sweetened by the heavy clay silt deposits from the Bára and other streams.

Further east, again, the slope up to the Khattak and Afrídi hills is more rapid, the soil is lighter and more friable, so the fields have to be embanked and terraced, and the torrents become more numerous. The hills also begin to extend down closer to the river, and the tract includes a true hilly region in the Khattak hill circle to the south of Nowshera. Irrigation by canals becomes impossible owing to the slope of the country, and has to be replaced by wells, where these are possible close to the river, or short cuts from springs oozing up in the generally dry torrent beds.

To the north of the Kábul river there is a small riverain tract to the west after the junction of the Swát and Kábul rivers, which extends for a short distance also along the southern bank, but the rest of the block consists of high unirrigated land running along the crest of the Maira or Sar-i-Maira, which ends at the marble rocks in Nowshera Kalán.

4. The principal rivers are the Bára and the Kábul with its numerous

Rivers.

branches. The Bára rises in the Afrídi hills to the south-west and enters the district just to the north of the Afrídi village of Ilam Gudar, and after a course of 22 miles joins the Kábul river in Zakhi. It brings down a very rich red clay deposit, and so the tract affected by its influence can be at once distinguished. The ordinary discharge is about 160 cubic feet per second, and the whole of this is fully utilized for irrigation. The supply runs very short in May, June and July until the rains break, and there is often hardly enough for drinking purposes. Then serious disputes arise which culminated in 1887 in the Bára riot between the Khakís and Mohmands, which almost rose to the dignity of a battle. The difficulty is increased by the demand of the cantonments for irrigation and of the city and cantonment water-works, which is of course imperative. During the rains, and sometimes in the cold weather, this river floods very heavily, and it is on these occasions that the rich silt is brought down. A project has recently been submitted for the construction of a regulator on this stream near the Bára Fort, which will, it is hoped, prevent the constant disputes as to distribution, and, by holding up the whole available water except in heavy floods, greatly improve the supply.

The Kábul river enters the district at Warsak about two miles west of the Michni Fort. About a mile below Warsak it divides into two branches. The northern branch, known as the Adezai or Hájizai, was, at Settlement 1873, a mere *nála*, but this now carries the main body of the stream and divides the Pesháwar tahsíl from Chársadda for ten miles, it then passes through part of the latter for eight miles up to Nisatba. The southern branch is called the Náguman, and was formerly the main stream. Two miles to the east of Fort Michni it throws off a branch called the Budhni, which is now almost dry, but carries the supply for the Jui Shekh, and after receiving the drainage of the Khaibar hills runs north and joins the Sháhalam branch at Kankola. This last branch takes out of the Náguman at Chagri Matti and joins this again at Garhi Momin. The Náguman rejoins the Adezai, which has then been increased by the Swát river, at Nisatba after a separate course of 20 miles. The joint stream is from this point known as the Landai, or short river, and after a course of 32 miles flows into the Indus at Attock. For the first 12 miles the banks are low, and it resembles an ordinary Punjab river, but after Nowshera it has cut out a deep channel and the banks are steep and, in

places in the lower portion of its course rocky. The Náguman and Sháh-alam branches are fordable for half the year, and the rivers run down nearly to Nisatha in boulder and shingle beds with a very rapid slope, so that there is very little true *sailáb* up to this or below Nowshera. Most of the canal irrigation in both tahsils is dependent upon this river. The silt is not so rich as that of the Swát or Bára, and the tract affected by it, except where the supply of water is abundant, shows a decided tendency to sourness and more manure is required for high cultivation.

5. The hill torrents are very numerous, but owing to the scanty rain-fall in the hills to the south and west and the consequent aridity of the climate and absence of vegetation they carry no water except after rain. Then the floods are very sudden and violent, as the bed slope is rapid and the course of the streams is short. In most cases the torrents, which are locally known as *khwars* or *kandas*, have dug out for themselves deep beds through the alluvial soil, and they consequently form serious obstacles to the extension of canal irrigation. Wherever possible, however, small catch water dams of sand and shingle are put up in the beds and the water is thereby diverted on to the adjacent cultivated lands, which benefit greatly by the silt deposited as well as by the irrigation received, even though the streams flood only three or four times in the year. The principal *khwars* in the Pesháwar tahsíl are the Sper Sang, Sháhi, Mulazai and Lakrai nálás, which flow from the Khaibar hills into the Budhani, and the Zindai which carries the Kohát Pass drainage and joins the Bára near Tarnáb. In Nowshera the streams are not so large, but are much more numerous, and it is hardly possible to travel for half a mile on the south bank of the Kábul river without crossing the broad shale and shingle bed of one of these torrents. The chief stream is the Chihla khwár, which, with its numerous affluents, carries the drainage of the Cherát hills, and is, on the whole, very beneficial to the lowlying land round Pabbi, into which it debouches, but there are many others, of which the names differ according to the various villages through which they pass. To the north of the Kábul river the Sar-i-Maira ridge comes down so close to the stream that these torrents are unimportant with the exception of the Gurga which joins the Kalpáni in Pír Sábak. The Kalpáni is a perennial stream, which carries the drainage of the Yusafzai Maira and enters this tahsíl at Kotarpan, and after a course of about six miles flows into the Kábul river just to the east of the Nowshera cantonment. Though these torrents often cause serious damage when in flood, they furnish the only supply of drinking water to most of the hill villages and, in addition to the precarious flood irrigation above referred to, some of them, especially those in the extreme east of the tahsíl, such as the Chuna Band in Khairábad and Mulla Tor at Naudeh, and those in Dag Ismáíl Khel, Jabba and Jalozei carry a more or less constant supply for irrigation, so that, on the whole, they are beneficial in their action.

6. Swamps are unfortunately only too numerous in the western half of the tract. The whole of the old Daudzai tappa in Pesháwar is very lowlying and swampy and in the Nowshera tahsíl there is a considerable area lying to the north of Pabbi, which is swampy and sour, as it is too far off to benefit by the river floods, and the water from hills lies about on it and has turned it sour. The country immediately to the north of Pesháwar is as bad as any in the district, which probably accounts in part for the notorious unhealthiness of the city and cantonment. Something has been done in the way of drainage with very satisfactory results, but there is room for a great deal of improvement in this direction and the attention of the District Board might well be directed to the necessity, not only of constructing new drains where these are required, but also of keeping those already in existence in efficient repair, as on these works thousands of rupees of revenue depend even if the more important considerations of the fertility of the soil and the health of the people be subordinated to the meaner questions of the direct pecuniary return. Such drains are the Mathra Jhil drain, the Jabba Jhil and Jabba Nau cuts and the drains recently cleared out from Pabáripura to Moham-medzai and from Babi to Dheri Ishak. It is a curious feature that the people, though willing to spend money and labour freely on the construction of water-courses as these bring in an immediate return, have practically to be compelled to dig the most necessary drains, and without such compulsion it is impossible

to induce them to combine for such works, though without them the land soon gets into such a water-logged condition that it cannot produce anything. If the much required professional canal assistant is given to the Deputy Commissioner, he will be able to confer great benefits on the people by improving and extending the existing drainage systems and by digging new drains where these are required.

7. Except the outlying Garhi Chandan ridge, there are no hills in the Pesháwar tahsíl, as the border runs just along the foot of the Afrídí ranges. In Nowshera, however, quite one-half

Hills.

of the tahsíl is hilly and very broken country. The Cherát range divides the Khattak country from the Hassan Khel Afrídís, and at the Jellála Sir peak rises to a height of 5,036 feet, while the Ghaibana Sir, still further west, is about 100 feet higher. Cherát itself is 4,542 feet high, and from this the range trends to the eastward, gradually sinking until it falls to a height of 2,380 feet at the Hodi Sar over the Indus at Khairabad, where are the remains of an old fort said to have belonged to Rája Hodi. From Jellála Sar the Hassan Khel border runs south across a valley to the Tora Sar, 4,740 feet, and the ridge from this to the Niláb Gasha on the Indus forms the present boundary between the Kohát and Pesháwar districts. The hilly region is very arid and barren. The Cherát range consists of soft shales and reddish clays, in places tilted almost vertically, with a centre backbone of hard indurated limestone. In places, as near Mánki, the shales run into slate which is very suitable for flooring and terrace roofing purposes, but is not fine enough in the grain for ordinary roofing slates. The shales and clays are very easily denuded by the rain and water action, and the harder limestone is left exposed in abrupt cliffs, so that the slope of the hill sides is very steep, and cultivation, except on the small flat plateaux left here and there between torrents or in patches in the torrent beds, is impossible. The Khattaks, who hold the whole of the hilly country, are great traders, and their camels, donkeys and bullocks give the vegetation very little chance of making good the ground which it has lost. In the Khwarra valley and along some of the higher slopes of the Cherát range, there is a tolerably thick growth of brushwood in the shape of sanátha (*Dodonæa Burmanniana*) and higher up *gurgurra* (*Reptonia buxifolia*) and dwarf olive or *kau* (*Olea ferruginea*) while here and there, where the sanctity of a shrine has kept back the hand of the wood-cutter, there is some growth of the *acacia modesta* or *palosa*. Along the banks of the torrents the shrub, *mírvandai*, grows freely, and with its knotted roots acts as a fairly efficient protection to the lands along the banks. On the whole, however, the hills are singularly bare of trees or grass, and curiously enough there is hardly a fir tree to be seen anywhere, though these grow when planted and are fairly frequent on the hills to the north of the valley.

The Sar-i-Maira enters the tahsíl from Sawábi at Mián Isa, and thence turns west along the Kábul river until it sinks down to the level of the plain at Kheshgi where the last outcrop of the underlying crystalline limestone occurs in two curious detached rocky hillocks in the centre of the Kábul river at Zaghái. It nowhere attains a greater attitude than 1,800 feet, but with its northern slopes divides the trans-Kábul river portion of the Nowshera tahsíl from Mardán.

Both tahsíls are well supplied with markets and means of communication. The large town of Pesháwar (population 63,079) and the cantonment (population 21,856) lie almost in the centre of that tahsíl, and in Nowshera there are considerable bazárs at Pabbi, Nowshera Kalán, Akora and Khairábad. The railway runs almost through the whole length of the tract for 44 miles from Khairabad to Pesháwar, and there are stations at Khairabad, Akora, Nowshera Cantonment, Nowshera tahsíl, Pabbi, Pesháwar city and cantonment with flag stations at Jehangira road, Táru and Garhi Sirdár. The Grand Trunk Road runs alongside of the railway from Khairabad to Pesháwar, and thence to Jamrud, 10 miles, and there are good metalled roads to Nahakki, 9 miles, to Mohammedzai, 8 miles, in Pesháwar, and to Mardán, 16 miles, and from Pabbi to Cherát, 23 miles, in Nowshera. Besides these there are excellent fair-weather unmetalled roads to Aimal Chabútra, 19 miles, to Fort Michni, 15 miles, to Fort Bára, 7 miles, from Nahakki to Shabkadar, 9 miles, and to Chársadda, 11 miles,

Markets and Communi-
cations.

from Mohammedzai to Nisatha ferry, 9 miles; to Urmar and Jalozaï, 15 miles, to Chagri, Matti, 10 miles, in Pesháwar; and from Tárú to Akarpúra, 4 miles, from Pabbi to Nisatha ferry, 6 miles, from Nowshera cantonment *viâ* the Mír Kalán Pass to Nizámpur and the Kohát border, 21 miles, from Khairabad to the same point, 14 miles, and from Nowshera to Kheshgi and Chársadda, 19 miles, in Nowshera.

There are carts in Pesháwar itself and in the villages around Pabbi, but the bulk of the traffic is still carried on pack animals, as these are necessary for the trans-border trade. The Hill circle in Nowshera of course presents natural difficulties, but, on the whole, the tract is better served with communications than any other in the Province, as military and political considerations have worked to further the interests of trade.

9. The Khwarra-Niláb valley, which has just been re-attached to this district, is thus described by Mr. Tucker in the Final Settlement Report of the Kohát district:—

The Khwarra-Niláb valley.

"The Khwarra-Niláb valley lies between the Cherát range that divides Kohát and Pesháwar, and the Niláb range which, commencing in the Jawáki country, is continued across the Indus into the Ráwalpindi district. This valley is twenty miles long and five or six broad. Looking at it from a height it appears a long trough shut in by high hills on all sides except to the east, where the country across the Indus is comparatively open. The Indus which flows south from Attock, on reaching the Niláb range, turns due west, running close under these hills, till finding a gap in them it again turns south.

"37. The Khwarra tappa comprises more than two-thirds of the valley, the remainder forming the Niláb tappa which lies to the east. The Khwarra is so named from the Pathán word *Khwarra* or ravine. The principal torrent, which I shall call the Musadarra nála by which it is intersected, rises in the Jawáki hills near Jammu, and passing by the Jawáki village of Pastawani and the Hassan Khel village of Musadarra, enters the district at Tútkaï. The Khwarra valley is here very narrow, being shut in on both sides by hills about 5,000 feet high. From this point the valley gradually widens. The Musadarra nála joins the Indus just where it breaks through the Niláb range.

"Numerous torrents run south from the Cherát range. Most of these flow into the Musadarra nála; the more easterly find their way direct to the Indus. The whole of the Khwarra is seamed by these ravines. It is a rough stony tract covered over with a thick jungle of *palosi* (camel-thorn), generally about 15 feet high, something between a tree and a bush. As the valley rises towards the west, the *palosi* gives place to *gurgurra*. The wild olive also begins to appear. The hill sides are thickly covered with these latter shrubs. Towards Niláb the jungles get thinner, and the *palosi* gives place to *jál* and *karita*. The Khwarra valley is free of hills, but is broken and raving. There is hardly any cultivation.

"The villages are few and the population sparse. The people make their livelihood principally by grazing cattle and by cutting and selling wood. The railways to Pesháwar and Khushálgarh have given a great impetus to the latter trade. These jungles are the joint property of the villagers and of the Government. The villagers own in full proprietorship only their cultivated lands, but enjoy free right of grazing and of cutting wood for their private requirements. A royalty is charged on all wood exported. There is a small perennial stream in the Musadarra nála used chiefly for drinking purposes. It dries up in places. There are a few springs in the Cherát range. One of these is near the bungalow on the Mír Kalán road to Nowshera. Another is near the village of Amír, where a Khattak chief, Biland Khan, jágirdár of Khushálgarh, has his home, and where there are two or three pleasant little gardens. Here and there wells have been sunk for cultivating purposes. Water is generally near the surface.

"The principal places in the tract are Nizámpur on the Kohát-Khairabad road, a village of about four houses, where there is a police station, and Gáru, the headquarters of the forest conservancy establishment, which is somewhat larger. Cultivation increases in the eastern part of the Khwarra. Most of the people have two homes, one in the upper villages, where they go for grazing, and another in the eastern villages, where their arable lands are situated. To the east the Khwarra gets less raving, and gradually sinks into the Niláb Maira.

"38. The Niláb tappa is held in *jágir* by Jáfir Khan, a Khattak chief, who lives at Mandúri on the Indus. It is a slightly undulating plain, generally bare of trees with a light soil. The ground is often very stony, but this does not interfere with the cultivation, the stones being supposed to keep the soil cool. The dense jungles of the Khwarra probably extended at one time over Niláb, but appear to have been cleared away generations ago. The present supply of wood in the Niláb tappa is not more than is required to meet local wants. Niláb contains large stretches of undulating cultivation broken by stony wastes. There are very few ravines. The central highlying unirrigated portion of the tract is called the Maira. Along the Indus there is a strip of lowlying alluvial land, which near Mandúri and Jabbi is thickly studded with wells. Below these villages wells are scarce and the cultivation is mostly *rudála*. The villages in the Niláb are mostly on the banks of the Indus or along the skirts of the hills."

The Niláb tappa is held in *jágir* by Jáfir Khan. Character of the country.

Nizámpur and Gáru.

Cultivation and villages.

The Khwarra tappa.

Government jungles in this tract.

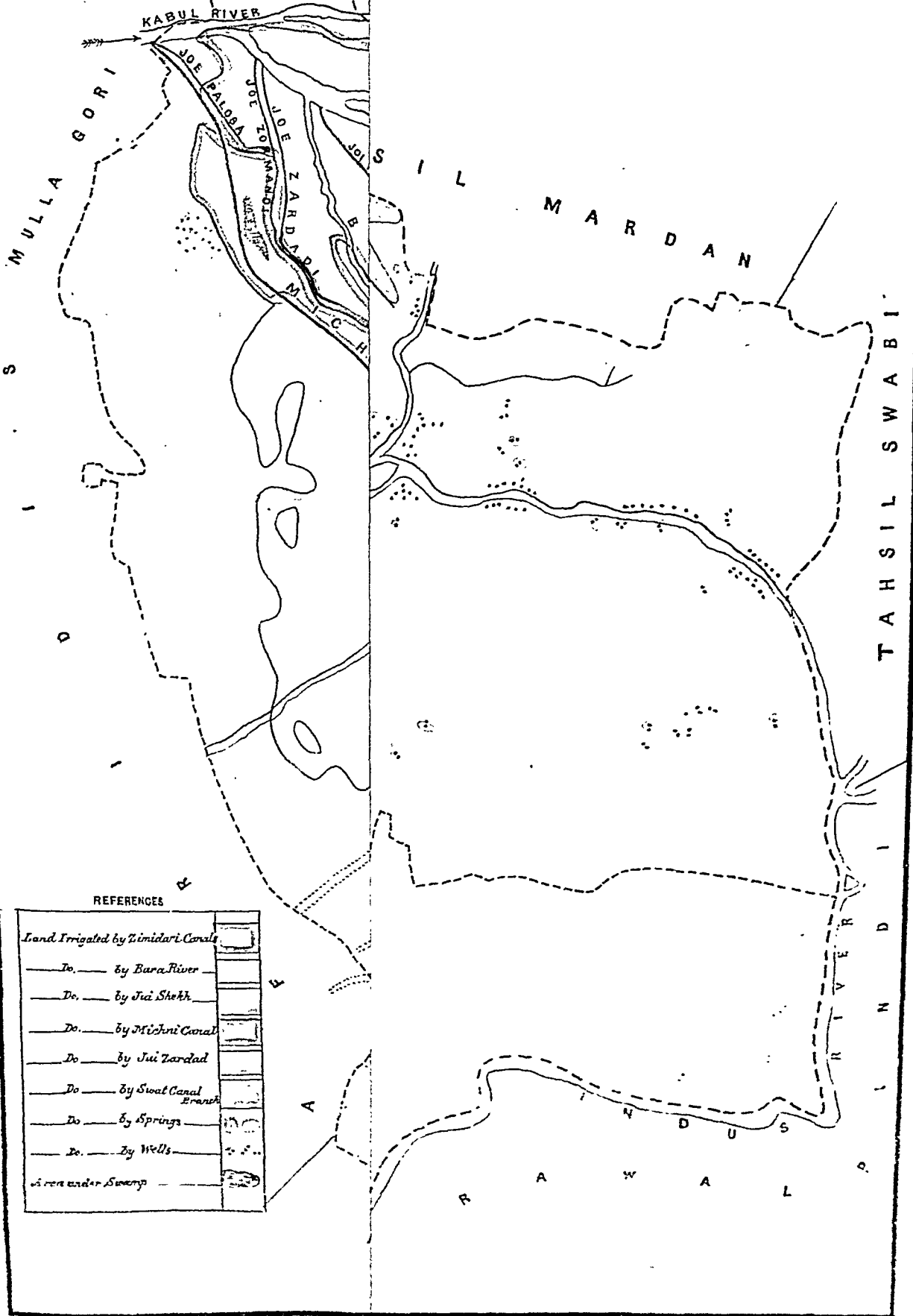
2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			
1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			1882-83.			1883-84.			1884-85.			1885-86.			
Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	0.1	3.8	3.0	3.4	...	...	...	0.8	...	0.4	0.7	...	0.1	0.1	...	
2.2	5.0	3.6	7.3	7.2	7.3	2.0	1.2	1.6	...	...	...	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.1	...	...	0.0	...	0.3	0.2	...	0.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	5.6	4.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.2	...	
5.7	3.5	4.6	1.6	2.9	3.7	2.8	1.5	2.1	...	...	...	0.8	8.5	2.1	1.0	1.7	2.9	...	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.6	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	...
0.2	...	0.1	0.4	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	0.8	0.2	...	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.1	3.5	2.9	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	7.0	9.2	8.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	2.0	1.5	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...
...	...	...	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	3.0	4.0	...	...	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	...	0.5	0.2	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	0.5	1.2	...
...	...	...	2.6	1.0	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.3	...
...	3.3	2.5	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.3	...	0.2	0.7	...	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	...	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	...
...	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	3.7	2.8	1.1	...	0.5	0.1	...	0.1	2.4	3.0	2.7	...	...	2.8	1.7	2.3	...	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	5.9	4.5	6.7	...	...
...	...	...	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	...	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	4.3	6.5	4.9	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.7	...	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.0	6.9	6.6	6.8	1.0	1.4	...
...	0.8	0.1	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	2.5	3.4	...	...	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.8	...	0.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.5	...
four hs, to ber.	8.1	8.5	8.3	12.3	10.1	11.2	5.3	2.7	4.0	...	...	10.8	13.1	11.9	1.3	4.7	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	7.5	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.3	4.3	6.0	5.2	5.2	2.2	3.7	2.0	1.1	...
three hs, to ber.	...	...	...	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.4	2.1	11.5	14.1	12.8	...	...	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	...	0.5	0.7	...	0.4	...	...	...	1.7	2.1	1.9	0.1	...	0.1	0.5	1.2	...
five hs, to ber.	5.5	3.7	4.6	5.7	7.3	6.5	13.0	11.2	12.1	11.0	10.7	10.0	2.7	3.3	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	8.0	8.7	8.3	5.9	3.5	4.7	3.9	3.0	3.5	8.4	5.9	7.1	15.0	15.6	17.2	15.0	12.2	...
...	13.6	12.2	12.0	21.2	20.4	20.8	21.1	15.3	18.2	22.5	24.8	23.7	13.5	16.4	14.9	3.1	5.7	4.4	10.8	10.7	10.7	14.1	8.6	11.4	9.9	9.6	9.8	14.4	14.0	14.2	21.2	20.8	21.0	17.5	14.5	...

OF TAHSIL PESHAWAR.

	14			15			16			17			18			19			20			21			22			23			24	
	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89			1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			Monthly average of twenty-one years.			Average rainfall according to the returns of Meteorological Reporter.	
	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.	Peshawar.	Nahakki.	Average.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.01	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.45	0.90	0.68	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.01	0.33	0.2	0.27	0.27
1.4	...	...	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.83	...	0.41	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.97	1.20	1.05	0.08	0.30	0.19	3.75	3.17	3.46	5.24	1.75	3.49	2.14	2.12	2.13	1.70	1.62	1.72	1.32
...	...	...	...	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.45	1.9	0.2	1.0	2.20	4.15	3.18	0.46	0.64	5.05	15.73	9.48	12.6	0.31	0.15	0.23	0.70	0.10	0.4	2.82	1.98	2.35	1.94
0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.03	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.10	1.41	0.18	0.80	0.12	...	0.06	1.08	0.80	1.04	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.59	1.59	1.68	0.6
0.1	...	...	...	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.33	0.26	1.38	0.73	1.05	0.13	...	0.07	...	...	...	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.1
0.2	...	0.1	2.1	1.7	1.9	4.45	3.74	4.10	0.17	0.06	0.12	0.06	...	0.03	0.01	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.6
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	2.01	1.93	1.97	...	...	...	0.43	...	0.21	1.17	0.55	0.80	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.58	0.51	0.53	0.6
0.1	...	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.3	1.75	0.53	0.50	0.51	4.51	4.13	4.32	0.08	0.10	0.09	2.02	2.81	2.86	1.62	2.09	1.85	0.06	0.16	0.12	1.57	1.46	1.46	1.4		
...	...	...	...	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.85	0.23	...	0.12	2.81	1.37	2.09	0.12	0.03	0.07	0.57	1.18	0.89	0.84	1.29	1.07	0.78	0.90	0.84	1.03	0.92	0.92	1.1
0.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.05	0.90	1.50	1.2	1.80	1.83	1.82	1.27	0.72	1.0	1.68	2.00	1.87	1.19	1.3	1.11	7.39	6.79	7.09	2.00	1.78	1.87	1.1		
0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	...	0.2	2.3	3.0	2.65	2.09	0.80	1.45	2.52	1.87	2.19	0.02	...	0.01	0.61	0.59	0.61	2.55	1.95	2.25	1.82	1.07	1.15	1.63	1.69	1.65	1.1		
...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	...	0.15	0.32	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.70	0.54	0.54	...	0.27	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.71	0.11	0.11	...	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.43	0.51	...
1.6	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.48	1.4	1.93	2.2	1.2	1.7	3.19	5.56	4.37	11.07	1.32	6.29	20.05	13.55	16.8	6.63	2.89	4.76	4.31	3.66	3.9	5.52	4.39	5.02	4		
0.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.7	2.05	...	...	...	6.66	6.0	6.33	1.55	0.79	1.17	0.62	...	0.31	1.17	0.55	0.86	0.58	0.53	0.57	1.70	1.70	1.70	1	
1.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.3	7.9	7.0	7.15	4.07	1.23	3.65	12.01	9.99	10.99	2.09	0.85	1.44	6.37	7.23	6.8	6.91	6.74	6.05	10.05	8.95	9.12	7.99	6.29	6.49	...		
4.1	1.7	2.8	6.5	3.7	5.1	12.76	10.1	11.45	8.27	1.43	5.35	21.86	21.46	21.99	14.62	2.96	6.81	27.04	27.75	25.21	16.71	17.1	15.21	14.94	13.97	14.1	14.1	12.99	12.99	...		

RAINFALL RETURN OF TAHSIL NOWSHERA.

1	Months.	YEARS.																									Average number of rainy days.
		NOWSHERA STATION.																									
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Monthly average of 21 years.	Average rainfall given by Meteorological Reporter.			
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
Total of 4 months, June to September.		18.4	14.6	7.3	1.5	7.4	10.4	0.4	4.4	9.4	7.1	3.3	1.0	4.1	7.5	1.9	3.8	5.93	6.61	14.78	5.67	6.89	6.78	6.03	7.1		
Total of 3 months, October to December.		...	7.5	2.0	14.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	...	2.2	...	0.6	0.2	0.5	2.4	...	6.57	0.82	0.57	1.31	0.38	1.97	1.29	1.8		
Total of 5 months, January to May.		5.5	9.5	14.7	8.0	2.0	0.3	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.0	13.1	12.6	1.0	4.4	7.7	5.33	12.72	0.90	9.04	7.66	11.48	6.74	6.77	9.3		
Total		23.9	31.6	24.0	24.0	9.7	11.9	5.0	8.3	12.8	13.3	16.4	14.2	5.3	12.4	12.0	9.13	25.22	8.33	24.39	14.64	18.75	15.49	14.09	18.2		



SECTION II.—RAINFALL, IRRIGATION AND CLIMATE.

10. The foregoing table gives the statistics of rainfall for the Pesháwar, Nahakki and Nowshera stations for the last 21 years as compared with the similar returns of the Meteorological Department for the 30 years ending 31st March 1891.

Rainfall.

The first point which attracts attention is the very small rainfall during the summer and the unequal distribution of what rain does fall. The fact is that the branch of the monsoon current which creeps up the valley of the Indus is diverted by the Cherát range to Tiráh, while the other branch which sweeps along the Himalayas gives up its burden of moisture on the ranges to the north of Yusafzai in Swát and Buner. Occasionally a storm manages to break over the valley, and then there is a torrential downpour, such as occurred in August 1874, 1875, 1878 and 1892, but this occurs all at once and is too late to do much good. The Cherát hills get more frequent showers, and the rainfall for the Cherát station itself for the last 21 years since 1874-75 averages 16·25 inches as shown below :—

June to September	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·75
October to December	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·66
January to May	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·84
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·25

These showers bring the hill torrents down in flood and so do good, but they do not extend beyond the foot of the hills. It is this want of rain, and still more the want of rainy days during the season when vegetation grows most freely, which explains the absence of tree growth and grass generally and also renders unirrigated cultivation in the kharif practically impossible. During the autumn, October and November, there is hardly any rainfall at all, and in this respect the whole tract is worse off than any other part of the district. The winter disturbances to the north-west bring down fairly heavy rain during January, February and March, but this comes too late to admit of wheat and barley being put in at the proper time, and so the rabi *báráni* crops even are unimportant.

11. Under these circumstances irrigation in some form or another is absolutely necessary for any cultivation, and fortunately the natural facilities for the construction of canals are great. The list in para. 48 shows the principal canals in the two tahsils with the area irrigated by them and the source from which they derive their supply. With irrigation, except in sour and swampy land, the soil can grow almost any kind of crops, and on the canal lands, as in the Doába, the absence of rainfall is rather an advantage than otherwise.

Irrigation and canals.

12. Wherever a canal could be taken out without expensive masonry head works or torrent crossings the system was fully developed when we took over the country. With the exception of the Swát Canal, opened in 1885 as described in the Chársadda Report, which irrigates about 6,000 acres across the Lundai river in Keshgi and Nowshera and their hamlets, until 1892 we did nothing practically to extend or improve this, but contented ourselves with reaping where we had not sown. In 1891 at the instance of Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, the project of improving a canal, which had first been dug at the instance of Mr. Tucker, Deputy Commissioner, in 1885, taking out on the right bank of the Kábul river where it leaves the hills at Warsak, was taken up and worked out by Mr. Preston of the Irrigation Department. The result of his project was the Michni-Nowshera Canal which, running at a higher level than the old Shekh-ka-Katha, crosses the Kafúrdheri and Tahkál nálas by iron tube syphons, and the Mullazai, Lakrai, Bára, Zindai and Chibla Khwár streams by wooden aqueducts. The other hill torrents are crossed on the level by shingle dams, which are swept away by the floods and reconstructed in a few hours when these subside, so that they do not give much trouble. The total length of the present canal is 38 miles, of which 23 miles are in Pesháwar and 15 miles in Nowshera. The canal was opened in July 1892, but owing to the disastrous floods in the summers of 1892 and 1893 serious damage was caused to the works and it had to be closed. It was restored

Michni-Nowshera Canal.

by Mr. Ducane Smithe, and since September 1893 has worked very satisfactorily. A branch has been constructed from Maira Kachauri to Banda Shekh Ismaíl, 8.75 miles, and a project has recently been submitted for another branch through the cantonment and city to Sarohzai and Urmar above the present line which will command about 12,000 acres more, most of which is land that at present is entirely unirrigated, and owing to want of proper rainfall is uncultivated save in the most favourable seasons. The canal is at present managed by Sheikh Sher Muhammad, Khan Bahádur, an officer lent by the Irrigation Department, under the supervision of the Settlement Collector, and some professional supervision will always be necessary owing to the very difficult country traversed. The system of assessment now in force and that to be adopted for the future on this canal will be noticed in future paragraphs.

13. The most important of the so-called private canals is the Jui Shekh or Shekh-ka-Katha, which was constructed by Shekh

Jui Shekh.

Usmán and takes out of the Naguman at Sher Kili and follows the course of the old Budhni branch up to Pír Bála, where it leaves this and runs in a dug channel past Pesháwar to Tarnab in Nowshera, where it crosses the Bára in a wooden aqueduct. The total length of the canal is 25 miles, of which 22 miles are in Pesháwar and 3 miles in Nowshera. There are several large branches, of which the Sarwala and Kukar Laram are the most important, and the Sháhi Mahal irrigation is now supplied from this source supplemented from the Michni-Nowshera Canal. The great drawback to the work was a large and high earth dam which had to be put up at Pír Bála to carry the canal across the channel of the Budhni, where this had been deepened by the Lakrai and Mulázai nálas, and which was frequently carried away at the most critical seasons and cost much to reconstruct. This can be replaced by an iron tube syphon which should make the canal quite secure and obviate all the evils which have been so much complained of by the people, though a diversion has recently been carried out which takes the canal across firm ground and has reduced the height of the dam from 14 feet to 6 feet, so that it is now much easier to deal with.

This canal is also managed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the surplus water is sold and the proceeds credited to the *zar-i-nágha*, or canal fine fund. At present it is under the supervision of Sher Muhammad and has been much improved, so that it carries a largely increased supply. Indeed, but for the fact that no separate water-rates are charged on the old villages dependent on it, it is, to all intents and purposes, a Government work and should always remain under the same management as the Michni Canal with which it is most intimately connected, since sometimes in the cold weather the latter can supply the former, while in the hot weather the surplus Jui Shekh water can be used to supplement the Michni Canal in the Banda Shekh Ismaíl branch to the great benefit of the people and Government.

14. The other private canals are of the usual type in this district, *i.e.*,

Other private canals.

short cuts taking out of the main stream or its branches with catch-water dams of shingle and brushwood put up when the water falls and carried away when the stream is in flood. They carry a great deal of silt in the rains and this fertilizes the land dependent on them, and so enables continuous double-cropping to be carried on very largely. Those on the lower Budhni are inferior to the others, as they have to depend mainly on spring and waste water. One of these, the Sháhi Mahal cut, has been abandoned altogether since, owing to the deepening of the Budhni bed, the dam had become unworkable. The area in the old Sháhi Mahal circle is now served from the Sheikh-ka-Katha and Michni Canal. The other, or Jui Zardád, also works badly owing to the same cause. At last settlement Captain Hastings noted that the land between the Náguman and Adezai rivers was not well irrigated owing to the scanty supply in the Adezai. This complaint has been removed, but the cultivation in this tract is still mainly in the kharíf as the land is swampy and suitable for rice cultivation, except in the up-stream Michni estates which are very good.

In the Nowshera tahsíl some irrigation is carried on by raising the water in the Bára by a dam known as the Band Miána near Akarpura. The only is mainly from spring or flood water and, as the dam is high and difficult

to repair and the land commanded is swampy and sour, it is not equal to the average of the rest of the canal-irrigated land. In fact it is a question whether the construction of the dam does not do more good than harm by swamping out a good deal of the lowlying land in the depression to the north of Tāru.

In talking of these as private canals it must always be remembered that in very few cases have they been constructed by the people themselves. Some local official conceived the plan and then collected the villagers benefiting from the cut and proceeded to dig the canal. They usually serve more than one estate, and without the constant supervision and intervention of the *mirābi* establishment under the orders of Deputy Commissioner they could not work for a day. They are, therefore, in their inception and continuous existence really Government works, though the revenue on them is collected in the form of a fixed lump wet assessment and not by a dry assessment with canal water-rates.

15. These hardly exist in the Peshāwar tahsíl, except near Kafúrdheri, where the subsoil drainage from the hills is tapped by a series of unlined wells. Elsewhere the soil above the highest level at which canals can run is a stiff impermeable clay, and the surface slope is very rapid, so that the spring level is so deep as to render even drinking wells impossible.

In Nowshera, however, in the tract to the east of the Bára and along the banks of the Kábul river they are much more numerous, and a few have been sunk here and there in the torrent beds. Elsewhere the country is too uneven and the surface slope is too rapid to admit of their construction.

There is no tank irrigation, though in places the country is suited for this. The difficulty is to secure a suitable site for a masonry dam with enough irrigable area below it to justify the cost of construction. Sites do exist in the Khattak hills, but the works will be costly owing to the depth to which foundations would have to be carried through the shaly detritus brought down by the *nálás*. The subject is receiving attention and deserves close investigation by the Deputy Commissioner's Canal Assistant. There are two *kárezes* at Pasanni and Yusaf Khel in Peshāwar, though these are hardly true *kárezes*, but tunnels dug by Ghilzai coolies to carry the water from a spring through an intervening ridge of high land. They are about three-fourths of a mile long and work very well though entirely unlined.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and from the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the dire want of water here has called forth a great deal of ingenuity in supplying the deficiency in the rainfall, and a good deal more is possible in the direction of utilizing the water which at present runs to waste in the torrents, if the Deputy Commissioner is provided with a permanent and competent professional assistant.

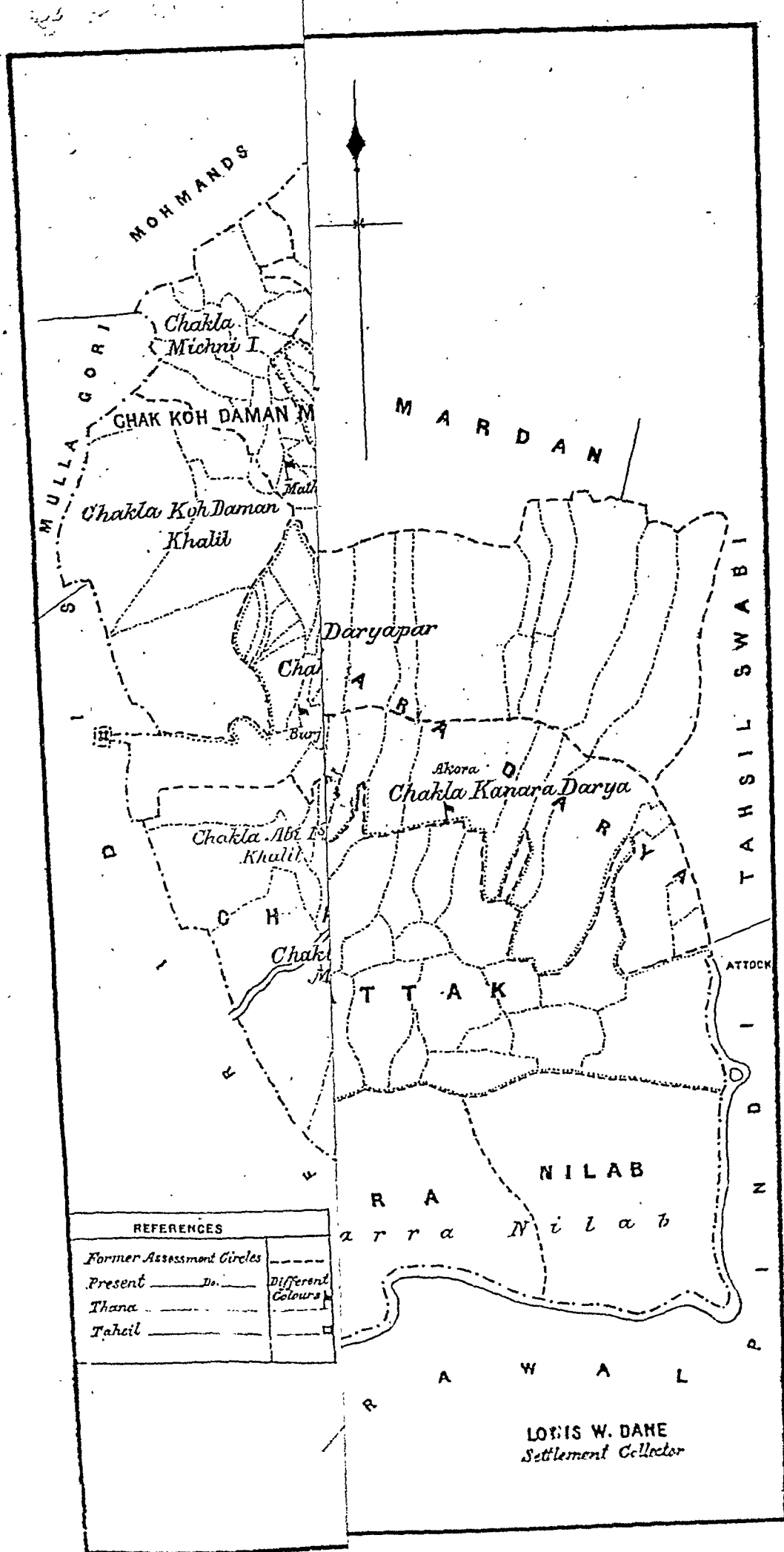
16. The climate of the whole tract, except to the east of Nowshera where there is no canal irrigation, is very bad. The heat untempered by proper rains is excessive from the beginning of June until the middle of September, and the evaporation from the irrigation and swamps all round, coupled with the almost total absence of wind, converts the whole of the Peshāwar tahsíl and the western half of Nowshera into a regular vapour bath. As autumn advances, the day temperatures remain high, while the night temperatures fall rapidly. The whole valley is malarious to a degree, and the people, with constitutions permanently enfeebled by the malarial poison, cannot resist the sudden changes of temperature and go down almost to a man with a severe type of fever, which, as winter advances, often changes into pneumonia which is very fatal. Round Peshāwar itself, and especially in the villages dependent on the Bára water, the type of fever is most malignant, and in some years, such as 1892, after a heavy summer rainfall it assumes an epidemic form, which except for the rise in the bodily temperature of the patient, is hardly distinguishable from cholera in the course of the disease and its fatal results. This is known as Peshāwar fever. Its causes were carefully investigated after the outbreak in 1892 but, so far as I am aware, no specific origin has been assigned to it. It might be well if the Bára water supply was

bacteriologically examined, as the type is certainly more prevalent in the Bára tract than elsewhere. This river in the winter and spring is a clear purling stream, but when the rains fall and rice irrigation begins in Tiráh it comes down in a thick muddy torrent, almost of the consistency of pea-soup. The ordinary volume of water is too small to sufficiently dilute the offscouring of the rice fields and cultivation and the course is too short and the slope too great to admit of natural bed filtration. There are filtering tanks, but it is questionable if these are sufficient to remove the malignant germs which must be brought down from the stagnating water of the rice cultivation, which is everywhere notoriously unhealthy. It should not be difficult to thoroughly investigate this aspect of the case, and this view is only put forward tentatively as a suggestion of one of the possible causes of these outbreaks, since general climatic influences must undoubtedly exercise a strong predetermining influence to malarial diseases of all types, and this is necessarily stronger in years of heavy rainfall. The city and cantonment have certainly been healthier in ordinary years since the filtered supply was introduced, but in flood seasons the injurious character of the supply may overpower the filters. The Khattaks in the Hill circle are healthier and finer looking men, but even here the climate is not good, and typhus is practically endemic in some of the villages along the foot of the hills in Nowshera. The sanitarium of Cherát lies at an elevation of 4,500 feet, but owing to the narrowness of the ridge on which it stands and the fact that the country on both sides of it is thoroughly baked by the sun, the day temperatures are almost as high there as in Pesháwar. The heat, however, is mitigated by frequent storms and the nights are cool, so it is invaluable as a convalescent station for the garrisons of Pesháwar and Nowshera.

17. As already pointed out the absence of summer rainfall has prevented any true arborescent growth. The ordinary Punjab trees, except the mango, grow well where planted and irrigated, but there is hardly any natural growth except perhaps the tamarisk, *farásh* or *gaz* as it is called in Pashtu. This grows freely all over the irrigated tract, but even this will not flourish without water. The tree growth in the Hill circle has been described in paragraph 7 and, when preserved and root grubbing and grazing prohibited, most of the hills will carry a good amount of brushwood. Unfortunately the demand for fuel and for lime burning is so great that it is very hard for the people to combine to enclose portions of the waste. This, however, has been done in places and, where the restrictions have been well carried out, the results have been most successful and encouraging. Inquiries are being made as to the possibility of acquiring and conserving some of the *rakh* estates referred to in paragraphs 54, 55 of the Preliminary Report, but the military operations connected with the Chitrál Relief Force have entirely disorganised the ordinary revenue working in the Nowshera tahsíl, so no definite conclusion has been come to as yet. There is a good deal of fuel in the Khwarra rakh and a forest settlement there may conduce to the more efficient conservation of a portion of the area. Something certainly is required as the Khattaks depend to a great extent for their livelihood upon the sale of fuel and lime and on the earnings of their pack animals. The country has been almost denuded of all wood and grass, and it is difficult to see how these men will contrive to live after some years unless steps are taken to increase the reserves. Persuasion is useless, but stronger measures might be attended with good results and at any rate deserve a trial.

Except in the swamps and near the water channels there is no grass at all, but in the spring after rain the Maira gets covered with a thin poor variety known as *lashai*. This springs up very rapidly, but is useless as fodder and withers almost as soon as the spring rains cease. The growth of flowers on the Maira here is also very inferior to what it is in Yusafzai, owing, of course, to the scantier rainfall. Where irrigation is applied, *dub* grass grows very well, and the cantonment grass farm lands in Pesháwar stand 6 or 7 cuttings during the summer.

The weeds are of the same type as those in Chársadda, and the wild *lasunba* (safflower) and camel thorn (*asghakai*) grow freely with *harmal* and *sisai*. The camel thorn and thistle (*asghai*) are grazed down by camels and *harmal* is used medicinally and *sisai* for fuel, but these wild plants are not of much use, so that, on the whole, the natural vegetation in the tract is of the poorest character.



REFERENCES

Former Assessment Circles		
Present	Do.	Different Colours
Thana		
Tahsil		

SECTION III.—ASSESSMENT CIRCLES AND SOILS.

18. This subject has been already treated in paragraphs 6 and 11 of the Preliminary Report, and the following re-adjustment of the old circles was sanctioned in paragraph 2 of the Financial Commissioner's Note on this:—

TAHSIL PESHAWAR.									
Former circles.					Present circles.				
1. Michni I	}	1. Michni.			
2. Michni II									
3. Koh Dáman Khalil									
4. Darya Pár	}	2. Darya Urár Pár.			
5. Kinára Hájizai									
6. Darya Urár									
7. Bela	}	3. Kábul Nahri.*			
8. Sháhi Mahal									
9. Abi Khálsa									
10. Budhni	}	4. Kasba Bagram.			
11. Kasba Bagram...									
12. Bára ...									
13. Koh Dáman Mohmand	}	5. Bara.			
	}	6. Koh Daman Mohmand.			

TAHSIL NOWSHERA.									
1. Maira Urmar	}	1. Nahri Cháhi.			
2. Abi Khálsa									
3. Bela									
4. Cháhi	}	2. Kohi Khattak.			
5. Kohi Khattak									
6. Kinára Darya, Darya Pár $\frac{1}{2}$									
7. Darya Pár $\frac{1}{2}$	}	3. Kinára Darya.†			
	}	4. Maira Sailáb.			

This satisfactory reduction in the number of circles has been possible owing to the reorganisation of the tahsíl boundaries after assessment at last settlement, to the recent inclusion of the Dáudzai Tappa in Pesháwar and to the construction of the Michni-Nowshera Canal.

Since the Preliminary Report was written a project for an extension of the canal to the southward has been worked out which will take up the whole of the irrigation in Phandu, Chuha Gujar, Chamkanni, Chagra and Fathu Khel, which, owing to their scanty supply of water, formed Captain Hastings' Bara III Chak as described in paragraph 436 of the Final Settlement Report. As these estates will no longer be dependent on the Bára supply, I think it will be best to include them and Maira Kachauri in the Kábul Nahri circle to which they now properly belong, and I have accordingly taken this step in anticipation of sanction.

In Nowshera also further experience has convinced me that with *sailáb*, *maira* and *bárání* soil rates the case of the western villages in the old Darya Pár circle can be adequately met without splitting the circle, so I have now included the whole of this in the Kinára Darya.

The Khwarra and Niláb circles just transferred from Kohát are almost identical in character with the Kohi Khattak circle, and therefore might have been added to that circle. On the whole, however, as they were assessed at a different time, I have thought it best to keep them distinct as a separate circle.

The result of these changes is shown in the annexed map, and it will be seen that the alterations are unimportant with the exception of the merging of the Maira Sailáb into the Kinára Darya circle, but this is more in accordance with the instructions of Government which are opposed to the splitting up of the former circles, so I trust that they will be approved. There are therefore now four circles in Nowshera, *viz.*, Cháhi Nahri, Kinára Darya, Kohi Khattak and Khwarra Niláb.

* Also includes Bára III old Chak and Maira Kachauri from Koh Dáman Mohmand.

† Now included in one circle "Kinára Darya."

Soils. 19. This subject has been fully treated in Chapter II of the Preliminary Report. The classes adopted are the following :—

Cháhi	...	} As defined in the Patwáris' Rules.
Cháhi nahri	...	
Nahri	...	
Abi	...	
Sailáb	...	
Shah nahri	...	Denoting land irrigated by the Michni-Nowshera Canal or with the surplus water from the Jui Shekh on payment of water-rates.
Dagoba	...	Or land irrigated occasionally by flood water from the hill torrents, by waste water from irrigation channels in which the land has no share, or by rain water collected on large tracts of waste and brought on to the fields by regular channels.
Baráni	...	Good level land dependent on rainfall.
Maira	...	Stony or sandy ground or high upland slopes from which the rainfall runs off quickly, so that the cropping is more than usually uncertain and precarious.

It is unfortunate that we have had to resort to so many classes, but the distinctions between them are so marked that, if the rates *jama* is to be anything more than the widest of generalisations, it is absolutely necessary to retain the classification for assessment purposes.

PART II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

20. The early history of the tract is given at length in Chapter II of Captain Hastings' Final Settlement Report. Lying as it

Early history.

does along the main direct route from India to Kábul, it must always be of great importance, and Pesháwar has been one of the principal seats of Government of all the dynasties which have ruled in Upper India from the earliest eras. Part of Alexander's army marched through the tract; it was held by Asoka and then by the Scythians. Pesháwar itself is mentioned by Fahian, the Chinese traveller, in the year 400 A.D., and it was even then the capital of the kingdom of Gandhára and of the Indo-Scythian Prince Kanishka. Throughout the rise and fall of the Muhammadan power in India Pesháwar always appears prominently, and guarding, as it does, the main route into India, the power that holds the tract south of the Kábul river will always dominate the whole of north-western India.

21. From an ethnographical point of view the important features in the past history of the country are the invasion of the Dilazak

Account of the origin of the present ethnographical constitution of the tract.

Patháns in the 18th century, their conquest by the Ghorai Khel, viz., Khalil, Mohmand and Dáudzai, Patháns in 1554, and the occupation of the southern and eastern portions of Nowshera by the Khattaks apparently at about the same period. These tribes still hold practically the whole of the country, which is divided into the following tribal subdivisions or Tappas:—Dáudzai, Khalil, and Mohmand in Pesháwar and Khattak in Nowshera. The Khalisa Tappa, now lying partly in Nowshera and partly in Pesháwar, is held by races of mixed origin, but was at first mainly Mohmand. The Tappa comprises the open country on the main route, and was thoroughly in hand during the Moghal domination, so that the Mohmand proprietors were gradually ousted for other miscellaneous Pathán and non-Pathán tribes who were more amenable to a regular revenue system. Thus in Shah Jehan's time the Tarakzai Mohmands were ejected from this Tappa and settled in the Michni hills, whence they have gradually spread down into the 14 upper villages of Daudzai. Two of these, Bela Mohmandan and Zormandi, the whole clan received as blood money in a feud with the Dáudzai, and the others were given to them in Ahmad Shah's reign in consideration of the control they could exercise over the Pesháwar and Dáudzai Canals.

22. Modern Pesháwar perhaps attained its greatest importance during the latter half of the 18th century under Ahmad Shah

State of the country just before and during the Sikh rule.

Abdali and his son and successor Taimur Shah, and several Durani settlements in the valley date from this epoch. On the fall of the Duráni kingdom in 1818 this tract was seized by the Barakzai Sardárs Yar Muhammad, Sultan Muhammad, Sayad Muhammad and Pír Mubammad, who held a more or less precarious hold of the country up to 1834, when it was regularly taken over by the Sikhs who, from 1823 on, had repeatedly harried the valley and levied tribute from the Sardárs. The continual fighting, which lasted throughout the whole of the first half of the 19th century, was not favourable to material progress or prosperity, and there is no doubt that at annexation all the plain portion of the tract was in a deplorable state. The revenue demand was only limited by what the Sikhs could extract, and rights of property were not respected save in the case of the strong Khalil, Mohmand and Khattak tribes, who could either resist the tax collectors or, if overpowered, seek a ready asylum in the adjoining hills whence they harried the plains until they were allowed to return to their estates. The Khattaks, however, fared better than the others, as their hilly country is difficult of access and the Akora Khan had acquired a sort of prescriptive right to the guardianship of the high road and consequently was a person of too much importance to be lightly harassed. During the 17th and 18th centuries, therefore, the Khattak Kháns gained great power, and under Sarfaraz Khán and his grandson Feroz Khán extended their territory across the Kábul

river and occupied the southern villages of Yusafzai which they still hold. Under the Sikhs also the Akora Khan held the hill estates in *jágir* on condition of keeping the road open.

23. The fiscal history of the tract during the Sikh times and an account of the summary settlement effected by Major James in 1855 are given in paras. 476 to 478 of the Final Settlement Report, which, as they also contain details of interest concerning the condition of the country at the time of the regular settlement, are for facility of reference reprinted here. It will be remembered that the old Pesháwar tahsíl practically consisted of the Khalil and Mohmand Tappas, while the Khalsa and Khattak Tappas were included in Nowshera, and Daudzai formed a separate tahsíl. The southern portion of the Khattak hill tract had, however, already been cut off in January 1854 and went into the Kohát District as the Khwarra and Zira Tappas :—

“ From Major James' Settlement Report, Appendix A., it appears the average Durani *jama* for the Pesháwar tahsíl, including fees, was Rs. 2,04,470, and from Appendix B the average of six years Sikh *jamas* from 1836-37 to 1842-43 was Rs. 2,58,319. Each year's *jama* on which the average has been struck will be found in the following statement :—

	Sambat 1894, A.D. 1836-37.	Sambat. 1894, A.D. 1837-38.	Sambat 1895, A.D. 1838-39.	Sambat 1896, A.D. 1839-40.	Sambat 1897, A.D. 1840-41.	Sambat 1899, A.D. 1842-43.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pesháwar tahsíl ...	2,39,236	2,29,990	2,24,957	2,86,572	2,66,645	3,02,174	2,58,319
	Hari Singh	General Avitabile.				Teja Singh.	

“ The district was annexed in Sambát 1906 (A.D. 1848-49). At that time the *jama* of the Pesháwar tahsíl was Rs. 3,22,905-12-6 including *jágirs*, the revenues of which in many cases were nominal. This demand was based upon an estimate of the value of half the produce; enquiries show price current per rupee for the four main crops of this tahsíl to have been composed to present English weight as follows :—

Cotton.	Makki.	Wheat.	Barley.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.
5 per cent.	22 per cent.	21 per cent.	38 per cent.	
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
0 6 0	1 18 8	0 39 0	0 25 8½	
				Pesháwari sér 104 8 0
				English sér 80 0 0
				Difference 24 8 0
				Nanak Shahi rupee of Sambát 1884 was in weight 11 mashas, Government rupee equal in weight 11½ mashas.

“ The system in force during the Sikh and Durani time was to farm villages to influential men of the Khalil and Mohmand tribe, or to let to Hindu capitalists known as Kardárs. Under this state of affairs the only profit to proprietors was from such portions of their lands as were exempt from payment and styled *inám*. Those who had no *ináms* were in the same position as tenants; in some cases the *ináms* were enjoyed by the whole brotherhood, in others only by some of the proprietors. Under the former arrangement there was no defined land; a reduction of a certain share of the produce was the *inám*, but under the latter where *ináms* were enjoyed only by certain families among the proprietary body, there are separate defined lands.

“ The first summary settlement was made by Colonel Lawrence in Sambat 1907 (1850); he lowered the demand to Rs. 2,88,740. In following year, Sambát 1908 (1851), the demand was lowered to Rs. 2,80,468 and this again was reduced the next year, Sambat 1909 (1852) to Rs. 2,71,390. The *jamas* were recovered on the farming system, and were, to judge from the reductions, heavy and more than could be paid. After them followed the 4th summary settlement in Sambát 1912 (1855) by Major James; it was intended to last for a term of five years only, but has lasted till the present settlement. The revenue fixed was Rs. 2,28,014, a reduction of Rs. 31-9-9 per cent. on the Sikh *jama* of Sambat 1906 (1849); this included the old *jágir* revenue of Rs. 51,309 which was not altered in any way by Colonel Lawrence or Major James; a great deal of it was nominal revenue and irrecoverable. The *jama* of the revenue paying land was, I conclude, founded on Major James' personal knowledge of the district, and the

average of the previous demands of the Duranis and Sikhs; there are no estimates traceable, and I am unable, from his report or any other paper, English or vernacular, to find any clue as to his reasons for fixing what he did for each village. The settlement was made generally with the proprietors; there were six villages in farm, all to influential men who could afford to pay higher *jamas* than the proprietors, owing to their being able to obtain, through their position and influence, a good supply of water; in none of the villages was any percentage allowed to the proprietors, and they also paid the cesses. The present *jamas* of these villages do not afford a fair criterion of what the villages should pay, and reductions have had to be made. In some villages the tenants engaged for the lands under their cultivation have paid nothing but the Government demand. In only one village, Mariamzai, and that a hamlet, were the engagements taken up altogether by tenants.

"There were no *taluqdári* tenures, and it is since the last summary settlement that Garhi Sikandar, the only *taluqdári* village, has assumed that tenure under orders passed by Sir Herbert Edwards. Most of the villages in this *tahsil* have large areas; the village with the largest area is Azakhel (23,099 acres) assessed at Rs. 4,018; there are 20 villages with areas of 1,000 acres and over.

"For the future farms have ceased and all the villages are engaged for by the proprietors; the tenants all pay some rent, settled either by agreement or judicially.

"The proprietary classes are generally Khalils and Momands. Among the Khalils there is a good deal of tenant cultivation; the properties are large and owned by a few proprietors. In Momand, where the population is denser, proprietary cultivation predominates, and the Tappa is, as regards cultivation, in a more advanced and flourishing state. There are also some Hindki proprietors, a term applied to all who are not Patháns; the class includes Awans, Baghwans, Arains, &c. They chiefly hold land in the Qasbáh, but there are four villages in Khalil and three in Momand of which they have been considered the proprietors.

"It is unusual to find a Khalil or Momand of good family, even if only connected to a Malik, cultivating himself; his manured land (*bari*) near the village site, if the has any, is cultivated by his *charikár* or farm servant, and the outlying land is occupied by tenants who give half the produce.

"The rise in prices of agricultural produce, the inducement to extended cultivation, which peace and our rule have brought, the large cantonment creating a constant demand; 25 per cent. (the *jágir* revenue) never having been attempted to be recovered, and the exempt ones under *ináms* held by most of the proprietary body will account for the *jama*, based upon the old demands as half produce, not having broken down.

"During the period for which settlement has run there has been difficulty at times in the regular recovery of the revenue owing to improvidence of the proprietors, bad crops, result of short water-supply, and, in some cases, because the assessments were heavy. The people have not yet arrived at that stage when, of their own accord, they pay up the liabilities.

"The *Tahsildár* in many cases has had to do the *lambardár's* work. The percentage of land sold and mortgaged in each *Chakla* will be found in the following statement:—

NAME OF CHAKLA.	PERCENTAGE OF LAND MORTGAGED.		PERCENTAGE OF LAND SOLD.	
	On total area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area.
Qasbáh Bagráam	4	8	4	9
Bara	4	10	...	1
Michni	5	8	2	4
Koh Dáman Momand ... ..	...	...	1	2
Do. Khalí	1	5	...	2
Total	3	7	...	1

"A reference to Appendix A of Major James' report shows the average revenue, including fees realized by the Duranis from Nowshera *tahsil*, to have been Rs. 1,58,540. The average of the Sikh *jamas* for six years from 1836-37 to 1842-43 was Rs. 1,74,667. The yearly *jamas*, according to Appendix B on which the average is struck, will be found in the following statement:—

Name of Tahsil.	Sambat 1893, A.D. 1836-37.	Sambat 1894, A.D. 1837-38.	Sambat 1895, A.D. 1838-39.	Sambat 1896, A.D. 1839-40.	Sambat 1897, A.D. 1840-41.	Sambnt 1899, A.D. 1842-43.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nowshera ...	1,59,880	1,61,748	1,50,800	1,94,161	1,90,329	1,91,100	1,74,667
	Hari Singh.	General Avitabile.				Tej Singh.	

"In pargana Khálsa, the revenue was usually collected through Hindu farmers; Darbara Singh was the chief one; he died only a few years ago. In pargana Khattak, prior to the Sikh rule, the country was in possession of the Kháns of the tribe; they used to take one-fourth of the produce and a cash rent on wells. After Ranjít Singh's conquest the portion now paying the revenue to Government was confiscated, and the Kháns received the hill portion only in *jágir*; the resumed portion was farmed out to cultivators.* *Ináms* of land exist in this Tappa, but they are not of the same kind, or to the same extent as in Khalil and Momand; the families who hold them are leading ones; they were useful to the Kárdárs in collecting the revenue, and this is, I think, their origin. In Chakla Kohi the lambardárs enjoy cash *inams* which they collected from the proprietary body with the *jamás*. The first summary settlement was made by Colonel Lawrence in Sambat 1907 (1849), he fixed the demand at Rs. 1,29,967 in the following year 1908 (1850), the demand was lowered to Rs. 1,17,538, and this again was reduced in Sambat 1909 (1851) to Rs. 1,08,890. In Sambat 1912 (1855) Major James made a summary settlement fixing the demand at Rs. 1,06,245, a reduction of Rs. 35-9-2 per cent. on the Sikh *jama* of Sambat 1906 (1849). The details of the rent-roll were as follows:—

Khálsa.	Jágir revenue.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
94,089	12,156	1,06,245

"The *jama* was as in other tahsils based on the average of the previous demands, i.e., half produce of irrigated, quarter *báráni* land, a cash rent from wells and Major James' personal knowledge. At annexation the assessments were generally made with those who were considered the proprietors. Five villages, Garhi Rahimdad, Maira Baidrabad, Chába, Fattu and Jhallarian, in pargana Khálsa, Chak Abi, were engaged for by tenants and Jágirdárs.

"Forty-one villages were considered the property of Hindkis, thirty-five of these are in pargana Khálsa and in pargana Khattak.

"The Hindkis represent the following classes:—Khands, Awáns, Khattak, Janjuahs, Malyárs, Tarkháns, &c. The Khands are the most powerful class, they hold wholly or in part eleven villages, and next to them come the Awáns.

"In the villages of Azakhel Bala and Payan, Garhi Wazir, Chauki Momrez, Pabbi, Nowshera Khurd, Jehángira, Tordher and Khush Muqám there are some Hindki proprietors, but they are in the minority, the larger number of proprietors in these villages are the Patháns. The remaining villages are owned by Patháns, Khattaks, Urmars and miscellaneous classes. There is no village with a taluqdári tenure, and there is only one village Garhi Rauo which is in farm.

"Cash rents are not usual; a share of the produce is almost always taken. The Hindki proprietors, with the exception of the very leading men, cultivate themselves as a rule; they are good cultivators, and take more trouble than Patháns, Khattaks and Urmars; the most hardworking among whom are Khattaks; all three classes cultivate themselves.

"The villages held by the Hindkis, mostly situated in Khálsa pargana, are irrigated land and fully assessed.

"The returns obtained show the percentage of land sold and mortgaged in the different Chaklás to be as follows:—

Nos.	NAME OF CHAKLA.	PERCENTAGE OF LAND SOLD.		PERCENTAGE OF LAND MORTGAGED.		REMARKS.
		On total area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area.	
1	Abi	5	6	11	13	In Chakla Abi the land is sold and mortgaged chiefly to Hindús and residents of the city.
2	Cháhi	2	5	1	3	
3	Boláknáma ...	...	...	1	2
4	Daryá Pár ...	1	3	1	1	
5	Maira ... ..	...	1	...	1
6	Kinára Daryá ...	1	5	1	3	
7	Koli ... ..	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	1	3	1	3	

* See pages 222-23, and paragraph 356 of Major James' report.

"The recovery of the revenue, to my personal knowledge, has been attended with difficulty, the reasons as regards some of the Khálsa irrigated villages are (1) heavy *jamás*; (2) short water-supply owing to the Dagband or dam being often carried away; (3) situation for water receipt *payan* (low down); (4) *kists* falling due so long after the value for green* food has been received; and (5) extravagant habits contracted owing to close proximity to the city. As regards the Umar villages because they are over assessed. Their land is altogether dependent on rain, and the proprietors are not good agriculturists; they give up more of their time to trade than agriculture. In other villages difficulty is experienced after dry years; very large areas are altogether dependent on rain.

"The following are some of the villages in which land has been sold and mortgaged owing to the heaviness of the *jama*: Sarbulandpur, Kamboh, Pakha Ghulam, Maira Haidarabad, Jabba, Ali Beg, Balu and Khush Muqám.

Para. 478, Dáudzai Fiscal History. "Major James' report, Appendix A, gives the average Durani *jamás* for Dáudzai as Rs. 76,870, besides which there were fees to the amount of Rs. 18,235 collected, making a total of Rs. 95,105.

"Appendix B gives the average Sikh *jamás* for six years from 1836-37 to 1842-43 copied below:—

Sambat 1893-94, A. D. 1836-37.	Sambat 1894-95, A. D. 1837-38.	Sambat 1895-96, A. D. 1838-39.	Sambat 1896-97, A. D. 1839-40.	Sambat 1897-98, A. D. 1840-41.	Sambat 1898-99, A. D. 1842-43.
Rs. 86,596 Hari Singh.	Rs. 86,740	Rs. 98,800	Rs. 99,570 General Avitabile.	Rs. 98,480	Rs. 1,18,170 Tej Singh.

"The average for six years is Rs. 93,891, slightly above the present Samabt 1928, *kisht-bandi jama* of Rs. 92,009-15-0, a very great difference to the Sambat 1906 *jama* (A. D. 1848-49), which appears to have been Rs. 1,33,648 including *jágirs*; the demand was, as elsewhere, based upon an estimate of the value of half the produce.

"According to Major James' report, para. 338, page 189, I find that the Sikhs collected the revenue direct; at the time of annexation there were 84 Khálsa villages in Dáudzai yielding to Government an annual sum of Rs. 1,27,820. The proprietors' profits were from *ináms*, somewhat similar to those found to exist in Khalil and Momand; the leading members of the family in many cases engaged at last summary settlement for the whole revenue paying land, and their younger and less influential relatives were left in enjoyment of nothing except a small share of land *inám*.

"There have been four summary settlements; the *jamás* fixed and the percentage of reduction between the last Sambat 1906 settlement will be seen from the following statement:—

Sambat 1906, A. D. 1849.	First Summary, 1850.	Second Summary, 1851.	Third Summary, 1852.	Fourth Summary, 1855	Percentage of reduction on Sikh <i>jamás</i> .
Rs. 1,33,648	Rs. 1,15,411	Rs. 1,11,297	Rs. 1,07,442	Rs. 96,573	Rs. a. p. 27 11 1

Major James appears to have thought the tahsil a poor one, which it most probably was at that time. He writes at para. 337:—

"It is for the most part very poor, the soil being impregnated with salt, and with the exception of a few villages situated near the river, the villages are small with a scanty impoverished population. It produces nothing but the most ordinary crops. A great many Hindkis have settled in the pargana, the most flourishing part of which owes its fertility to Zardád Khan, who excavated the canal which bears his name.

"This is, except as regards the soil being impregnated with salt, an incorrect description of the present state of the tahsil."

"The general tenure is that of proprietors holding their own land and engaging for the Government revenue. In Garhi Ali Muhammad, Zakhi and Bhattian the tenure of superior and inferior proprietors existed. In no villages were the engagements taken up altogether by tenants, but there are tenants in many villages, Deh Faqir, Pajaggi Choli, Kalmah, &c., who paid nothing besides the Government demand.

"The village of Akarpura, much over assessed, was held *Madra* tahsil.

"Dilázak in the Shahi Mahal Chakla was in farm.

* Khazil is a very valuable produce in all villages near the city and neighbourhood.

"In the village of Bhattian the proprietors who took up the engagement at settlement were found to have sublet one-third to Hindki residents; they have since by agreement been declared inferior proprietors.

"In Isakhel and Karímdád the engagements made with all the proprietors were in the hands of the lambardárs, and they used to take half produce from all and pay the Government demand. The Michni Mohmands paid a *nazárána* only.

"The villages held by Patháns were as a rule lightly assessed; they also enjoyed *ináms*; those held by Hindkis were fully assessed. The proprietors, with the exception perhaps of some of the leading men, cultivate themselves. The percentage of former and present proprietary and tenant cultivation in each Chakla will be found in the following statement:—

Name of Chakla.	Name of Settlement.	Percentage of land under proprietors.	Percentage of land under tenants.
Budhni	{ Former	23	77
	{ Present ... ..	...	...
Darya Urár	{ Former	23	77
	{ Present ... ..	...	...
Sháhi Mahal	{ Former	38	62
	{ Present ... ..	...	...
Michni	{ Former ... ..	...	...
	{ Present ... ..	...	...
Darya Pár	{ Former	33	67
	{ Present ... ..	...	...
Bela	{ Former	35	65
	{ Present ... ..	...	...
Cháhi	{ Former	70	30
	{ Present ... ..	...	...

"The *jamás* fixed have been paid without any difficulty, and as the rise in prices has been great, as elsewhere, a rise in the *jamás* was to be expected.

"The percentage of land sold and mortgaged in each Chakla will be found in the following statement:—

NAME OF CHAKLA.	PERCENTAGE OF LAND MORTGAGED.		PERCENTAGE OF LAND SOLD.		REMARKS.
	On cultivated.	On total area.	On cultivated.	On total area.	
Budhni	13	9	1	...	} Near the city.
Darya Urár	18	10	2	1	
Sháhi Mahal	8	5	1	1	
Michni	23	9	3	1	} Gamblers.
Darya Pár	9	5	6	3	
Bela	10	5	1	...	} Over assessed.
Cháhi	7	4	4	2	

"In Chakla Michni the gambling habits of the proprietors will account for the large percentage mortgaged. The land is not mortgaged to Hindús or outsiders, it is usually taken by one of the proprietary body, so that it may fairly be presumed the revenue has nothing to say to its being mortgaged."

24. In March 1869 the district was placed under settlement with Captain Hastings as Settlement Officer. This was the first regular settlement. The Assessment Report of the old Pesháwar tahsíl was submitted in September 1872, and was sanctioned by letter No. 327, dated 7th March 1873. The Daudzai and Nowshera Report went up in January 1873 and were sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 979 of 28th July 1873.

The Pesháwar Report was reviewed by Sir Robert Egerton, Financial Commissioner, who considered that the assessment proposed in the Bara and Kasbah circles was too low, and he proposed to raise it by Rs. 27,382 in the former, and Rs. 7,339 in the latter, or to the full amount given by the produce estimates. After some correspondence ending with the letter quoted above, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor accepted the views of the Settlement Officer and Commissioner in regard to the Bara circle and those of the Financial Commissioner in regard to the Kasbah. The Nowshera and Dáudzai Reports were reviewed by Mr. Melville, who enhanced the Chahí rate in the Chahí circle, and the conclusion that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at in the letter quoted above was that the assessment in Nowshera was very light, especially in the tract irrigated by the Jui Shekh now in Pesháwar, and that in Dáudzai also it was much below the proportion of the assets fairly claimable by the State. For this and other reasons the term of the assessment was fixed at 20 years only. The assessment began to run from Kharíf 1873, so that the settlement expired in Rabi 1893. The operations were concluded in 1876, and the financial results are shown on pages 246 and 249 of the final Settlement Report and are summarized as follows :—

Old tahsíl.								Revenue, excluding petty mális.	Difference with kistbandi.	Percentage of difference.
								Rs.		
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,974	+ 209	+ .09
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,555	+ 6,202	+ 5.8
Dáudzai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,318	+ 11,958	+ 11.5
Total								4,37,847	+ 18,369	+ 4.2

The Khálsa revenue, however, in the Pesháwar tahsíl was reduced from Rs. 1,68,340 to Rs. 1,63,371, owing to the grant of frontier remissions and to the increases made in the Khalíl and Mohmand Arbábi and other *jágírs* to compensate the holders for being deprived of the right of making their collections in kind. The re-settlement therefore was not very remunerative.

25. This tract was also settled by Captain Hastings, but in Khwarra the settlement was only summary as described in paragraph 351 of the Kohát Settlement Report. Only the demand on the then existing cultivation was fixed for the term of settlement, and it is open to Government to assess new cultivation and to revise the fixed *tirni* at any time. Of the 16 estates in the circle two are held wholly in *jágír* by petty *jágírdárs* and half the revenue of the others is assigned to Afzal Khan of Jamál Garhi in perpetuity during loyal conduct. The settlement of the 8 estates in Niláb was a regular settlement, and the assessment is fixed for the term of settlement. According to the entry in the record of rights the assessment in all of these estates began to run from Kharíf 1879. In para. 348 of the Settlement Report, however, the date of the commencement of the new assessment is given as Kharíf 1878, but by the orders contained in para. 8 of the Government Review the settlement was sanctioned for a term of 20 years, commencing from Kharíf 1881. The settlement of Niláb, therefore, will not expire until Rabi 1901. The whole circle, however, is held in *jágír* by Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Jafir Khan, in perpetuity during good behaviour, and the rates are relatively high, so that it is not likely that they will be raised when the settlement expires. I therefore propose to deal with both circles, so far as the assessment on cultivation goes, in this report. The question of forest rights in Khwarra and their assessment will be treated separately.

The results of the re-assessment of this valley and the distribution of the assessment over the heads of Khálsa and assigned are shown below :—

CIRCLE.	FORMER REVENUE.				REVENUE AS FIXED AT SETTLEMENT.			
	Khálsa.	Jágir.	Máfi.	Total.	Khálsa.	Jágir.	Máfi.	Total.
Niláb	1,875	...	1,875	...	2,025	449	2,474
Khwárra	700	...	700	517	567	119	1,203
Total	2,575	...	2,575	517	2,592	568	3,677

Of the Khwárra demand Rs. 584 is a fixed tirni and the balance only is assessed on cultivation. The increase in both of these circles, probably because they were mainly *jágir*, is much larger than that over the rest of the district, and there is no doubt that, as stated by Colonel Wace in para. 7 of his Review, though the *báráni* rates were low, the irrigated rates were as high as would be assessed in the adjacent Cis-Indus districts.

26. During settlement operations the tahsils were re-organised under the orders contained in letter No. 421, dated 27th March 1872, from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary, Financial Commissioner, in order to admit of the sub-division of the large Yusafzai tahsil and to secure a more convenient administrative arrangement near Pesháwar. The results of the re-organisation, to which, however, effect was not given until the close of the settlement operations, are explained by Captain Hastings thus :—

Name of original tahsil.	Number of vil- lages.	Name of new tahsil.	Number of vil- lages.	Area in square miles.	Revenue.
Pesháwar	123	Pesháwar	155	373	Rs. 2,56,434
Dándzai	127	Doaba Dándzai	159	182	1,91,416
Doaba	53				
Hashtnaggar	74	Hashtnaggar	73	303	1,09,351
Yusafzai	197	Yusafzai (Mardau)	112	632	71,675
		Utman Bolak	101	465	1,07,018
Nowshera	151	Nowshera	125	549	74,070
Total	725	Total	725	2,501	8,09,964

"In tahsil Pesháwar there were 123 villages, 32 from tahsil Nowshera are added, total 155.

"Doaba and Dándzai now form a single tahsil; 20 villages of Dándzai were included in the new Nowshera tahsil. The village of Shahi Kuláli to the north-east was included with Hashtnaggar.

"In tahsil Hashtnaggar there were 74 villages; one village from Doaba has been added and two hamlets, Lunda and Khani, across the river are included in the new Nowshera tahsil.

"In the Yusafzai tahsil there were 197 villages, 85 composing Tappas Razar and Utman-nama and 16 from Nowshera form the new tahsil of Utman Bolak.

"The villages of Nowshera tahsil were 151; 32 villages to the west were included in Pesháwar; Tappah Bolaknama to the east (16 villages) was included in the new tahsil of Utman Bolak, and 22 villages to the north have been taken from Dándzai and Hashtnaggar.

"The chief features in the new distribution were the throwing of Doaba and a great part of Dándzai tahsil into one. Tahsil Yusafzai, an unmanageably large one, was divided into two, and a portion of Nowshera on the left bank of the Lunda below Nowshera added to the new tahsil. Nowshera received some villages from Dándzai, while a portion of it running up past the city was included with the Hazur tahsil and the natural boundary of the Bara taken. Hashtnaggar remained very much as before."

27. No further changes occurred down to the commencement of the present revision, when it was considered desirable to further reduce the number of tahsils by including Doába in Hashtnaggar and Dáudzai with four Dáudzai villages, Dab, Buniádi, Mamun and Garhi Sharif, formerly comprised as Chak Kinara Hajizai in the Doába with Pesháwar. This arrangement was sanctioned by letter No. 366 of 5th May 1893 from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and by *Punjab Gazette* Notifications 379 and 380, dated 13th May 1893, the Doába Dáudzai tahsil was abolished.

Finally, owing to the great distance of the valley from Kohát and its vicinity to Cherát and Nowshehra, and also to the fact that the population is Akora Khattak and most of their dealings are with this tahsil, a suggestion was made during the present settlement that the Khwarra-Niláb valley, which with Zíra had been transferred to Kohát in January 1854, should be transferred to the Nowshehra tahsil of the Pesháwar district. This proposal was sanctioned by letter No. 565, dated 2nd September 1895, and the transfer will shortly be gazetted. It is hoped that the inconvenience complained of by the people in having to go so far for their judicial and general business will be obviated and that a satisfactory settlement of the much vexed forest questions in this valley will now be arrived at.

23. With these expectations the history of the tract since the regular settlement has been uneventful, and in the case of Pesháwar, at any rate, may be described from a fiscal point of view as one continuous struggle on the part of the Tahsildár to recover as much, and on the part of the landowners to pay as little, of the revenue demand as possible. There was a good deal of disturbance in Tappás Mohmand and Khattak during the Jawáki expedition of 1877. The Afghán war, 1879—1881, brought a great deal of money into the district, and especially into this tract, in the shape of payments for supplies, carriage and labour, and also caused prices and wages to rise to a very high level, from which the latter have not sunk, though the opening of the Swát River Canal in 1885, and the abundant harvests of the three last years, coupled with the great fall in exchange and the consequent uncertainty of the export trade to Europe, have had a considerable effect towards reducing prices to their former level, if not even below this. The opening of the railway in 1882 was a great boon to the tract, and the recent construction of the Michni-Nowshehra Canal in 1892-93 has done much to assure the prosperity of the important area round Pesháwar. The Khattaks in Nowshehra are more dependent for a livelihood on their pack animals than upon the produce of their lands, and the formation of the Cherát sanitarium was of the greatest benefit to all the hill country round, since the people earn good wages as watchmen and carriers and realise high prices for their wood and grass and other produce. The condition of the whole tract, therefore, has materially improved since settlement, and the only symptom of danger for its future prosperity is the serious denudation of the Khattak hills of all wood and grass from which most of the inhabitants derived their main source of livelihood. Something might be done here in the way of tank irrigation, but up to the present it has not been possible to work out any satisfactory scheme. The question of reserving portions of the waste is receiving attention as directed in para. 18 of Financial Commissioner's Review of the Preliminary Report, and will be reported on in connection with the settlement of the Khwarra protected forests, which most of the rakhs adjoin. At present owing to their large earnings as carriers during the Chitral Expedition the Khattaks are very well off.

The presence of a skilled professional adviser to the Deputy Commissioner in the person of the officer in charge of the Michni-Nowshehra Canal has already been of the greatest utility in the elaboration of schemes for improving the Bára and Jui Shekh irrigation, and, if the appointment is maintained, the outlook for the irrigation of the whole tract, on which its prosperity mainly depends, is very hopeful.

Statement of increase and decrease of Khālsa Revenue in tahsíl Peshāwar.

Statement of increase and decrease of Khālśa Revenue, Nowshera tahsīl.

[illegible]

In Nowshera the changes have been unimportant. Under the head of Increase, the only points calling for notice are the lapse of an assignment of Rs. 500 in Mián Isa held by Bába Fateh Singh in 1877-78, and of another of Rs. 230 held by Mussammát Sábib Ján of Akarpura in 1890-91. There was only one progressive assessment fixed at settlement, *viz.*, 25 in Mauzah Spin Káni. The other gains under this head are due to the falling in of protective well leases. The gain of Rs. 72 under Miscellaneous in 1893-94 is due to the re-transfer of the area acquired by suit from Zakhi by Agra to this tahsíl as a separate estate, and that of Rs. 76 in 1894-95 to the transfer of part Garhi Faiz-ullah from Pesháwar, which has not yet been formally sanctioned.

Under the head of Decrease the entries in column 9, Revenue free grants, are due to the release of assignments proposed at settlement, *viz.*, Rs. 150 in 1874-75 to Jabbár Khan of Mashogaggar from Khadarzai, Rs. 146 to Mián Husain Sháh of Walai to complete his *jágir* of Rs. 306 in 1875-76 and Rs. 186 to the shrine of Shekh Bábar in Dag Ismáíl Khel in 1877-78. The decrease of Rs. 499 in 1882-83 is on account of lands taken up for the Railway and that of Rs. 66 in 1893-94 for land acquired for Michni Canal. The reduction of Rs. 1,190 in 1874-75 is the decrease due to re-assessment in some estates, and a further sum of Rs. 15 being the assessment of rakh Dauráni was reduced in 1877 owing to the failure of the proprietors to engage for the assessment. The decreases of Rs. 72 in 1880-81 and of Rs. 57 in 1883-84 are due to the transfer by suit of a part of Zakhi to Agra and of part of Kheshgi to Maira Prang in tahsíl Chársadda.

30. In the Pesháwar tahsíl the changes have been more important, and the Khálsa revenue has increased during settlement by Rs. 10,564 a year.

Changes in the Khálsa demand in Pesháwar.

The losses under the head of Diluvion are greater than the gains from alluvion, but this is natural, seeing that *nahri* land is often swept away and replaced by inferior *sailáb*. The item of Rs. 130, added in 1888-89, was on account of land released from occupation for brick kilns. The main reductions for land taken up were Rs. 480 in 1882-83 and Rs. 78 in 1891-92 for the Railway and Jamrud road, and Rs. 187 in 1893-94 for the Michni Canal.

The Settlement Officer proposed progressive assessments in the Koh Dáman Michni circle as follows:—Ghilji Kandar Khel Rs. 175 in 1879 and Rs. 175 in 1884, and Rs. 150 in Sháhi Paian in 1884, but as the irrigation arrangements of the first estate were unsatisfactory, the increase was never levied there. In Sháhi the enhanced revenue was taken, but it was steadily remitted until 1887-88, when it was again reduced by Financial Commissioner's letter No. 7012 of 16th December 1887. The Rs. 12 added in 1883-84 was on account of the lapse of a protective well lease. The increases and decreases under the head of Miscellaneous are not important and consist of corrections of the *kistbandi*, enhancement of assessment on Government land in Laram, formal reductions at settlement in six estates, and a reduction of revenue in Boda Kandar Khel of Rs. 148 in 1882-83 on account of loss of irrigation. The figures for lapses and releases of revenue assignments are, as might be expected, very heavy in a tahsíl containing so large an assigned revenue as Pesháwar.

Omitting formal lapses and releases of grants continued to the heir of the late assignee, the principal lapses are the following:—

In 1877-78	Rs. 464	in Sarwani, &c., on the death of Hakím Safdar Khán.
" 1878-79	" 844	on death of Arbab Saíd Khán of Tahkál.
" 1880-81	" 1,570	ditto Jumma Khán of Kotla Mohsan Khán.
" 1885-86	" 507	on death of Lashkar Khán of Tahkál.
" 1886-87	" 1,100	ditto Alam Khán of Safed Dheri.
" 1888-89	" 407	ditto Pír Abdul Ghías of Palosi.
" 1891-95	" 468	ditto Husain Khán of Tahkál.

The chief grants released are the following:—

1875-76	Rs. 1,875	to Sheikh Muzaffar of Shekhán.
" "	3,600	to Resáldár-Major Muhammad Khán in Kukar and Laram.
1879-80	" 6,000	ditto Khanán Khán in Phanda, &c.
" "	500	to Arbab Sháh Pasand Khán, Khán of Gul Bela.
" "	600	ditto Lashkar Khán of Tahkál.
1888-89	" 500	to Sher Zamán Khán, son of Alam Khán, of Safed Dheri.
1889-90	" 378	to Malik Afrídi Khán of Mulazai.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	Detail.	Khálsa.	Jágir.	Máfi.	Inám.	Frontier remission.	Favourable assess- ment for Khálsa.	Total.
NOWSHERA.	Regular Settlement ...	Rs. 69,115	Rs. 3,121	Rs. 3,260	Rs. 1,853	...	...	Rs. 77,349
	1894-95	69,684	2,360	1,201	2,231	...	...	75,476
	Difference	+ 569	- 761	- 2,059	+ 378	...	...	- 1,873
PESHÁWAR.	Regular Settlement ...	2,69,841	65,259	33,878	3,969	10,311	1,092	3,84,350
	1894-95	2,80,450	68,191	14,299	8,990	6,896	1,044	3,79,825
	Difference	+ 10,564	+ 2,932	- 19,579	+ 5,021	- 3,415	- 48	- 4,525
TOTAL.	Regular Settlement ..	3,38,956	68,380	37,138	5,822	10,311	1,092	4,61,699
	1894-95	3,50,134	70,551	15,500	11,221	6,896	1,044	4,55,301
	Difference	+ 11,133	+ 2,171	- 21,638	+ 5,399	- 3,415	- 48	- 6,398

31. The foregoing table shows the distribution of the revenue* over the heads of Khálsa and assigned as at settlement and in 1894-95. The small changes in Nowshera are the result of resumptions and releases and the transfer of some grants formerly classed as *máfis* to the head of *ináms*. There are no frontier remissions in this tahsil, but their place is more suitably taken by liberal cash *ináms* aggregating Rs. 1,626 to the headmen of the Kohi Khatak circle, which adjoins independent territory, and it has been proposed to release these *ináms* again for the term of the new settlement. The remission of Rs. 210 shown in Statement No. X is the *ábiana* on protected wells, of which the leases have since expired.

The gross revenue at settlement does not quite agree with that shown in Form A of the Settlement Report, as it appears that there an amount of Rs. 939 on account of resumed *máfis* was included in the Khálsa and also left in the gross *máfi* demand, which should have been shown as Rs. 3,260 and not Rs. 4,199. Besides Rs. 76 on account of the revenue of part of Garhi Faizullah transferred from Pesháwar has been added in this statement, and Rs. 57 have been deducted on account of the assessment on land transferred from Kheshgi to Prang in Chársadda. If these additions and deductions are made the gross assessment shown in Settlement Report will agree with that shown in Statement No. X and in this abstract.

The comparison of the demand in Pesháwar with that given in Captain Hastings' Final Report is difficult owing to the changes which have taken place in the limits of the tahsil. The figures have been checked with the settlement records and verified, while the final demand agrees with the *kistbandi*, save that Rs. 76 on account of the revenue of the portion of Garhi Faizullah transferred to Nowshera have been here deducted, and the *kistbandi* shows Rs. 18 too much as *máfi* revenue in Damán Afgháni. Sanction to these reductions has not yet been obtained.

The large decrease under the head of *Máfis* is due to lapses and resumptions which are frequent, as in this district the salutary rule is enforced that all assignments are liable to resumption on alienation.

32. The variation under the head of *Ináms* and Frontier remissions is due to the fact that in several estates in the Barozai Khalil Tappa favourable rates of assessments were allowed before settlement, and these were continued in whole or in part by Captain Hastings. In some cases they have been shown as *ináms* and in others as frontier remissions. The question will be thoroughly examined at this settlement, as in many of these estates, which are not on the border, there is no necessity for the continuance of the favourable rates of assessment. The following list shows the existing grants under the head of Frontier remissions and favorable assessments,

* NOTE.—In this the revenue for khwarra-Niláb is not included.

which were classed as such but which can hardly be treated as such now. It may be noted that much of the area on which remissions were allowed has been alienated to outsiders, and there appears to be no reason why the remission, as in the case of other assignments, should not now be resumed. In Pesháwar a sum of Rs. 1,092 was also remitted in the shape of favorable assessments at half rates to the Mohmand Arbáb Khel family and Pír Hanif of Palosi Pírán as detailed on page 303 of the Final Report. The amount now stands at Rs. 1,044 in the records, but the classification of some of the grants appears to be erroneous, and the matter is under enquiry:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Assessment No.	Estate.	Total assessment.	Amount of remission according to Settlement Report.	Amount according to jamabandi.	Percentage of column 5 on column 3.	REMARKS.
1	MICUNI.	Panam Dheri Bala	826	188	194	23.5	
2		Do. Payan	812	188	188	23.2	
3		Kochian ...	1,113	75	77	6.9	
4		Alo ...	178	22	...	...	* Shown as inam in jamabandi.
5		Ghilji Kandar Khel	624	75	75	12.0	
6		Hajizai ...	895	58	58	6.5	
7		Mathra ...	2,791	625	...	...	* Ditto.
8		Shahi Payan	883	200	200	22.6	
9		Kafur Dheri	820	400	400	48.8	
10		Boda Kandar Khel	87	31	...	...	* This is an inam of which Rs. 21 have been resumed.
11		Sufed Sang ...	1,400	350	378	27.0	
12		Sara Sang ...	1,050	250	...	...	Shown as inam in jamabandi.
13		Shahi Bala	2,503	500	500	20.0	
14		Char Gula	390	49	...	...	* Ditto.
15		Patwar Payan	1,025	125	125	12.2	
16		Do. Bala	1,040	125	125	12.0	
17		Gara Tajak	636	134	...	...	* Ditto.
		Total	17,073	3,395	3,320	13.6	
18	BARA.	Regi Ynsafzai	1,318	906	...	...	Shown as inam in jamabandi.
19		" Badezai	1,042	250	...	...	Ditto.
20		Mullanzai	2,072	521	522	25.2	
21		Lakrai	1,862	300	...	...	* Ditto.
22		Palosi Talarzai	2,738	84	...	...	* Ditto.
23		Achni Payan	2,702	256	259	9.6	
24		Pushti Khara Bala	4,707	135	135	2.9	
25		Sangu	3,869	529	552	14.3	
26		Shekhan	3,097	430	516	16.7	From Khalsa Rs. 400.
27		Ahmed Khel	2,525	104	104	4.1	* " mafi Rs. 116.
28		Masho Peke	914	51	86	9.4	Remission was increased after settlement.
29		Anezai	1,535	144	152	9.9	From Khalsa Rs. 144.
30		Karra Khel	1,411	119	137	9.7	" mafi Rs. 8.
31		Bahlolai	2,224	211	211	9.5	" Khalsa Rs. 120.
32		Masho Khel	3,235	292	320	9.9	" mafi Rs. 17.
33		Masho Gagar	3,618	315	340	9.4	" Khalsa Rs. 279.
		Total	38,869	4,647	3,334	8.6	" mafi Rs. 41.
34	KOH DAMAN MOHMAND.	Adezai	4,168	1,000	500	12.0	Rupees 500 were reduced after settlement as the gross assessment was cut down on objection.
35		Matanni	2,275	499	...	...	Reduced in 1885 on the cession of the Kalamsadda tract apparently.
36		Pasanni	630	125	125	19.8	
37		Yusaf Khel	1,056	191	200	18.9	
38		Aza Khel	4,789	454	417	8.7	Rupees 37 are shown as jagir in jamabandi.
		Total	12,918	2,269	1,242	9.6	
		Total Tabsil	68,860	10,311	6,806	10.0	

NOTE.—The villages marked with an asterisk are not on the border, and there is no necessity to retain the remissions in their entirety at any rate. Where they are already shown as inams in the register of assignments and jamabandi they should be resumed at once, if the original grantee is dead, or on the death of the original grantee.

33. The lapses and releases of revenue assignments have been noticed above. The following list shows the principal existing grants and the terms on which they are held. It will be seen that they are unusually liberal as might be expected from the position and past history of the tract:—

TAHSIL NOWSHERA.

Estate.	Circle.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGNMENTS.		REMARKS.
			Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Mashak ...	Kinára Darya.	Kázi Fateh Ahmad, son of Kázi Fazal Ahmad, caste Khat-tar, resident of Gondál, pargana and district Ráwalpindi.	1,770, whole village.	Rs. 325	Released in perpetuity for mutiny services to Kázi Fazal Ahmad by Government of India letter No. 84, dated 26th January 1857. Released on his death in 1878 to his son Fateh Ahmad.
Pír Sábak ...	Do.	Sobha Singh, son of Shám Singh, caste Nihang, resident of the village.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of the village, 2,842.	1,050	Released for the support of the shrine of Phúla Singh, Nihang, who was killed in the battle here in 1823, by Government of India letter No. 1285, dated 17th July 1874. The present Mahant is Sobha Singh.
Kund ...	Do.	Parduman Singh, son of Ishar Singh, caste Khatri, resident of Khairabad.	1,000, whole village.	60	Released by Government of India letter No. 1173 of 2nd October 1874 for the support of a <i>dharm-sála</i> in Attock. Chak Kund across the river in Swáb, irevenue Rs. 40, is also held by the shrine. The present Manager is Parduman Singh, who succeeded in 1880. The <i>dharm-sála</i> is not well maintained, and the grant is under revision as most of it has been alienated.
Walli ...	Chak Kohi.	Mián Husain Shah, son of Pápa Mián, caste Saiyad, resident of the village.	1,665, whole village.	306	Released for life, subject to reconsideration on his death, to Mián Husain Sháh, Káka Khel, on condition of good conduct and service by Government of India No. 9 of 12th April 1875. He was also given the <i>nazúl</i> plots attached to the old tank and <i>báradari</i> of Kushál Khan, Khattak.
Bánda Shekh Ismaíl.	Ch á h i Nabri.	Faríd Khan and Murád Khan, sons of Arbáb Abdul Majíd Khan, and Mussammat Zamurrada, daughter of Arbáb Fateh Muhammad Khan.	$\frac{4}{5}$ of the village 1,343.	444	Part of the Khalíl Arbábi jágir, Rs. 5,000, released under orders conveyed in Punjab Government No. 1903 of 12th April 1859 to Abdul Majíd Khan. On the death of his son Fateh Muhammad Khan in 1879 the grant was changed into a perpetuity grant in favour of his children subject to resumption of $\frac{1}{4}$ on the death of each. The estate is also owned by the family.

TAHSIL NOWSHERA—concl'd.

Estate.	Circle.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGNMENTS.		REMARKS.
			Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Mandúri and seven other estates in tappa Niláb.	Khwarra Niláb.	Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Jáfir Khan.	22,644	Rs. 1,819	Released by Government of India No. 1834 G. of 20th July 1883 in perpetuity during good behaviour. Also holds a perpetuity grant of Rs. 400 a year in Soj-handa Báta in Ráwal-pindi and a life pension of Rs. 822 a year.
Káhi and thirteen other estates in Khwarra.	...	Afzal Khan, son of Najaf Khan, of Jamálgarhi, at present expelled from the Pesháwar district and residing at Attock.	Half of the whole area.	527	Released in perpetuity by Government of India No. 1962 of 11th May 1854. Also holds a fixed <i>rakh</i> allowance of Rs. 395 per annum and life pensions of Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 822, of which Rs. 1,000 will be continued to a selected heir in perpetuity during loyal conduct.
		Total ...	...	4,531	

TAHSIL PESHAWAR.

Estate.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGNMENTS.		REMARKS.
		Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Budhu and four other estates.	Sháhzáda Sultán Ján, son of Sháhzáda Jamhúr, Saddozai of Kohát.	...	Rs. 3,321	Released by Government of India No. 5601, dated 31st December 1858, in perpetuity.
Chamkanni and two other villages.	Mír Alam Khan, son of Muhammad Umar Khan, Afghán, of Chamkanni.	In Chamkanni 126 and two entire villages.	607	Released by Government of India No. 307, dated 3rd May 1864, in perpetuity to Mír Alam Khan.
Tahkál Bála and 17 other estates.	Ahmad Khan, son of Bahráam Khan, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	...	609	Released in perpetuity to Ahmad Khan by Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859.
Tahkál Bála and 15 other estates.	Abdul Kádír Khan, son of Sherdil Khan, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	...	550	Released by Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859, to Sherdil Khan in perpetuity. After his death he was succeeded by his son Abdul Kádír Khan.
Tahkál Bála and three other estates.	Aslam Khan, son of Samundar Khan, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	86	314	Conditions as above.

TAHSIL PESHAWAR—contd.

Estate.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGNMENTS.		REMARKS.
		Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Kukar and two other estates.	Yusaf Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, Resáldár, Mughal, of Pesháwar.	1,980	Rs. 3,600	Released by Government of India No. 2331, dated 17th December 1875, to Muhammad Khan in perpetuity subject to selection of an heir by Government. On his death mutation was effected by Punjab Government No. 112, dated 8th September 1894, in favour of Yusaf Ali Khan, his eldest son.
Chuha Gujar and three other villages.	Khán Bába Khan, son of Khánán Khan, Mughal, of Pesháwar.	2,056	6,011	Released by Government of India No. 702, dated 24th February 1879, to Khánán Khan in perpetuity subject to selection of an heir by Government, and on his death mutation was effected by Punjab Government No. 59, dated 22nd June 1882, in favour of Khán Bába Khan.
Landi Yarghajo and 14 other estates.	Arbáb Muhammad Husain Khan, son of Arbáb Muhammad Sarfráz Khan, Mohmand of Landi Yarghajo.	27,007	10,937	Released by Government of India No. 106, dated 13th January 1875, to Nawáb Sarfráz Khan on condition of Arbábi service, and by No. 842, dated 11th May 1887, to Arbáb Muhammad Husain Khan Rs. 300 for life, and the remaining Rs. 10,637 during the pleasure of Government as an Arbábi grant.
Matanni and two other whole villages and part of revenue of Deh Bahádur.	Arbáb Muhammad Azam Khan, son of Arbáb Sarbuland Khan, Mohmand, of Kotla Mohsan Khan.	...	5,000	Released by Government of India No. 106, dated 13th January 1875, and No. 187, dated 23th January 1888, to Arbáb Muhammad Azam Khan during pleasure of Government, so long as he holds the office of Arbáb.
Tahkál Bála and six other estates.	Arbáb Fatch Khan, son of Jehángir Khan, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	Arbábi 2,000 Zarkharid property 388 Rs.	2,388	Zarkharid or family land in perpetuity released by Government of India letter No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859, and by No. 412, dated 5th March 1875. Rs. 2,000 during pleasure of Government for service as Arbáb.
Tahkál Bála and 16 other villages.	Arbáb Abbás Khan, son of Abdul Wáhid Khan, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	Arbábi 4,748 Family land... 138 For life 379	5,265	Zarkharid land in perpetuity released by Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859, and by No. 412, dated 5th March 1875, Rs. 379 for life, and by No. 2863, dated 23th August 1880, Rs. 4,748 during pleasure of Government for service as Arbáb. The Arbáb is dead and the question of this grant has been confidentially disposed of between Arbábs Farid Khan and Bahádur Khan.

TAHSIL PESHAWAR—contd.

Estate.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGN- MENTS.		REMARKS.
		Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Tabkál Bála and 18 other estates.	Arbábs Faríd Khan, Murád Khan, Muhammad Umar Khan, sons of Abdul Majíd Khan, and Mussammát Zamurrada, Mitha Khel, of Tabkál Bála.	...	Rs. 1,706	Released by Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859, and No. 2863, dated 21st August 1880. One-fourth of the share of each to lapse at the death of each shareholder and $\frac{3}{4}$ to continue in perpetuity.
Tahkál Bála and 12 other estates.	Bahádúr Khan, son of Abdul Wáhid Khan, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	54	193	Released by Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859, and No. 618, dated 6th April 1874, for life to Bahádúr Khan. After death $\frac{1}{4}$ to lapse and remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ to continue in perpetuity.
Do. ...	Abdulla Khan, son of Arbáb Shahpasand Khan, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	146	543	Released by Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859, and No. 412, dated 5th May 1875, as above.
Tahkál Bála and three other villages.	Rahímulla Khan, son of Gul Muhammad Khan, and 97 other persons, Mitha Khel, of Tahkál Bála.	1,690	5,162	Released by Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1859. One-fourth of the share of each to lapse at his death and the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ to continue in perpetuity.
Nachapa Paian...	Gosáin Narsingh Dás, of Pesháwar.	300	500	Released during the maintenance of <i>dharmsála</i> in Pesháwar by Punjab Government No. 1333, dated 3rd August 1874.
Whole of Bela Mohmandán, Zormandi and part of 12 other estates in Koh Dáman Michni circle.	Khádi Khan and others, Tarukzai Mohmands.	6,440	3,818	Released on condition of service, good behaviour and loyalty by Government of India letter No. 950, dated 23rd July 1873, to the proprietors being Michniwál Mohmands during pleasure of Government.
Gulbela and four other estates.	Abdul Khálik Khan, son of Shahpasand Khan, Afghán, of Gulbela.	...	266	Released to Shahpasand Khan during pleasure of Government by Punjab Government No. 1179, dated 19th June 1875. Released to Diláwar Khan by Government of India No. 604, dated 23rd May 1886. Released to the head of the family (Abdul Khálik) by Government of India No. 423, dated 11th March 1890.
Ditto ...	Abdul Khálik Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan, sons of Shahpasand Khan.	...	200	Released by Government of India No. 604, dated 23rd May 1886, for life share of each to lapse at his death.
	Ditto ...	...	150	Released as above for joint lives in cash.
			350	
Khatki and Bándá Bála.	Sarwar Khan, son of Rajab Khan, Afghán, of Khatki.	142	573	Released for life to Sarwar Khan by Punjab Government No. 1895, dated 10th November 1874. To continue after death at half rates for the term of settlement.
		Revenue 423		
		Cash 150		

TAHSIL PESHAWAR—*contd.*

Estate.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGN- MENTS.		REMARKS.
		Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Kariána ...	Ghulám Habíb Shah, son of Banori Shah, and Nádir Shah, son of Amír Shah, and Sikandar Shah, son of Muhammad Shah, Sayads of the vil- lage.	182	Rs. 495	Released by Punjab Government No. 1538, dated 7th September 1874, for life of each, and after death to continue at half rates for term of settlement.
Shiggi Bála ...	Sikandar Shah, son of Muhammad Shah, Sayad of Kariána.	247	360	Released by Punjab Government No. 494, dated 18th May 1882, for life to Sikandar Shah.
Khazána ...	Mansúr Khan, Khalid Khan, sons of Torsam Khan and Azam Khan, Amír Khan and Akram Khan, sons of Shuja Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan, &c., sons of Muhammad Khan, Afgháns of the village.	600	1,100	Released to Torsam Khan and Shuja Khan, by Government of India No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859. Released after their deaths to their descendants by Government of India letter No. 115, dated 17th May 1875. Share of each branch to be resumed after the death of last surviving son of each. Released to sons of Muhammad Khan by Financial Commissioner's No. 335, dated 12th January 1880, to be resumed after the death of last survivor.
Barbar ...	Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Sháh-záda Ali Ahmad Sáddozai, of Pesháwar.	W h o l e village.	1,360	Released by Government of India No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859, to Shahzáda Safdar Jang, by No. 704, dated 24th February 1879, to Ali Ahmad, and by No. 1486, dated 13th July 1892, to Fateh Muhammad Khan for life.
Nachapa Bála and Dheri Báglibánán.	Ali Ahmad, son of Sháhghási Názim, Durráni, of Pesháwar.	86	500	Released by Punjab Government No. 789, dated 2nd May 1872, to Sháhghási Názim, and by No. 625, dated 13th March 1877 to Ali Ahmad for life.
Shankarpura ...	Muhammad Táhir, son of Muhammad Kásim' Afghán, of Pesháwar.	...	250	Released by Government of India No. 3233, dated 5th September 1856, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, for life.
Budni ...	Zamán Khan, son of Núr Khan, Kuki Khel, of Jamrud, in Independent Territory.	176	600	Released by Government of India No. 867, dated 27th February 1893, to Zamán Khan for life. After death $\frac{1}{2}$ of the grant to continue to a selected heir in male descent, after whose death $\frac{1}{4}$ will continue to a selected heir in male descent. To lapse after death of second heir in succession to grantee.
Shaháb Khel and three other villages.	Amínulla Khan, son of Usmán Khan, Orakzai, of Bhána Mári.	W h o l e village. 404	2,675	Released by Government of India No. 5391, dated 3rd September 1859, to Muhammad Zamán Khan, and by No. 446, dated 4th April 1862, to Muhammad Usmán Khan, and by No. 961, dated 18th June 1889, to Amínulla Khan for life, conditionally on service.

TAHSIL PESHAWAR—contd.

Estate.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGNMENTS.		REMARKS.
		Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Shekhán ...	Muhammad Akbar Khan, son of Muzaffar Khan, Mohmund, of the village.	...	Rs. 2,000 cash.	Released by Government of India No. 125, dated 17th May 1875, to Muzaffar Khan, and by No. 1945, dated 15th December 1891, to Muhammad Akbar for life.
Nanthoh and Dheri Bāgh-bānān.	Shāhzāda Muhammad Yūsaf, son of Shāhzāda Muhammad Saleh, and Shāhzāda Mahmūd, Masūd and Sultān Ali, sons of Abdul Wahāb, Saddozai, of Peshāwar.	32	307	Originally granted by Government of India No. 2711, dated 15th May 1859, and released to the present holders by Punjab Government No. 137, dated 29th June 1875, for life. Share of each family to be resumed on death of last member.
		19	187	
Kakshal and three other estates.	Nawāb Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Wazīr Nizām-ud-Daulah, Saddozai, of Peshāwar.	200	800	Released by Government of India No. 2357, dated 12th October 1876, to Muhammad Afzal Khan, for life.
Ohaba and Kakshal.	Kāzi Muhammad Khan, Sher Ahmad and Abdul Rab, sons of Kāzi Najīb, Kāzi Khel, of Peshāwar.	102	505	Released by Government of India No. 363, dated 5th May 1865, to the sons of Kāzi Najīb, for their lives; share of each to lapse at death.
Safed Dheri ...	Sher Zāman Khan, son of Alam Khan, Afghān, of the village.	...	500 cash.	Released by Government of India No. 79, dated 14th April 1874, to Alam Khan, and by No. 912, dated 12th June 1889, to Sher Zāman for life, on condition of good conduct.
Chamkanni and two other estates.	Sharifulla Khan, son of Amīrulla Khan, Afghān of Chamkanni.	516	202	Released by Punjab Government No. 141, dated 14th July 1874, to Amīrulla Khan for life subject to reconsideration after death, and by No. 1943, dated 16th December 1879, to Sharifulla on the same terms.
Garhi Balochābad,	Hakīm Ahmad and Nādir, sons of Izzat Bakhsh, Awān, of Peshāwar.	147	452	Released by Punjab Government No. 683, dated 28th March 1875, for life; share of each to lapse at his death.
Regi Lallam and Mullazai Mill.	Afrīdi Khan, son of Amīr Khan, Afghān, of Mullazai.	Whole village.	378	Released by Government of India No. 404, dated 2nd August 1890, to Afrīdi Khan for life.
Mullazai ...	Afrīdi Khan $\frac{2}{3}$, Akbar Khan, Khan Muhammad and Mansūr $\frac{1}{4}$ in equal shares, and Saadat and Hakīm $\frac{1}{4}$, sons of Amīr Khan, Afghān, of the village.	Whole village with the exception of 112 acres.	1,484	Released by Government of India No. 2466, dated 6th May 1859, and by Commissioner's No. $\frac{2}{3}$, dated 20th April 1874, for lives to the sons of Amīr Khan, share of each branch to lapse on death of last survivor in that branch.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	112	383	Released to the sons of Amīr Khan by Punjab Government No. 83, dated 6th February 1874, for lives; share of each to lapse at his death.
Bāgh Miān Khel	Ghulām and Latāf, and other 32 persons, Miān Khel, of the village.	130	204	Released by Punjab Government No. 1387, dated 7th August 1874, for lives, subject to reconsideration after death.

TAHSIL PESHAWAR—concl'd.

Estate.	Name of Jágirdár.	DETAIL OF ASSIGN- MENTS.		REMARKS.
		Area in acres.	Revenue.	
Chárpariza ...	Faizulla Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan, Mián Alam Khan, Gbulám Ali Khan, Sher Ali Khan, sons of Arsalla Khan, Afgháns, of the vil- lage.	...	Rs. 1,000	Released by Government of India No. 2468, dated 16th May 1859, to Arsalla Khan. Released on his death to Faizulla, &c., sub- ject to reconsideration at the death of each, by Government, Punjab. No. 854, dated 13th May 1876.
Takhtabad I ...	Ditto ...	18	129	Released to the grantees by Government of Punjab No. 220, dated 5th February 1875, for life; share of each to be re- sumed at the death of each.
Do. ...	Shah Wali, son of Muhammad Ali, Fateh Khan, son of Nurulla Khan, and Khan Mulla, son of Ashraf, Afghán, of the village	175	266	Ditto ditto.
	Total ...	...	64,850	

34. There can be no doubt that the assessment of the irrigated lands in Pesháwar and Daudzai, as compared with similar lands in the Punjab, was full. Rates of Rs. 12 an acre for gardens, Rs. 6-8 for *dofasli*, and Rs. 3-4 for *ekfasli nahri* lands were adopted in the *kashah*, and the average rate for *dofasli nahri* was Rs. 5 an acre in Pesháwar and about Rs. 4-8 in Daudzai. These rates were fixed 22 years ago, and the highest rates now allowed in the somewhat similar lands in the Bajwát in Siálkot and Chak Andar and the Pathanti in Gurdáspur were Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 respectively, while the Settlement Officer's proposed rate of Rs. 3-8 in the last circle was cut down as excessive. The *bárání* rates were also full, considering the scanty rainfall and the position on the border of most of the *bárání* area. Besides this the fallow was also assessed, and in most of the circles in Pesháwar and in some of those in Nowshera and Daudzai, a rate varying from 2 annas to 8 annas was assessed on the culturable waste. It was in fact necessary for the Settlement Officer to work up to these high rates if the former revenue, which had already been largely reduced since Sikh times, was not to be cut down wholesale, but the fact remains that, as compared with the rest of the district except the Doába, the assessment was full. The tract is of course favourably situated as to markets and prices are always high, while the irrigated lands are very rich and produce an assured return, but the real reason for the high assessment is to be found in its past history, and the fact that such well-irrigated lands as these were rare in this part of the country, and consequently more valuable, naturally led the Duránís and Sikhs to tax them heavily. Their hold also on the country was firmer, and they were consequently better able to realise their assessments, while in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, and to some extent in the Khattak country, their tenure was much more precarious, and so the revenue demand was more or less nominal.

Coercive process for collection of revenue.

35. If these points are borne in mind it will be easy to understand the figures as to warrants issued shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF WARRANTS.	
	Nowshera.	Pesháwar.
1885-86	...	405
1886-87	45	438
1887-88	7	422
1888-89	4	Rabi 1888 162 425
1889-90	50	280
1890-91	42	225
1891-92	39	186
1892-93	114	196
1893-94	113	208
1894-95	117	200

In Nowshera the number of warrants is very small. In Pesháwar, which now includes almost the whole of Daudzai, great difficulty has always been experienced in collections, and though the number of warrants issued has not been so large of late years, the zaildárs here are made largely responsible for the collections, and a great deal of pressure is exercised through them, which does not appear in the returns of revenue process issued. Something of this is undoubtedly due to the ingrained disinclination of the Pathán to part with a pice if he can avoid doing so, and a still greater share in the unsatisfactory result may with safety be attributed to the very lax system of collections which has been allowed to grow up, and the neglect to enforce the responsibility of the headmen for the prompt payment of their quota of the revenue. Complaints of embezzlement of collections are rife, and undoubtedly many a headman uses the money he has got together from the other proprietors for one last gamble in the hope of retrieving his fortunes. It is, of course, a difficult matter to break a headman in a Pathán district, as the succession often gives rise to murder cases, but, seeing that they are well paid primarily for paying in the revenue by due date, they ought to be made to understand that their appointment depends on this, and that in default they will be removed. There is little use in paying a headman 5 per cent. for collections, if this has to be done through the agency of tabsíl chaprásís. Up till recently also the patwáris were directly charged with the collections, and that lucrative portion of their duties was the only part they paid any attention to. It suited them to have arrears and to get the accounts into a muddle, as they contrived to profit out of the confusion. The rules have now been strictly enforced, and this perhaps explains the decrease in the number of warrants during the past six years.

Allowing for all this, however, it must be admitted that the Pesháwar assessment in most of the circles is full, and with an extravagant population demoralised by the vicinity of a large city and deteriorated physically by an extremely unhealthy climate, collections have been and always must be difficult.

36. The foregoing statements show the amount of revenue remitted and suspended. As might be expected this is large in the Pesháwar tahsíl. Of the remissions Rs. 1,109 were granted to 7 estates in the Kábul Nahri circle in the Khálsa tappa in 1885-86, and Rs. 6,242 to 9 villages in the Khalíl tappa of the Bára circle in 1891-92 on account of damage done by hail. The heavy remissions in 1876-77 in the Michni and Darya Wár Pár circles were on account of serious damage caused by river floods to the irrigation channels. The suspensions and remissions in 1878-79 were due to swamping caused by excessive rainfall in the Kábul Nahri circle, and to damage caused by river and torrent floods in the Michni and Darya circles, and similar causes led to the heavy suspensions in 1892-93.

Failure of supply in the Bára and Upper Kábul water-courses produced the suspensions in 1883-84, 1885-86 and 1894-95 and the remissions in 1885-86 and 1891-92. It will be seen that the greatest trouble has always occurred in the Bára and Michni circles. This has entirely arisen from the difficulty of regulating the supply in the first instance and to the unsatisfactory character of the irrigation channels in the second circle. The proposed regulating weir, if constructed, will be a great help in the Bára circle, and the construction of the Michni-Nowshera Canal has made the Michni circle secure and greatly improved its condition. Drains have recently been dug in the worst estates in the Khálsa tappa, which ought to prevent swamping there, and the supply in the Jui Shekh has been much improved. In the Darya circle severe floods will always be liable to interfere with the heads of the cuts, but the damage done will probably not be so great as it was in the earlier years owing to the shift of the main stream of the Kábul river into the Adezai branch which does not affect this tahsíl so directly as the Náguman.

The reductions of assessments granted have been already referred to in paragraph 29.

In Nowshera the suspensions and remissions have not been so large, but a sum of Rs. 3,492 had to be suspended and Rs. 4,686 remitted in 1878 and 1879 on account of the breach of the Bára aqueduct in the estates dependent on the Jui Shekh in the Chahi Nahri circle. Rs. 1,287 were suspended in the Urmar villages in 1882-83 and Rs. 225 in Misribanda in 1892-93 on account of want of rain, and Rs. 443 in Nowshera Kalán in 1883-84 on account of rick burning. The remaining suspensions and remissions shown in the list were due to floods in the river or hill torrents.

PART III.

AREA AND RESOURCES.

SECTION I.—AREAS, IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

37. The statistics given in Statement No. I are in the case of the regular settlement taken from the Settlement Report after verification with the settlement records, from which a detail of the petty máfis has also been obtained and included. For the year 1894-95 they represent the result of a complete remeasurement, except in the case of the Kohi Khattak circle in Nowshera. Here out of 55 estates only 10 were remeasured in whole or in part, and for the others the old field maps were corrected to date and utilized to save the people the trouble and expense of a remeasurement. The following villages were completely remeasured:—

Jalozai on the square system.

Cherát.

Khairabad

Tangi

} With the plane table.

And the following were resurveyed in part on the square system:—

Jabba Khattak.

Shahkot Bála.

Silah Khána.

Kotlí.

Bakhtai and Shahkot Paían.

This partial resurvey was rendered necessary owing to the inaccuracy of the former maps, or to the great changes which had occurred since settlement.

In Khwárra Niláb the figures have been taken from the circle notebooks. In Niláb the old maps are being corrected, but in Khwárra a resurvey will be required as this is essential for the forest settlement. So far as the revision of the maps has gone, it appears that the increase in the cultivated area is rather larger than is shown in these returns which may, therefore, be accepted as being well on the safe side. It must be remembered that in this circle the period of settlement has not yet expired and the complete revision of the records has not been finished, so that the statistics are not as reliable as for the rest of the tahsíl, but are given in order to complete the statistical synopsis of the whole tract under report. They are, however, quite sufficient to enable us to determine whether the present assessment is fair or what changes are likely to be required when the term of that assessment expires in Rabi 1901. The revision of the records here is in progress and will be completed during the present cold weather.

It will be more convenient to give the necessary explanation of the statistics by tahsils in most cases, and those for Khwárra Niláb, where the settlement has not expired, will be separately treated.

The unirrigated area is so unimportant in the tract that it has not been necessary to add to the bulk of the return by showing the figures for the average of the six years from 1885 to 1891, as in the case of the other tahsils.

The general results are summarized in the following table which shows the number of villages, and, in the form of percentages on the total area, the proportion of area under each class of soil with the increase or decrease as compared with the settlement figures. These latter in the case of the unirrigated soils have been recast by the present classification of soils to render possible a closer comparison:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Number of estates.	Total area.	Unculturable.	Forest.	Culturable.	Total cultivation.	Chahi.	Abi.	Shah nahri.	Chahi, shah nahri and chahi nahri.	NAHRI.		Total irrigated.	Sailab.	BARANI.			Total unirrigated.	Wells.
											I.	II.			Dagoba.	Barani.	Maira.		
Kinara Darya	34	100	207	..	274	510	31	1	51	..	..	..	83	20	10	194	206	430	612
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1891-95.	...	—35	222	+100	—212	+245	+585	+148	..	..	..	..	+3072	+508	+93	—11	+152	+09	+195
Chahi Nahri	51	100	324	..	202	474	52	1	64	50	25	17	218	47	81	93	33	256	1,028
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1891-95.	...	—28	+3	..	—373	+230	—338	..	..	..	—235	+2253	+875	+1235	—75	+386	+4036	—41	+627
Rohi Khattak	55	100	627	..	207	70	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	25	43	73	113
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1891-95.	...	+5	—20	..	+7	+250	+450	+520	..	..	..	..	+402	+944	+895	—108	+501	+240	+361
Old Tahsil Total ...	143	100	409	..	265	320	24	1	34	15	6	4	84	21	25	90	97	242	1,753
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1891-95.	...	—15	—58	+1880	—170	+241	—92	+595	..	..	—235	+2253	+1282	+885	+38	—143	+290	+73	+404
Khawra Nilab	21	100	584	214	103	60	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	95	..	95	116
Percentage of difference ...	...	—7	+162	—111	—452	+2905	+758	+150	..	..	..	..	+882	—100	..	+276	..	+276	+381
Total Tahsil ...	167	100	448	48	229	275	13	1	26	11	5	3	65	10	20	98	73	209	1,869
Percentage of difference ...	...	—14	—3	—109	—210	+246	—78	+690	..	..	—236	+2253	+1275	+884	+38	—77	+290	+91	+450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Assessment Circle.	Number of estates.	Total area.	Forest.	Unculturable.	Government waste.	Culturable.	Total cultivation.	Chahi.	Chahi nahri.	Shah nahri.	Abi.	Nahr.		Total irrigated.	Sailab.	Barani.			Total unirrigated.	Wells.
												I.	II.			Maira.	Dagoba.	Barani.		
Koh Daman Michni	48	100	..	22	..	42	36	3	..	4	..	12	6	25	..	1	6	4	11	144
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1894-95.	..	-32	..	+21.8	..	-18.2	+10.96	+28.33	..	..	..	+1.89	-36.16	+8.98	..	-87.24	..	+35.71	+40.48	+15.8
Darya Wapar	76	100	..	15	..	27	58	..	..	..	..	20	25	54	3	..	..	1	4	..
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1894-95.	..	-1.09	..	+4.5	..	-14.26	+5.05	..	..	..	..	+36.69	-23.42	+36	+324.59	..	..	-19.95	+182.92	..
Kabul Nahri	61	100	2	12	..	10	76	..	..	22	..	33	16	71	1	..	..	4	5	1
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1894-95.	..	-2.71	+9,783.33	-12.65	..	-1.12	-3.67	..	..	..	..	-12.93	-36.93	+10.97	-88.07	..	..	-57.03	-67.11	..
Kasba Bagram	16	100	..	30	..	6	61	3	..	6	..	41	10	63	..	..	..	1	1	72
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1894-95.	..	-3.16	..	-1.75	..	-13.78	+3.51	-6.93	..	..	..	+66.46	-67.33	+5.84	..	..	..	-56.89	-58.52	+20
Bara	56	100	..	17	..	38	45	..	..	2	..	19	11	32	..	8	2	3	13	7
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1894-95.	..	-8.25	..	-45.59	+2.21	-15.94	+26.02	-40.54	..	..	..	+12.57	-19.3	+3.81	-7.32	+1,431.73	+263.29	-12.1	+166.87	-22.22
Koh Daman Mohmand	10	100	..	37	..	21	39	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	9	6	17	32	5
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1894-95.	..	-6.84	..	+5.5	..	-32.28	+6.63	..	..	..	+27.48	..	..	+28.23	..	..	..	-40.33	+3.02	..
Total Tahsil	267	100	..	21	..	31	48	1	..	4	1	17	11	31	1	4	3	6	14	229
Percentage of difference between regular settlement and 1894-95.	..	-5.1	+9,783.33	-14.01	+2.33	-19.05	+11.55	+20.28	..	..	+27.93	+11.3	-27.53	+5.97	-49.08	+423.45	+1,282.5	-33.06	+27.66	-1.58

38. In the old Nowshera tahsil the number of estates has risen from 125 at settlement to 143 owing to the constitution as estates of the nine rakhs separately assessed at settlement (paragraph 431, Final Report) and to the formation of the Cherát cantonment in the Kohi circle, to the addition of the portion of Garhi Faizullah owned by the Urmār Miyāna people from Peshāwar and of Chak Agra from Chārsadda to the Chāhi Nāhri circle, and to the splitting up of the unwieldy villages of Kheshgi and Nowshera into the following estates in the Kināra Darya circle:—Kheshgi Bala, Kheshgi Paīn, Mullan Kili, Ispinkani and Chail out of Kheshgi and Nowshera Kalān, Kalinjar and Kandar out of Nowshera. The transfer of Garhi Faizullah is pending the sanction of Government.

In Peshāwar the number of estates has increased from 266 to 267. Four new estates have been formed owing to the constitution of the Jabba jhāl reserved forest into an estate, the inclusion of the cantonment in the list, the formation of an estate, Garhi Baghhānān, out of the portion of Garhi Faizullah left in this tahsil with a chak in Sorobzai also owned by Mūsazai, and the separation of Khazanchi Garhi, an estate belonging to new purchasers formerly included in Gulozai and Muhammadzai, which it will be necessary to assess separately. Against these additions, however, must be set off Garhi Faizullah transferred to Nowshera, and the inclusion of Fattu with Abdul Rahīma and Garhi Fazil with Deh Fakīr. These estates had their areas mixed up and in future will be treated as *kandis* of the same estate, which will simplify the maps and records.

Other small changes have been made in the boundaries of villages during measurements, such as the inclusion of a portion of an outlying block of Kāsīm with Ali Beg, as it had been purchased by that village, and of a portion of Urmār Miyāna with Garhi Faizullah to make the estates more manageable. All of these changes have occurred in Nowshera.

39. There has been a total decrease of 1·5 per cent. in the area of Tahsíl Nowshera which is due to the fact that the area is very uneven and consequently was exaggerated by the plane table survey at settlement, whereas at the present measurements the correct area of the hilly and broken ground in the Chāhi Nāhri and Kināra Darya circles has been worked out by exception from the squares. The decrease would have been even larger than it is, but for the fact that the whole of the Kohi circle was not remeasured. Moreover, an area of 624 acres was transferred from the Kohāt district to form part of the Cherát cantonment by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 48 of 18th July 1886. This explains the slight increase in the Kohi circle. The bed of the river Lunda has also now been measured, and this has tended to reduce the decrease in the Kināra Darya circle beyond what it otherwise would have been.

In this tahsil the decrease of 5·8 per cent. in the unculturable waste is due, in the case of the Kohi circle, to the transfer of 2,520 acres of waste ground, which has been enclosed in 12 villages in the eastern portion of the tahsil by thorn hedges as grass and fuel reserves, from this head to that of culturable waste. These reserves are valuable and afford some ground for hope as to the future management of the large areas of grazing ground in this circle. In the Kināra Darya there has been a great decrease under this head partly due to correct measurement and partly to the fact that some of the land so recorded at settlement has been actually cultivated and some has been transferred to the head of culturable.

The area returned as forests is trifling and consists of wayside groves on the Grand Trunk Road under the management of the Public Works Department. There is an area of 3,802 acres of hillside rakh land which was separately assessed at last settlement as being in excess of the requirements of the estates in which it lay, *viz.*, 3,093 acres in the nine rakhs detailed in paragraph 431 of the Final Report and 709 acres in Sabran, but this has not as yet been classed as forest land though inquiries on the subject are in progress.

The slight increase under the head of culturable in the Kohi circle is due to land being thrown out of cultivation and to the transfer of the reserves to this head, and the decrease in the other two circles has resulted from the great extension of cultivation due to the Swāt and Michni-Nowshera canals.

More than two-thirds of the increase in the Cháhi Nahri circle has occurred in the three large Urmar estates to the west of the circle, and is partly there due to land having been broken up in the *máira* since settlement. Some 4,000 acres of the waste in the Cháhi Nahri circle consists of low alluvial land lying between the railway and the river near Pabbi, which, though *kallar*, is covered with drab grass and is of great value as grazing ground for cattle. It has recently fetched as much as Rs. 40 an acre, though this high price is perhaps due to the fact that it is commanded by the Michni-Nowshera canal and may in time be broken up, though this, owing to the *kallar* and swampy character of the tract, will be a difficult operation necessitating heavy drainage works.

40. Under the head of total cultivation there has been an increase of nearly one-fourth which has occurred equally in all circles and the increase under the head of irrigation is as high as 128·2 per cent., which marks an immense advance in the productive capacity of the tract.

In the Kohi circle the cultivated area is only 7·6 per cent. of the total, and, as already pointed out, the people here have to rely mainly on their pack animals for a livelihood, for, as the local proverb runs—"the pot can only be set on the fire when the pack saddle is put on the beast." Still even here, there has been a substantial improvement, which is mainly due to the restoration of a masonry dam near Jalozai which has raised the *ábi* area by 61 acres and also contributed towards the increase of 328 acres in the *dagoba* in this estate. The *ábi* area in this circle is close to the villages, and is, owing to the scarcity of irrigation facilities, exceedingly valuable. The *dagoba* and *cháhi* are also of good quality, but the *máira* is very poor, and only one-fourth of it on the average produces any crop at all.

In the Cháhi Nahri circle the decrease under the head of *cháhi* is due to the opening of the Michni-Nowshera canal which superseded many of the wells. The enormous increase in total irrigation is due mainly to this work and to the construction of a band on the Bara, known as the Band Miána which irrigates 1,753 acres, classed mainly as Nahri II and Cháhi Nahri, in the following villages:—Tirkha 439, Amankot 810, Banda Muhib 504. The decrease of 662 acres in Nahri I is due to diluvion in Jabba Dáúdzai and to the washing away of an aqueduct near Kásim, to failure of supply in Jui Zardád in Zakhi and to other changes in classification, as 283 acres of this area are now irrigated from the Michni canal. The increase of 989 acres in Nahri II is mainly due to the construction of the Band Miána and to area transferred from Nahri I to this class. The rise in the *sailáb* area here is due to more correct classification of the lands affected by the Kábul river, and the difference, between the settlement area of this class as shown in Statement No. I and in the Final Report, arises from the fact that much of the old *sailábi* was land occasionally watered by freshets in the hill torrents or by surface drainage from the uplands and has now been transferred to the head of *dagoba*. The *sailáb* has been divided into true river *sailab* and lands near Amankot affected by the swamp there, resulting from the surplus water of the Chihla Khwar and other torrents, which lies in the depression near this village and cannot find a ready outlet to the river. An escape drain is under construction here and should do good, but the *sailáb* area on the whole is decidedly inferior to similar lands in other districts, since the whole of the area to the north of the railway is tinged with *kallar* and the floods are not frequent enough to wash this out.

The decrease in *dagoba* and *báráni* is due to the Michni-Nowshera canal. The former class is very important in this circle and consists of well banked up and terraced fields with a soil enriched by the silt annually washed down from the hills. As will be seen from the crop returns a fair amount of maize and *jowár* even in the kharif is grown on these lands. The *báráni* is also lowlying land of a similar class and fair quality, though the rainfall is insufficient to admit of much successful cropping on it. The *máira* lies in the group of villages in the west round Urmar stretching up to the hills and is also owing to the want of rain, of very inferior quality. The increase under this head has occurred in the Urmar estates, where the common land has recently been partitioned.

In the Kinára Darya circle the increase in irrigation amounts to no less than 307·2 per cent. owing to the extension of the

Kinára Darya.

Swát canal system into the upper portion of the old Kheshgi and Nowshera estates and the construction of new wells. A few wells in Baribandan, a hamlet of Nowshera, have been superseded by the canal, but for the most part the latter has been an unmixed benefit, as it commands a tract in which well irrigation was impossible. Though the *shah nahri* lies at a distance of about seven miles from the homesteads it is highly valued and fetches Rs. 70 an acre, which is a better price than is paid for the same class of area in Chársadda and Mardán. A further increase of about 3,000 acres under this head may be looked for, if the proposed water-course for the land below the high bank in Kheshgi and Nowshera is ever constructed. The small *ábi* area lies in Nandeh, Nihálpura and Kund on the Mulla Tor nala and is very valuable. The increase under unirrigated cultivation is also considerable in this circle. The *sailáb* lies almost entirely in Kheshgi and Nowshera, and the area has risen mainly owing to more correct classification and to the fact that of late years the set of the river has been rather against the south bank. The soil is better than that to the south of the river, as it is a more recent deposit and contains no *kallar*. The *dagoba* area is not so important as in the preceding circle and lies mainly below the high bank in Nowshera and Kheshgi. What there is, is of fair quality. The *báráni* and *maira* areas are poor owing to the want of rain. The soil is level to the west and more broken and sandy to the east, but here the rainfall is heavier, and on the whole the unirrigated area in these classes is better in Nandrak Mian Isa and Saidu than elsewhere. To the north of the river the soil is an ordinary loam, but to the south it contains a large mixture of shale and stones brought down by denudation from the hills. The best area is perhaps that across the Sar-i-Maira on the Yusafzai border, but this lies about six miles from the villages and so is difficult of access.

41. A great feature in the returns is the large increase of 556 or 46·4 per cent. in the number of wells. In this tahsíl the

Wells in Nowshera.

soil is not so firm as in Yusafzai, so the proportion of unlined or partially lined wells is much lower. The increase has occurred in every circle, but is naturally most marked in the *cháhi nahri* tract which is more suitable for this form of irrigation. A considerable stimulus to the construction of these works was lent by the distribution of *takávi* under the orders of Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, in 1891, though much of the money advanced was unfortunately not always applied to proper purposes. At the same time considerable sums were advanced for the construction of masonry protection walls to preserve the fields lying in the beds of the Khwar from diluvion and for the purchase of bullocks. The sums advanced for the first purpose were usually wasted, as a masonry wall is hardly the best protection against the furious rush of these hill torrents when in flood. Still, on the whole, the *takávi* given did good, and with the large profits made by the people of this tahsíl as carriers during the Chitral expedition, the advances should be easily recovered. The following table shows the total advances and realizations :—

CIRCLE.	ADVANCES UNDER ACT XIX OF 1893.						ADVANCES UNDER ACT XII OF 1884.		
	For wells.			For walls.			For bullocks.		
	Total.	Realised.	Balance	Total.	Realised.	Balance	Total.	Realised.	Balance
			1895.			1895.			1895.
Kinára Darya	22,640	8,958	13,682	560	98	462	10,450	10,450	...
Cháhi Nahri	32,328	13,444	13,884	740	477	263	8,571	8,514	57
Kohi	18,309	5,590	12,719	12,800	1,261	11,539	6,630	6,630	...
Total	73,278	32,993	40,285	14,100	1,836	12,264	25,651	25,694	57

The *cháhi* lands are highly prized, especially in the Kohi and Kinára Darya circles where the configuration of the ground is such that there are very few places in which they can be sunk at all. The whole area almost is *dofasli*, but the average area attached to a well is very small, especially in the Kohi circle where wells are only practicable in the small patches of culturable land along the beds of some torrents. In the Cháhi Nahri circle they can be sunk everywhere below the old high bank, but unfortunately much of the land near the river is too saline to admit of cultivation. In this circle too, the statistics as to wells are rendered very confusing by the way in which these have been affected during the past two years by the canal. In all some 582 wells have come within the influence of the canal; and of these 309 are occasionally worked and 273 are fit for use, but are not worked at present. Fifty-two others here have quite fallen in and have been omitted from the statement. The area attached to these 582 wells amounted to 4,120 acres, and special arrangements must be made to meet the case of the canal failing or canal irrigation being given up or extended to other wells.

The features of interest regarding well irrigation are summarized in the following table which will explain itself. The number of animals per well is naturally higher in the Kinára Darya and Cháhi Nahri circles, as the wells irrigate larger areas. The cost is heaviest per animal in the Kinára Darya, as the wells are deeper there. Cows and cow buffaloes, when not in milk, are sometimes used in the wells, and the well cattle are also employed in ploughing. The springs are, on the whole, good, and the average depth of water is eight feet.

Besides the wells there are 78 *jhallárs*, of which 20 are on the Michni canal and 38 on the Jui Zardád, the area irrigated by which has been included under the heads of Shah Nabri and Nabri II, respectively. Seventeen other *jhallárs* work on the bank of the Bara and irrigate 112 acres included in *cháhi*, and others are put up when the Band Miána breaks. The *kacha* wells and *dhenklís* are unimportant and few in number.

Statement showing cost of construction and repairs and method of working wells in the Nowsheera Tahsil.

Statement showing cost of construction and repairs and maintenance of wells.																																
1	2	3						4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16
		NUMBER OF WELLS.						AVERAGE AREA PER WELL IN ACRES.		NUMBER OF WELL CATTLE.		COST PER HEAD.		COST OF		WHO PAYS THE COST.																
Name of Circle.		Description of well.						Under 20 feet depth to water.		From 20 to 30 feet depth to water.		Over 30 feet depth to water.		Total.		Soil.		Crops.		Bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Well.		Well gear.		Owner.				
KACHHA DASTA.	Pakka	...	...	...	...	...	129	217	152	498	7	11	2,557	658	37	41	294	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachcha-pakka	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	6	10	26	18	49	43	200	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachcha	...	...	...	...	...	29	44	4	77	3	5	282	64	30	44	85	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	158	266	158	582	6	10	2,865	740	34	42	212	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAHAT NAWA.	Pakka	...	...	...	...	...	263	46	99	408	10	14	2,656	338	23	39	266	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachcha-pakka	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	19	5	7	50	4	23	40	155	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachcha	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	19	4	6	100	8	20	30	97	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	269	52	125	446	10	13	2,806	350	23	38	254	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOLI KADAR.	Pakka	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	8	65	2	3	183	62	30	35	185	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachcha-pakka	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	3	25	2	3	40	9	31	38	142	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kachcha	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	14	2	3	36	9	27	36	83	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	44	47	13	104	2	3	259	80	29	38	161	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Figures in antique are for repairs in columns 13 and 14 and for average number of cattle per well in columns 9 and 10.

Statement showing cost of construction and repairs, &c.—concluded.

Statement showing cost of construction and repairs, etc.																														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8			9			10			11			12			13		14		15		16
						NUMBER OF WELLS.			AVERAGE AREA PER WELL IN ACRES.			NUMBER OF WELL CATTLE.			COST PER HEAD.			COST OF		WHO PAYS THE COST.										
Name of Circle.	Description of well.	Under 20 feet depth to water.			From 20 to 30 feet depth to water.			Over 30 feet depth to water.			Total.			Soil.			Crops.			Bullocks.			Buffaloes.			Well.		Well gear.		Owner.
Name of Circle.	Pakka	...	...	...	...	415	297	259	971	8	12	5,396	1,058	29	40	275	49	...	...	251	47	...	...	275	49	...	...	...
	Kachcha-pakka	...	...	...	...	22	11	18	51	3	5	116	31	33	41	155	36	...	...	206	45	...	...	155	36	...	...	...
	Kachcha	...	...	...	...	34	57	19	110	3	5	418	81	28	41	87	37	...	...	213	38	...	...	87	37	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE OLD TAHASIL.	Total	...	...	...	...	471	365	296	1,132	7	10	5,930	1,170	28	41	251	47	...	...	251	47	...	...	251	47	...	...	...
	Pakka	...	...	...	...	32	57	23	112	2	4	156	157	30	46	206	45	...	...	206	45	...	...	206	45	...	...	...
	Kachcha-pakka	4	4	4	2	3	81	4	26	46	213	38	213	38	213	38	
KHAWARRA NILAB.	Total	...	...	...	...	32	57	27	116	2	4	164	161	30	46	264	45	...	...	264	45	...	...	264	45	...	...	...
	Pakka	...	...	...	...	447	354	282	1,082	7	11	5,552	1,215	28	41	274	47	...	...	274	47	...	...	274	47	...	...	...
	Kachcha-pakka	...	...	...	...	22	11	22	55	3	5	124	35	32	41	159	36	...	...	159	36	...	...	159	36	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE PRESENT TAHASIL.	Kachcha	...	...	...	...	34	57	19	110	3	5	418	81	28	41	87	37	...	...	87	37	...	...	87	37	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	503	422	323	1,248	7	10	6,034	1,331	27	41	252	46	...	...	252	46	...	...	252	46	...	...	...

TOTAL OF THE OLD TAHASIL.

KAWARRA NILAB.

TOTAL OF THE PRESENT TAHASIL.

42. There have been great changes in the total area of the Pesháwar tahsíl, which render the comparison of the present figures with those shown at settlement very difficult. The measurement of the border then was not carried out completely and the maps of the *maira* beyond the limit of cultivation were unsatisfactory. By the orders contained in Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 1519 of 14th July 1883, a boundary was laid down between Shamshattu and Garhi Jáni in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle, and recently the whole border has been surveyed and a line fixed as the limit of the district jurisdiction. The decrease, after allowing for gain by some estates, of 9,650 acres in the Bára circle and 4,207 acres in Koh Dáman Mohmand, is mainly due to this demarcation. The total decrease amounts to 15,497 acres, and the loss due to border demarcation and correct area calculations would have been even larger, but for the fact that much of the river bed in the Darya Wárpár circle was not measured at settlement, and this has now been included. Though the area lost is large, no great damage has occurred, since most of it was stony uncultivated waste over which the rights, if any, of the British villages were of the vaguest character. It must also be remembered that the area of the Pesháwar cantonment 3,233 acres now included in the Bára circle, and 40 acres owned by Government in the Makri Bazár near Pesháwar, were not included in the area returns as shown in the Settlement Report, and that 2,166 acres in Garhi Faizullah, which were included, have been transferred to Nowshera.

With the exception of the two circles referred to above, which have lost greatly by border demarcation, the alterations in the area of the other circles is not important. In Koh Dáman Michni the gain by demarcation in Sarasang, 888 acres, was greater than the loss, 361 acres, in Regi Lallam, and the decrease of 148 acres in the total area of the circle is due to correct measurements. The decrease of 449 acres in the Darya Wárpár circle is due to the same cause, and this would have been larger, but for the inclusion in the present figures of unmapped areas of river bed. The decrease of 846 acres in the Kábul Nahri tract is attributable to the same cause, and here the former figures have been adjusted on account of the inclusion of 40 acres Government land in the Makri Bazár and 73 acres transferred to this circle from Kasbah Bágram, where the decrease of 197 acres is also due to measurements.

43. The area of 593 acres classed as forest is comprised in the reserved forest known as the Jabba jhíl near Pesháwar which has been made over to the Commissariat Department as grass reserve. The land was taken up out of the following villages :—Pachaggi, Tirabi Paían, Deh Fakír, Shiggi Hindkián, Laram and Mahal Salo, and this has now been made into a separate estate and constituted a reserved forest by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No.

A detail of the area classed as unculturable has been given in Statement No. I, from which it will be seen that the hill area in this tahsíl only amounts to 16,321 acres, nearly the whole of which lies in the Garhi Chandan ridge in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle. This grows a certain amount of grass and brushwood which is used for the lime kilns in this circle, but is not otherwise very valuable. The decrease in the total unculturable area is due partly to border demarcation, partly to more correct classification, partly to the fact that some of the waste in the river bed has now been broken up and partly to correct measurements. The increase under this head in the Michni circle is due to correct measurement of the river and Khwar beds, border demarcation and the formation of sandhills near the gorge where the Kábul river leaves the hills.

Similarly the great decrease in culturable waste is due largely to border demarcation and to the fact that some 8,500 acres near Sorozaí in the Bára circle have been broken up since settlement and, notwithstanding a loss of 2,414 acres of *bárání* cultivation by border demarcation in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle, a great deal more of the *maira* in Azakhel and other adjacent villages there has been cultivated than at settlement.

44. There has been a considerable increase of 11·5 per cent. in the total cultivated area and, what is still more important, a rise of nearly 6 per cent. in the total irrigated area. The increase under the former head is marked in all circles except the Kábul Nahri and is, for the reason noted in the preceding paragraph,

especially large in the Bárá circle. The decrease in cultivation in the Kábul Nahri circle is mainly nominal and is due to the fact that the irregularly shaped *nahri* fields work out at a smaller area according to the present accurate system of area calculation. There has been a slight real loss of area due to swamping in the estates near Wadpagga and the Jabba jhíl and in the Sháhi Mahal group, but this has been more than counterbalanced by large increases in cultivation in Maira Kachauri and other estates affected by the Michni-Nowshera canal, while much of the swamped area is now being rapidly unwatered by the recently constructed Wadpagga drain, and the drainage works in the Jabba jhíl will probably be still further improved, which will benefit the lands round this estate.

The increase in the total irrigated area is mainly due to the opening of the Michni-Nowshera canal which irrigates the following areas :—

							Acres.
Koh Dáman Michni	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,143
Kábul Nahri	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,527
Kasbah Bagráam	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
Bára	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,114
Total							11,148

Much of this is, of course, land which was before classed as *nahri* at last settlement, but about 4,000 acres are land which was formerly waste or unirrigated and with the new water-course at Moghal Bágh in the Michni circle, and the proposed Hazarkhání branch a considerable further increase of irrigation may be looked for.

Besides this there has been a satisfactory increase of 808 acres or 27 per cent. in the *abi* area in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle, which is due to the fact that new *karezes* have been dug in Pasanni, and the *karezes* and dams in the hill streams have been improved since settlement.

45. The *cháhi* area in the talsíl is unimportant and only amounts to 1 per cent., most of which lies in the Michni circle in the group of villages round Sháhi. It has increased considerably since settlement owing to the greater efficiency of the wells, though the number of these has rather fallen off. The area, such as it is, is of good quality and grows a large amount of vegetables. The question is noticed further on in the paragraph on wells.

The *shah nahri* area is mainly that which is irrigated from the Michni canal as described in the preceding paragraph. Of the area irrigated in the Michni circle 1,000 acres in the kharif and 400 acres in the rabi in the villages Panam Dheri Bala, Panam Dheri Paian, Sarasang, Kafur Dheri, Sháhi Bala and Sháhi Paian, are exempt from the payment of canal water-rates under an arrangement made by Mr. Merk, when the Jui Tucker, which used to supply this area irregularly, was merged into the canal. Of the *shah nahri* area in the Kábul Nahri circle 2,489 acres lie in the Sháhi Mahal group of villages, Muhammadzai, Gulozai, Dáman Hindki Dilázak, Budbni, Sábibi and Garhi Kazanchi. To irrigate these the water is thrown into the Jui Sheikh and again taken out by a new water-course in Lála Ahmad for villages 1 to 4 and by the Jangal Katha for estates 5 to 7. The supply is helped by the surplus water of the Jui Sheikh, and the question of determining how much of this area shall be classed as dependent on the Michni canal and how much on the Jui Sheikh is under consideration. The same water-rates will be payable, but in one case the income is creditable to the *zar-i-nagha* and in the other to provincial canals.

The whole of the *shah nahri* area, except a little in the Sháhi Mahal and some in the saline tract near the head of the canal in the Michni Circle, which however grows fine rice, is of excellent quality, and as the supply of water is full and assured the produce is very fine.

As at last settlement the *nahri* class, or the area irrigated by private canals, has been divided into two sub-classes. Gardens which were either separately classed or shown as *ekfusli* at last settlement have now gone into Nahri I which explains the considerable

increase under this head in the Kasbah. The increase in the Darya Wárpár circle is due to the fact that much of the land on the A Jezai, which only got a scanty supply at settlement now, since the change in the course of the main stream, receives plenty of water and raises two crops and consequently has been raised from Nahri II to Nahri I. The decrease under this head in the Kábul Nahri circle is due partly to deterioration from swamping and more correct classification, but mainly to part of the area having been taken up by the Michni canal. The increase in the Bára circle is due to correct classification.

The decrease under the head of Nahri II is due to the exclusion of gardens, the transfer of part of the area owing to improvement in condition to Nahri I and the extension of the Michni canal irrigation to much of this area. The Nahri I class is as fine as, if not finer than, any land in the province. Most of the land so recorded consists of orchards or grows cane, cotton, rice or two crops in the year and the produce, except in some lowlying tracts after heavy rainfall and in the lower villages on the Bára system, is large and practically certain. In the Nahri II class are included the swampy lands and those which do not receive a full and certain supply of water. The outturn in the rabi on these is, of course, often superior to that of the *dofasli* lands, but they ordinarily produce only one crop in the year. The good Bára lands are the best in the tahsíl, as the silt deposited by this stream, when in flood, is unsurpassed as a fertilising agent. The tract round Chagri Matti and Nahakki in the Darya Wárpár circle is also of excellent quality and grows splendid cane and rice. The tail villages in the Bára circle and the Kasbah suffer severely from want of water in dry seasons, and a good deal of the land in the centre of the Kábul Nahri circle lies low and gets swamped out after rain, while the soil in the old Koh Dáman Khalíl and Darya Pár circles is in places distinctly sour, but otherwise this class can and does pay a high assessment.

46. The *sailáb* area amounts to only 1 per cent. since the rivers in most of the tract flow in boulder beds with defined banks, so the flooded area is small and unimportant. In the Darya Wárpár, where most of the *sailáb* is found, there has been considerable increase under this head owing to the change in the course of the Kábul river, which has left very little water in the Naguman branch, so a good deal of the bed of this has been broken up, especially to the east in Gojrán, Landi and Jhala Bela where there is now some fine *dofasli sailáb* land. The decrease in the Kábul Nahri circle has occurred in the five estates transferred to this from the Bára circle. Much of the area in these was classed as *sailáb* at settlement as it did not get a full supply, and this has now gone under Nahri II or Shah Nahri.

At settlement in this tahsíl the purely unirrigated land was classed mainly as *bárání*, except in the Michni circle and Garhi Faizullah, which was measured with Nowshera. The unirrigated area has now been distributed over the usual sub-classes of *maira*, *bárání* and *dagoba*. Except, however, in the Bára and Koh Dáman Mohmand circles unirrigated cultivation is rare and unimportant. The decrease in the Kábul Nahri and Kasbah circles is due to the land having been taken up by the Michni canal. The increase in the Michni is due to the inclusion of some land in Sarasang by the border demarcation and to the breaking up of large areas in Regi Lallam. The *bárání* in the Kasbah, Nahri Kábul and Darya Wárpár circles consists of small patches interspersed amongst the irrigated lands, which are either too high to be irrigated or are not entitled to irrigation. They are relatively of very little value.

In the Bára circle most of the unirrigated area lies to the east on the Nowshera border and is of the same character as that in the Koh Dáman Mohmand. Here the land is too high to be commanded from the Bára and, with the exception of a few patches of *ábi* land on springs, is entirely dependent on the rainfall which fortunately, owing to the vicinity of the Cherát range of hills, is more plentiful here than elsewhere in the tahsíl. Notwithstanding the loss of the area cut off by the boundary demarcation, there has been a large increase under this head in the Bára circle and a small increase in the Koh Dáman Mohmand. The *bárání* and *maira*, however, is very poor and the cropping is most uncertain throughout the tahsíl. The *dagoba* is better, as it

benefits by the floods in the Khwars, and there is some fair land of this class in the Michni circle and on the Azakhel Khwar in the Koh Dáman Mohmand and Bára circles. This has largely increased of late years and represents a substantial improvement in the condition of the tract to the south-east, for the *bands* and terraces constructed are substantial and permanent works.

On the whole, therefore, the state of the tahsíl is distinctly superior to what it was at settlement, since not only has the unirrigated cultivation, and especially that of a more permanent character, expanded, but the irrigated area has largely increased and has been rendered much more secure by the improvement of the Jui Sheikh and by the additional facilities derived from the new Michni-Nowshera canal. It is only in the lower Bára and Kasbah villages that any serious pressure from want of water is now felt, and this will be entirely removed if my proposals as to the Bara regulating weir and the Hazarkhání branch of the Michni canal are sanctioned.

Statement showing cost of construction and repairs and method of working wells in the Peshawar Tahsil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Description of wells.	NUMBER OF WELLS.				AVERAGE AREA PER WELL IN ACRES.		NUMBER OF WELLS CAPABLE.		Cost per head.	Cost per head.	Cost per head.	Cost per head.	Cost per head.	Cost per head.	Cost per head.
		Under 20 feet depth to water.	From 20 to 30 feet to water.	Over 30 feet to water.	Total.	Soil.	Crop.	Buffaloes.	Buffaloes.							
PESHAWAR.	Pakka	53	9	3	67	3.5	5	112	34	32	27	385	50	P. 459 T. 471	233	
	Kacheha-pakka	...	1	1	2	6.0	8	4	...	25	...	100	50	P. 2	4	
	Kacheha	24	110	26	160	7.0	12	749	16	50	27	24	50	P. 170 T. 202	71 707	
	Total	77	120	30	227	6.0	100	865	54	48	27	132	50	P. 632 T. 673	316 737	

NOTE. - Figures in antique type are for repairs in columns 13 and 14 and for average number of cattle per well in columns 9 and 10.
P.=Proprietor; T.=Tenant.

47. In Pesháwar the wells, as shown in the foregoing table, only amount to 229 in all as against 240 at settlement. The decrease

Wells in Pesháwar.

has occurred in the Michni circle where some of the *cháhi* area has been taken up by the canal. In the Kasbah the wells have risen from 60 to 72 as they were required to supplement the scanty supply from the Bára. Except to the north of the Budni the springs are generally too deep to admit of well sinking and the tract to the north of the Budni is all irrigated by canals from the rivers, so *cháhi* irrigation is rarely resorted to. Of the wells 184 lie in the villages of Sháhi and Safed Sang in the Michni circle, but the *pakka* wells are mainly in the Kasbah. The buffaloes used in the wells are very poor creatures here, but the bullocks in the Michni circle are good beasts as the depth to water is greater. Most of the wells depend on the flow of water from the hills in the subsoil, so the springs are not very good, and the irrigation is in some cases assisted by flood water from the Khwars. The spring level has, however, risen considerably since the canal was opened and the wells now work more freely.

In this tahsil a considerable amount has also been expended as *takávi* for wells, *bands* and canal cuts as shown in the following statement which explains itself.

Loans granted under Land Improvement Act XIX, 1883, from 1874 to 1895.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	ACT XIX, 1883.						NUMBER OF WELLS.	
	For wells.	For other land im- provement purposes.	Realization.		Balances.		Constructed.	Repaired.
			Wells.	Others.	Wells.	Others.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Koh Dáman Michni	7,435	1,270	6,293	1,170	1,142	100	15	2
Darya Wárpár	2,620	7,970	2,620	6,884	...	1,086	7	...
Nahri Kábul	5,500	8,060	4,604	6,178	896	1,882	14	2
Kasba Bagráam	1,300	...	964	...	336	...	3	...
Bára	8,485	1,600	7,095	413	1,390	1,187	20	2
Koh Dáman Mohmand	3,900	1,580	2,166	943	1,734	637	15	4
Total Tahsil	29,240	20,480	23,742	15,588	5,498	4,892	74	10

48. Much more important than the wells are the canals in this tract and

Canals.

so intermixed are the different systems of irrigation that I have thought it best to prepare the attached special irrigation map which, with the following list of the main canals and areas irrigated by them, will explain the situation more clearly than can be done in letter-press:—

Serial No.	Name of river.	Name of canal.	Tahsil.	Area in acres.						Annual cost of repairs.	Cost of repairs per acre.
				Nabul I.	Nabul II.	Chársadda tahsil.	Sháh Mahál.	Jehol.	Chársadda tahsil.		
1. Kábul	Kábul	Chársadda Canal	Pesháwar	3,450	1,200	..	..	..	..	5,750	Rs. 0 2 0
		Budhni	Do.	6,400	2,700	..	..	37	..	8,000	Rs. 0 8 0
		Total	Do.	9,850	4,000	..	..	37	..	14,750	..
		Haqdar	..	9,400	4,110	..	..	37	..	13,550	..
		Ghair haqdar	..	550	210	..	..	..	..	760	..
		Total Kábul	..	10,000	4,320	100	200	..	75	14,310	Rs. 0 8 0
2. Níckman	Níckman	Jui Mian	Pesháwar	2,140	2,200	..	..	..	..	5,440	100 0 0 4
		Do.	Do.	700	800	..	..	..	..	1,500	50 0 0 7
		Do.	Do.	900	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,900	50 0 0 6
		Do.	Do.	1,500	1,400	..	..	..	..	3,100	100 0 0 6
		Do.	Do.	1,700	1,800	..	..	..	..	3,500	100 0 1 0
		Mandalai	Do.	1,700	1,800	..	..	..	..	3,500	100 0 0 7
		Katha Suddi Khel	Do.	400	600	..	..	..	..	1,200	30 0 0 0
		Katha Barri Khel	Do.	1,000	1,400	..	..	..	..	2,400	50 0 0 6
		Do.	Do.	10,400	5,700	..	..	..	..	16,100	..
		Total Níckman	..	22,200	14,100	100	..	51	..	36,300	1,000 0 0 5
11. Do.	Do.	Bara band Miana	Nowshera	50	900	700	..	..	..	1,700	600 0 0 7 3
12. Budhni	Do.	Jui Zardid	Do.	110	90	90	..	250	..	500	210 0 0 9
13. Swát	Do.	Swát River Canal	Do.	..	..	..	6,000	..	..	6,000	1 0 0
14. Kábul	Do.	Michni-Nowshera Canal	Pesháwar	..	..	..	11,117	16	15	11,148	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nowshera	..	..	..	5,100	93	4,120	9,400	..
Total Michni-Nowshera Canal.				..	..	..	16,317	109	4,135	20,550	12,000 0 0 4
15. Nágúman	Do.	Other Kathes 25	Pesháwar	6,100	3,600	..	..	..	..	9,700	525 0 0 10
Total of both tahsils				51,330	32,185	1,271	22,013	450	4,210	112,093	..

* Cost of repairs heavy owing to construction of bands in Bára and Budhni.

The figures for the cost of repairs are doubtful as in most cases the work is done by the people themselves, and for the Michni-Nowshera Canal the budget figures are shown which are excessive for ordinary repairs.

49. The Swát Canal has been already fully described in paragraph 10 of the Chársadda Report, and the extent to which it affects and may affect the Kinára Darya circle of the Nowshera tahsil has been noticed in paragraph 12 above. The physical configuration of the country renders any further extension of irrigation from this source impossible.

The Michni-Nowshera or, as it should be called, the Kábul River Canal, is described in paragraph 12. From the map it will be seen that as far as the Zindai nála it acts mainly as an auxiliary to existing sources of irrigation, taking up the area formerly irrigated by the unsuccessful Jui Tucker, the tail of the Bára irrigation system and the area formerly dependent on the Sháhi Mahál cut from the Budhni. After crossing the Zindai Nála it commands land formerly unirrigated in Maira Kachauri in Pesháwar and in the Urmars, Garhi Wazír, Dag Besud, Khadarzai, Pabbi and Dagí Bandah. The soil here consists of fine loam washed down from the hills and uplands, and is of the richest description, so that the crops raised on it with the canal-water are marvellously fine, and it would be almost impossible to over-

assess it. The old cuts by which the freshets brought the silt on to the fields have in most cases been left intact, and so there is no reason to suppose that the fertility of the tract will be impaired, though it does lie at the tail of the system.

The proposed branch will command an additional area of 5,277 acres in this tract, and so will be most lucrative. In addition to this it will take up 5,162 acres in the Kasbah, Kábul Nahri and Bára circles at present scantily irrigated, if irrigated at all, by the Bára water, and, as this is the tract in which the scarcity of water has been most felt and the pressure of the revenue demand has been heaviest, it will be of the greatest benefit to the people. Below this upper group of villages in the Nowshera tahsíl the canal gets down into the tract irrigated by wells and has, as noticed in paragraph 41, practically superseded 582 wells irrigating 4,120 acres now shown as *chúhi shah nahri*. This is not altogether a satisfactory result, and I have done all in my power to counteract this tendency by levying full canal rates in addition to the well *ábidána*. Well irrigation is healthier and makes the people much more independent and self-reliant than flow irrigation from a canal, and, as the gain even from a revenue point of view is not great, I consider that this supersession should be discouraged by all legitimate means available. Moreover, the tract to the north of the railway near Pabbi is already very saline and swampy, and it is therefore undesirable to increase the evil by canal water logging, since here very little, if any, silt is brought down and the canal cannot operate to renew the fertility of the soil, as it does nearer the head.

A branch has, therefore, been dug down to the Jui Shekh, which, taking in the surplus water at the tail of this system, passes down along the Bára through a group of villages lying out of the swampy tract to Banda Shekh Ismail, where there is no risk of injury resulting and where at present wells do not exist. The surplus supply in the canal, over and above what is required for this branch, will be utilized to the greatest advantage in the new Hazárbáni Branch on which wells are impossible.

The canal on the whole, therefore, has been an inestimable benefit to the whole tract commanded and has enormously increased its security and revenue paying capacity. Except near the head, where the soil is saline up to the Mulazai nála, the tract irrigated is of the richest character, and lying, as it does, close to the important market of Pesháwar with a dense population of over 800 to the cultivated square mile, it can pay a very heavy revenue. Every credit, therefore, is due to Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, who originated the scheme, and to Mr. Preston, Superintending Engineer, who designed and supervised the construction of the greater portion of the work. For myself I can only claim the credit of having carried out and amplified the projects of my predecessors, for having secured the restoration of the canal after it was nearly destroyed by the torrential rainfall of 1892 and 1893, and for having originated and developed on workable lines the irrigation dependent on the work, which, owing to the way in which it is mixed up with private pre-existing irrigation systems, has been anything but an easy task. Sher Muhammad, Sub-Engineer, has been in actual charge of the work practically throughout, and his services have been recognised by Government by the grant of the well earned title of Khán Bahádúr.

50. The so-called private canals have been in existence since before annexation, and most of them in reality owe their existence to the initiation of some kárdár under the Duráni or Moghal rule. These have always been managed by the representatives of the central Government without whose interference they could never be worked at all. At present they are controlled by the Deputy Commissioner through the agency of the Revenue Assistant, and a small establishment of mirábs or supervisors of irrigation is maintained who are paid out of the proceeds of a small *mirábi* cess on the revenue. The most important of these works are the Jui Zardád from the Budhni, dug by Zardád Khan, a Duráni Kárdár, which at one time used to irrigate across the Bára by a dam known as the Grub Band which, however, has not been in existence for years; the Jui Mámún, which commands some of the finest land in the old Darya Urár circle of the Pesháwar tahsíl; the Sháhi Mahal cut from the Budhni, which used to irrigate six villages forming

Private canals and the Sheikh-ka-Katba.

the privy purse estate of Ahmad Shah Abdali, but is now inoperative owing to the deepening of the bed of the Budhni; and the Jui Shekh or Shekh-ka Katha.

This last work was dug in the time of Aurangzeb by Shekh Usman, Governor of Peshawar, under whom Mubib Khan, the ancestor of the present Mohmand Arabab Khel, worked as Nazir.

For the first seven miles of its course it runs in the bed of the Budhni, an old branch of the Kabul river, out of which it is taken by an earth dam near Pir Bala at the point where the Lakrai torrent joins the Budhni. It then runs just along the edge of the Bára system of irrigation, under the Peshawar city, thence due east to the Bára, which is crossed by an aqueduct, and ends in the Jehangirabad circle of the Nowshera tahsil. Of recent years a new wooden aqueduct over the Bára has been built at a cost of Rs. 36,503 as a second string to the old work which is still in existence. A scheme was also in contemplation for replacing the earth dam on the Budhni by an iron tube syphon at a cost of Rs. 35,000 to be met by a *takávi* grant, but the villages interested are now hesitating about taking the advance, as a diversion dug this year has reduced the height of the dam from 14 to 6 feet, and the provision of a temporary escape for flood waters has made the work more stable, so that for some years to come it can be maintained at trifling trouble and expense. These works have greatly improved the canal, and there is now no necessity to remit any portion of the assessment of the lower villages as was done at last settlement on account of the insecurity of these two points.

This canal is directly controlled by the Deputy Commissioner and is in everything but the name a Government work, though certain estates are by prescription entitled to the first share in the supply. The surplus water is sold to other villages at an acreage rate of Rs. 5 a year or Rs. 2-8-0 a harvest per acre, except in the case of cane, which pays Rs. 7 an acre. The average area so irrigated during the past five years has been the following, and in these returns this has been classed as *shah nahri* :—

Village.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Water-rates.
				Rs. n. p.
Mahal Mufti	55 7 15	208 1 3	264 0 18	359 11 0
„ Daman	102 5 9	201 3 8	304 0 17	353 6 0
Chahán Bibi	47 5 17	118 5 2	166 2 19	233 5 0
Jabba	21 2 4	19 4 12	40 6 16	46 4 0
Taru	7 4 9	1 1 6	8 5 15	22 4 0
Khush Makám	97 4 3	213 2 7	310 6 10	414 3 0
Balu	147 1 5	238 2 17	385 4 2	673 14 0
Tatara	86 0 1	202 2 9	288 2 10	441 12 0
Babi	76 2 17	136 5 0	212 7 17	425 12 0
Tirkha	0 4 1	8 0 7	8 4 8	15 6 0
Amankot	0 4 17	5 0 7	5 5 4	6 9 0
Ali Shah ... ..	...	14 1 0	14 1 0	19 8 0
Dheri Ishák ... ..	...	29 4 6	29 4 6	82 6 0
Kurvi ... ..	...	65 0 10	65 0 10	119 1 0
Chauki Drab ... ..	...	2 6 2	2 6 2	5 5 0
Total	673 2 18	1,464 0 16	2,137 3 14	3,218 10 0

These villages all lie to the east of the Bára and in future will be irrigated from the Michni Canal, and the Jui Shekh water, which is insufficient for the whole area commanded there, will be applied to the Upper Sháhi Mahal estates. The proceeds of the water-rates are credited to the *zar-i-nágha*, a

fund which pays the cost of repairs and improvements to this and other canals in the district, and which must be maintained if the canals are to be kept in working order.

It will be noted that the arrangements on this canal are much the same as those on the Sháh Nahr in Hoshiárpur, and the sooner the control of Deputy Commissioner is legalised by the passing of the Private Canals Act the better, as the people are beginning to contest by civil suits executive orders issued. Without such control the whole of the water would be wasted by the upper villages, the *bands* would not be repaired and the whole canal would, below the Budhni, at any rate, cease to exist, which would involve a direct loss of revenue of Rs. 33,564 a year, since it is simply impossible for so many estates with conflicting interests to combine to carry out the necessary repairs and the weakest are bound to go to the wall.

51. An enumeration of the general resources of the tract was effected on the model of the census in August and September 1893, and the results of this have been shown in Statement Agricultural stock. No. XI after being corrected where further experience showed that mistakes had occurred, as in the case of carts and mills in Nowshera and ploughs in the Kohi Khattak circle.

The statistics of agricultural stock in the cantonments of Pesháwar, Nowshera and Cherát have been deducted in the total as they should hardly be counted in the general assets of the district. At last settlement young stock of bullocks and buffaloes were included under "others" and the increase and decrease has therefore been calculated under the head of full grown animals only. Cows out of milk are also used in the wells and for ploughing. The stock is not good and few animals are bred in the district. The well cattle in the Michni and Kinára Darya circles are better than elsewhere, and all the good animals are brought up from the Punjab. The pack animals in the Kohi Khattak circle are fine beasts, but it has not been possible to make a correct enumeration of these, as in 1893 many of them were away working on the Mári-Attock Railway and now they are employed with the Chitrál Relief Force. Some of the buffaloes near Pesháwar used for carrying in the green fodder are also very powerful animals and carry enormous loads.

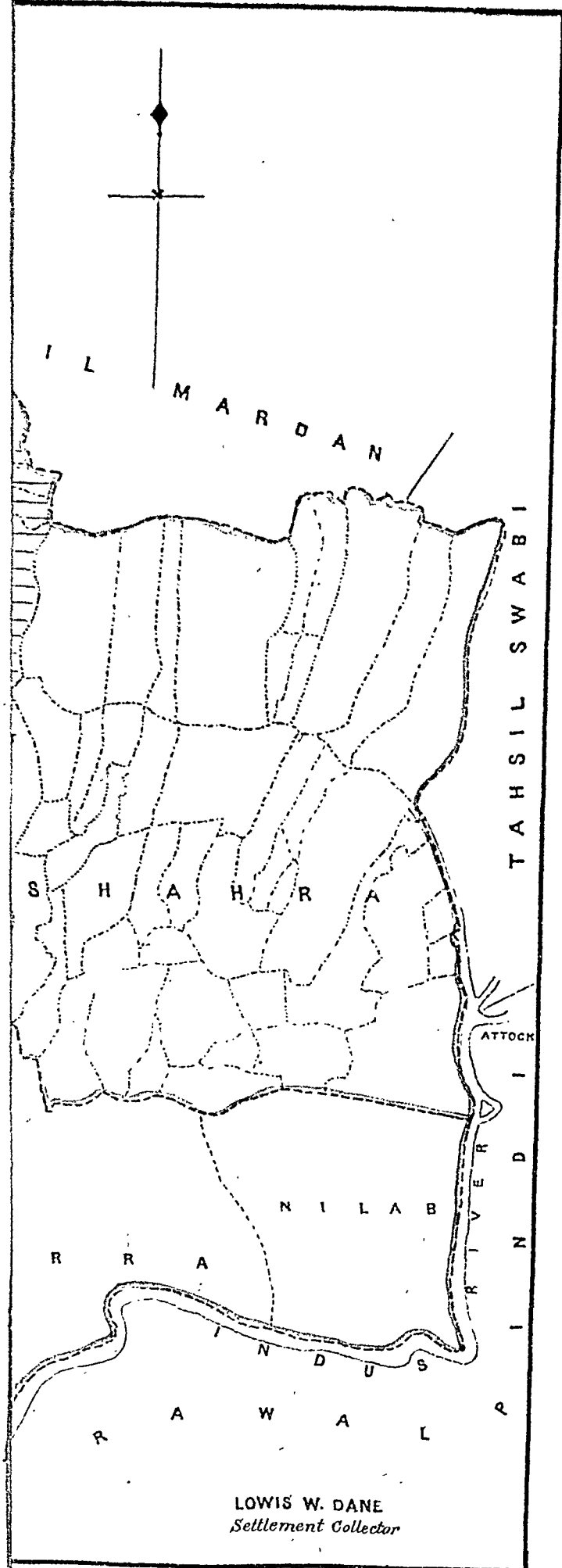
Except in the Kohi Khattak circle, where the reason for the decrease has been explained, there has been a satisfactory increase of horned cattle in Nowshera. In Pesháwar things are much as they were at settlement owing to a serious loss by cattle disease in 1892 after the heavy rainfall of that year.

There are few horses and mules, except the Government animals in the cantonments, and those which do exist are poor beasts.

The donkeys in the Nowshera tahsíl, and specially those of Mánki, which are much used for carrying slates, &c., are fine animals and have been extensively employed in the Chitrál Expedition.

The increase under sheep and goats in Nowshera, where owing to the extensive waste area large flocks are kept, is probably due *mainly* to correct enumeration. The sheep are of the flat tailed variety, and cheese is made from sheep's milk in Urmar, Azakhel and Nowshera. They are also very numerous in the Bára and Koh Dáman Mohmand circles, and their dung is highly valued as manure for the irrigated lands.

Camels are fairly numerous in the Kohi Khattak circle, where they are owned by the Kaka Khels of Walai and Chashmai and the Miáns of Dag Ismail Khel, who employ them in their trans-border trade. There has been a slight falling off in this tahsíl for which I can give no explanation. Carts practically did not exist at settlement, but a good many are now owned in Pesháwar itself and in the villages round Pabbi and in Nowshera Kalán. These ply on the metalled roads to Cherát and Mardán and along the Grand Trunk road. It is curious that the Railway should not have displaced them from the latter, on which they are used freely, especially for carrying logs from Nowshera to Pesháwar. Large numbers have been recently bought or constructed during the Chitrál Expedition, and these will form a substantial addition to the assets of the tract.



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Ploughs have increased everywhere. The increase is especially apparent in those circles in which the increase in cultivation is most marked, except in the Kohi Khattak circle where agriculture is at a discount, and the relation borne by them to the number of plough cattle is correct. The average area per plough is 13 acres in both tahsils as the large *bárání* areas in the Kinára Darya and Koh Dáman Mohmand circles raise the average for the other circles where the cultivation is closer and more intensive.

The iron roller cane mills have almost entirely ousted the old fashioned pestle and mortar presses of which, however, ten still exist in Koh Dáman Michni and Darya Wárpár circles of Tahsíl Pesháwar. Most of the Nowshera mills are to be found in the Cháhi Nahri circle, and with the Michni Canal the number is steadily increasing. The average area of cane per mill in this tahsíl is 5 against 17 acres in Pesháwar. The reason for the excessive area in the latter tahsíl is that much of the cane in the Darya Wárpár circle near Nahakki and in the Kasba and Kábul Nahri circles is brought in and sold for eating in the city, so mills are not required. The statistics as to water mills will be dealt with in Part V on assessments.

SECTION II.—POPULATION, TENURES AND TRANSFERS.

52. In paragraph 21 a short account has been given of the manner in which the main Pathán tribes now resident in the tract first obtained possession of their present locations, which are shown in the accompanying map. The oldest in date of arrival are the Dilazaks, who hold Dilazak and Gulozai in the Sháhi Mahal and Hazarkháni near Pesháwar. They are, however, but a wretched remnant of a once all-powerful clan, and are in very reduced circumstances and hopelessly in debt. The Mohmands are the strongest clan in the Pesháwar tahsíl, as they have multiplied exceedingly, and holdings are relatively very small both amongst the Bára Mohmands and their congeners the Tarakzai Mohmands of Michni. They are rather a surly, discontented set, and the Tarakzai are determined gamblers, but they are industrious and cultivate themselves to a greater extent than any other class of Pathán proprietors except the Khattaks.

After the Mohmands the Khalíls are the most prominent clan. Though not so strong in numbers as the Mohmands, they have always played a leading part in history owing to their position near the Khaibar. They are not as satisfactory as cultivators, and the leading clan, or Arbáb Khel, who hold their lands free save for the payment of one-fourth revenue, are very numerous and on very bad terms which gives rise to constant friction and trouble. The Barozai section to the north of the *tappa* have always been very leniently treated and even now enjoy large remissions. I do not think that the clan has benefited by this leniency, and they have a good deal too much wind in their heads considering their present status.

The Dáúdzaís are weak in numbers and appear to be a steadily dwindling race. This is probably due to the unhealthy character of the riverain and swampy tract in which they live. They do very little cultivation themselves and are decidedly extravagant, and so are not, as a rule, well off. Otherwise they are peaceable and easily managed and do not possess any great political importance.

Of the miscellaneous tribes in Pesháwar the Awáns are the most important as, with their cousins the Khands, they own nearly the whole of the Khálsa and Kasba tappás and furnish the bulk of the tenants in Dáudzai. They are industrious cultivators and get as much out of their holdings as possible. The vicinity of the city, however, has led them into extravagant habits, and the load of debt on many of the estates, especially those containing leading families who have conformed too fully to Pathán usages, is very heavy.

In Nowshera the Khattaks are by far the most important class. Living, as they do, in a hilly and dry portion of the district and being compelled to work largely as carriers and traders for their living, they are a singularly healthy and fine set of men. Brave soldiers and industrious cultivators, they deserve well, in every respect of Government, and, though they have inherited a considerable

share of the Pathán vices of treachery and rapacity, they possess in a marked degree the best qualities of the race and are always pleasant to deal with.

The Muhammadzais of Khashgi and Nowshera resemble in most respects their brethren of Hashtnagar, but, as they were outlying settlements of the clan, consisting probably of the poorer members, they are not so haughty or extravagant, and are much more easy to manage. The Urmars on the border of the Pesháwar tahsíl are closely akin to the Khattaks and are hardy traders, though very quarrelsome and litigious. The Tarins, Tiráhis, Besuds, Babars and other miscellaneous Patháns, who with the Hindkís, hold the bulk of the Cháhi Nahri circle, deserve no special mention, and they have lost most of the characteristics of the true Patháns and resemble ordinary cultivators in the Punjab. The Uriya Khel Afrídís of the Silláh Khána group of villages near Cherát were the poorest and the worst behaved clan in the district. Thanks, however, to the Cherát allowances and the excellent opening they have for labour in the cantonment, they are now exceedingly well off and have settled down considerably since last settlement, though still much addicted, among themselves, to murder and violent crime.

53. In Statement No. X the statistics of population according to the enumerations of 1868, 1881 and 1891 are collated and the density of population per square mile of cultivation and of total area is shown. A separate detail is given of the population of the Nowshera, Cherát and Pesháwar cantonments and of the Pesháwar city, as the bulk of the inhabitants here are non-agriculturists. The distribution of the population over the heads of agriculturists and non-agriculturists has been effected from Census Register No. XV by including as agriculturists all those persons classed under purely agricultural heads or these combined with other callings. The results seem to be fairly correct, though we probably have not got at the real total of all persons dependent on the land for their living.

The increase of gross population over the figures of 1868 is 54 per cent. in Nowshera and 36 per cent. in Pesháwar, and, omitting the city and cantonment population, amounts to 43 per cent. and 17 per cent. in the two tahsíl, respectively. The incidence of the gross population in Pesháwar per square mile of cultivation is 1,059 souls, and, omitting the town population, 664 persons, which is as dense as in almost any part of the Province. The density is of course most marked in the Kasba, but the figures are very high in all circles in this tahsíl, except in the *bárání* tract of Koh Dáman Mohmand which tends to pull down the average. It is, of course, the large proportion of irrigation which enables the tahsíl to support this dense population, and there are certainly no grounds for leniency in assessment here on the score of the undeveloped character of the tract as in the case of parts of Yusafzai and Hashtnagar.

In Nowshera, where irrigation is scarcer and much of the area consists of unculturable waste, the figures are naturally much lower, and the average density of the gross population only amounts to 566 persons per square mile of cultivation and to 184 per square mile of total area. The density in the Cháhi Nahri irrigated circle is quite as high as in Pesháwar, but the average is pulled down by the large unirrigated tracts in the Kohi Khattak and Kinára Darya circles, which are unable to support a heavy population.

A curious feature in the return is the great excess in the male population which is nearly one-third larger than the female in Pesháwar and one-fifth in Nowshera. To some extent this is due to the great preponderance of males in the cantonments but, even if these figures and those for the city are omitted, the excess is still marked and there are 8,659 males more than females in Pesháwar and 5,003 in Nowshera. The deficiency of females cannot well be put down to female infanticide, as a daughter is in British territory rather a valuable possession to a Pathán, and it is, therefore, probably due partly to the neglect to enumerate female members of the family and partly to the fact that during the cold weather the tract is full of immigrant Ghilzai and other labourers and traders, which has tended to increase the male total.

If an increasing population is a mark of prosperity, there is nothing, therefore, to cause alarm as to the condition of the tract, for, even allowing for faulty enumeration at the census of 1868, the rise is great since the census of 1881 and amounts to 10 per cent. in Nowshera and 17 per cent. in Pesháwar.

54. There are eight estates in the tract paying more than Rs. 5,000 a year and all of these are in the Bára circle, viz., Tahkal Bála, Sarband, Hazarkhání, Músazai, Shekh Muhamdi, Deh Bahádur, Sorohzai Paían and Badbher. Fifty estates pay less than Rs. 100 a year, of which nine are in Pesháwar and the remainder in Nowshera, and these are mainly situated in the Kohi Khattak circle. The cantonments of Pesháwar, Nowshera and Cherát and the estates of Rakh Daurán and Lunda in Nowshera, all of which pay no revenue, are included in this class. The bulk of the villages as usual pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 revenue a year.

In Nowshera there are only nine *zamíndári* estates, including the cantonments, and the revenue paid by all of them only amounts to Rs. 1,194 a year.

In Pesháwar the number of *zamíndári* estates is 20, paying Rs. 10,774 revenue. Fourteen of these lie in the Darya Wárpár circle, where there are a good many large landowners. Most of the estates in both tahsils are *pattidári* and *bhoiachára* communities. Nearly all the villages in Nowshera belong to the latter class, but in Pesháwar, and especially in the Khalíl and Mohmand tappás, ancestral shares still prevail to a considerable extent.

55. The statistics as to size of holdings are shown in the following table. The holdings of mortgagees, which have been separately shown in Statement No. V, are excluded from the figures here given. The average cultivated area per holding, a little over eight acres, is much the same in both tahsils, and it is exaggerated by the large holdings in the unirrigated circles of Kinára Darya in Nowshera and Koh Dáman Mohmand and Michni in Pesháwar. The very low area per sharer in the Kohi Khattak circle is, of course, due to the restricted culturable area there, while the high area per sharer 14·8 acres in the irrigated Darya Wárpár circle in Pesháwar is attributable to the fact that many of the villages there are owned by two or three families, belonging to Gulbela, Shah Alam and Bela Barámad Khel, a fact which also explains the small number of sharers per holding here. On the whole, considering the high proportion of irrigation, holdings are not unduly small, and there are very few large landowners, as was the case in Chársadda and Mardán, so that the area is fairly evenly distributed. The unencumbered area for reasons to be noted hereafter is not so satisfactory, especially in Pesháwar, though even there the average is fair considering the class of land:—

Assessment circle.	NUMBER OF JAMA- BANDI HOLDINGS AND SHARERS.		Average number of sharers per holding.	AVERAGE CULTI- VATED AREA.		AVERAGE AREA UNDER OCCU- PANCY TENANTS.		Average area mortgaged per holding.	Average area unencum- bered per holding.
	Holding.	Sharers.		Per holding.	Per sharer.	Per holding.	Per tenant.		
TAHSIL NOWSHERA.									
Kinára Darya	4,311	8,178	1·9	14·23	7·5	·73	7·7	·71	12·79
Cháhi Nahri	6,081	7,612	1·3	6·72	5·4	·23	1·8	·6	5·89
Kohi Khattak	3,355	6,282	1·9	3·23	1·7	·05	2·3	·14	3·04
Old Tahsil Total ...	13,747	22,072	1·6	8·23	5·1	·34	3·8	·52	7·37
Khwarra Niláb	1,161	2,107	1·8	8·4	4·6	1·8	2·7	·3	6·3
Total Tahsil	14,908	24,179	1·6	8·2	5·1	·45	3·3	·5	7·3
TAHSIL PESHAWAR.									
Koh Dáman Michni ...	1,503	2,876	1·9	11·0	5·8	·5	1·9	·23	8·2
Darya Wárpár	3,370	1,572	·5	6·9	14·8	·3	2·9	1·2	5·1
Nahri Kábul	3,129	2,483	·8	7·3	9·2	1·1	4·3	1·6	4·6
Kasba Bagráam	1,024	1,582	1·5	3·8	2·4	·4	2·1	·5	2·9
Bára	6,169	9,073	1·5	7·9	5·4	...	1·6	1·2	5·7
Koh Dáman Mohmand ...	1,170	2,369	2·0	18·7	9·3	1·5	4·5	1·4	15·8
Total	16,365	19,916	1·2	8·4	6·9	·5	3·4	1·4	6·5

56. The statistics under the head of mortgages are contained in Statements No. V and VI. The difference between the figures in

Mortgages.

Parts I and II of the former statement is due to the fact that in Part II all mortgages, including those of fields out of an undivided holding, are shown, while in Part I only those holdings are shown to which a *jamabandi* number is given. In Statement No. VI these transfers have been arranged chronologically by quinquennial periods. The figures for both mortgages and sales are further abstracted in the form of percentages in the following tables. In column 3 the price per acre cultivated is shown, but in the other columns in the case of sales the price is calculated on the gross area transferred, but in that of mortgages on the cultivated area only.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CIRCLE.	Percentage of cultivated area transferred.	Price per acre.	PERCENTAGES OF THIS TRANSFERRED						PRICE PER ACRE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.			
			To new agriculturists.	Price per acre.	To old agriculturists.				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
					Residents of the village.	Price per acre.	Residents of other villages.	Price per acre.				
TAHSIL NOWSHERA.												
Kināra Darya ...	M.	5.0	33	36	38	56	30	8	4	78	15	32
	S.	16.2	21	30	18	66	17	40	23	45	13	22
Chāhi Nahri ...	M.	8.9	57	54	52	27	69	19	57	61	44	54
	S.	16.9	67	30	43	51	65	19	72	112	42	68
Kohi Khattak ...	M.	4.2	25	37	22	54	28	9	16	111	15	23
	S.	9.9	38	9	31	76	23	15	17	147	16	23
Old Tahsīl Total ...	M.	6.3	45	46	45	41	43	13	51	66	25	42
	S.	15.8	40	28	28	62	32	10	55	80	23	40
Khwārra Nilāb ...	M.	3.8	21	53	18	42	20	5	12	181	10	20
	S.	7.7	18	22	14	62	16	16	6	159	9	3
Total Tahsīl ...	M.	6.1	44	46	44	41	41	13	51	67	24	41
	S.	15.2	39	28	27	61	31	11	52	81	22	38
TAHSIL PESHAWAR.												
Koh Dāman Michni ...	M.	21	48	19	56	40	61	41	31	54	23	49
	S.	7	76	7	123	82	54	11	75	84	8	50
Darya Wārpār ...	M.	18	52	42	53	21	63	37	45	61	17	61
	S.	12	68	22	45	39	49	39	50	103	2	63
Nahri Kābul ...	M.	21	56	63	60	25	42	12	69	56	23	56
	S.	22	77	42	79	43	67	15	71	99	5	93
Kasba Bagrām ...	M.	12	251	77	240	9	309	14	275	249	50	248
	S.	31	258	46	168	40	215	14	304	349	3	286
Bāra ...	M.	16	87	51	79	37	98	12	85	82	25	83
	S.	9	124	22	133	67	116	11	89	121	56	109
Koh Dāman Mohmand ...	M.	8	59	58	40	39	86	3	65	148	12	66
	S.	4	74	17	43	79	65	4	11	185	10	60
Total Tahsīl ...	M.	16	69	48	70	32	77	20	55	74	18	71
	S.	11	103	28	96	54	88	18	78	129	15	99

M = Mortgages; S = Sales.

In Nowshera the statistics of transfers under this head are not serious, though, of course, we find as usual that alienations are heaviest in the richest circle, the Cháhi Nahri, and more than half of the area so alienated has gone to new agriculturists, of which 60 per cent. is in the hands of money-lenders and the balance is held by tenants, village servants and others. Still even here the proportion alienated only amounts to 8.9 per cent. In the Kohi Khattak and Kinára Darya circles the poverty of the soil and the difficulties attendant on successful cultivation fully explain why so little of the area has been mortgaged and why most of this has gone to men of the village.

In Pesháwar, on the other hand, the statistics are most unsatisfactory. 16 per cent. of the area has been mortgaged, and of this 48 per cent. has gone to new agriculturists. In the rich Kábul Nahri circle the proportion alienated is as high as 21 per cent., of which 63 per cent. has gone to new agriculturists, and the same class holds 77 per cent. of the mortgaged area in the Kasba. The proportion so alienated is also very high in the irrigated Bára and Darya Wárpár circles and is lowest in the poorer frontier Koh Dáman Mohmand tract. The high proportion of mortgages in the Michni circle was noted at last settlement also and is ascribed to the gambling propensities of the Táarakzai Mohmands, who own 14 estates here. They are notorious gamblers, but I fancy that a good many of the transfers are due to the causes referred to in paragraph 45 of the Yusafzai Report. Most of the owners live across the border, and probably find a mortgage of their lands here a convenient way of securing their title. Still even here new agriculturists and men of other villages have acquired land, and in the case of such transfers there appears to be no reason why the assignment of revenue in favour of the trans-border owners should not be resumed under the general rules applicable to this district.

A glance at Statement No. VI will show that these transfers to outsiders are increasing at an alarmingly rapid rate. Even omitting the third quinquennial period, for which the figures are rendered misleading by a transfer of most of Regi Lallam in the Michni circle, containing a large area of waste, to Malik Afrídi Khan of Mulazai, we find that during the last quinquennium outsiders acquired 9,869 acres against 4,501 acres transferred to men of the same village.

If this state of affairs is to continue in this frontier tahsíl we shall have a most serious problem to solve. At last settlement the area mortgaged in the old Pesháwar tahsíl was only 3 per cent., whereas in the four circles which nearly represent the old tahsíl it now stands at 21 per cent. in Nahri Kábul, 12 per cent. in the Kasba, 16 per cent. in the Bára and 8 per cent. in Koh Dáman Mohmand. In the other two circles things apparently are not much worse than they were at settlement, but the circumstances in the Michni circle are special, and in Darya Wárpár the Dándzai proprietors are few in numbers and have always been weak, while the inclusion of the Koh Dáman Khalíl and Pesháwar Michni circles with the old Michni circle and of the Darya Pár with the Darya Urár has tended to mask the real increase in alienations, since in the included circles the proportion alienated was much lower. A most unsatisfactory feature is the way in which these encumbrances are increasing in the Khalíl and Mohmand tappás, which were comparatively free at settlement, and it is here from the character of the proprietors that danger is most to be feared. I cannot say that the transfers are due to excessive pressure of the revenue demand as, though this is still fairly full, it has been steadily cut down since annexation, when most of the tract was free of debt apparently. On the contrary, I am inclined to hold that the burden of debt, which is now undoubtedly serious, is rather due to this very reduction of the assessment, which, by giving the proprietors a larger margin of profit than they had hitherto enjoyed, encouraged them in vicious extravagance and gambling to which all Pesháwaris are only too prone, while the proximity of that hotbed of vice, Pesháwar, has rendered the work of squandering their substance only too easy. The unhealthy climate of Dándzai also contributes to the unsatisfactory result there by preventing a proper increase in the number of owners and by sapping the energies of those who still survive, and persistent litigation and reckless expenditure on hospitality have contributed largely towards the present unsatisfactory result. It is most unfortunate that the very leniency of our revenue demand should have worked harm to those whom we wished to benefit, but similar results are visible all over

the Province in the case of the richer circles, which are usually those most lightly assessed, and some drastic measures to check these transfers are certainly required.

57. The high proportion of sales in the Nowshera tahsíl, 15·8 per cent., is due to the fact that the population in the Cháhi Nahri and Kinára Darya circles is of a mixed character, and the people have not the same objection to selling off their holdings as true Patháns have, while the miscellaneous profits made by the people of this tahsíl as carriers, &c., are very large, so that capital seeking an investment in land is always ready. As usual most of the area sold has gone to men of the village, and money-lenders have not bought in much. The higher proportion transferred to men of other villages in the Kinára Darya circle is partly due to the purchase by the Manki Mallah of 639 acres in Kheshgi on the Swát Canal, and the opening of this and of the Michni-Nowshera Canal explains to a great extent the transfers in this and the Cháhi Nahri circle, while the greater value of the land here and the proximity of Pesháwar and Nowshera are the causes why a larger proportion of the area in these circles has gone to outsiders than in the Kohi Khattak tract.

On the whole, however, as in the case of mortgages, the state of affairs in Nowshera, except in some of the Khálsa estates on the Pesháwar border, is not at all unsatisfactory.

In Pesháwar, on the other hand, the outlook for the original proprietors is not pleasant. In the Kábul Nahri and Kasba circles, respectively, 22 per cent. and 31 per cent. have been sold, and most of this has gone into the hands of outsiders, of whom most are money-lenders, Sethís and Paráchás and other non-proprietors of the Pesháwar city, who are only too ready to snap up any plot of land which comes into the market in these two rich circles, a fact which proves clearly enough that the assessment is not responsible for the transfers. Here too the proprietors are of mixed classes, but even in the purely Pathán circles, such as the Michni and Bára, sales have been rather frequent, though most of the land has been transferred to men of the same village.

The causes of the sales are much the same as in the case of the mortgages, but it is noteworthy that Hindu money-lenders are not so anxious to buy as the Muhammadan Sethís and others.

58. Prices are naturally lower in the Nowshera tahsíl, where the average is pulled down by the large unirrigated areas in the Kohi Khattak and Kinára Darya circles. Just after the Afghán war in both tahsíls transfers were very brisk, for money was plentiful, so the average prices for the whole period since settlement are, if anything, rather higher than those for the last five years. Irrigated land owing to its scarcity is most valuable in the Kohi Khattak circle, where it fetches Rs. 111 an acre for mortgages and Rs. 147 for sales. The high prices realised in the Chahi Nahri circle for unirrigated land, *viz.* Rs. 44 for mortgages and Rs. 42 for sales, are due in part to the fact that much of the area so transferred is or will be commanded by the Michni Canal and so fetched almost as much as irrigated land. As already noted, the Swát Canal land is more valuable here than in Chársadda and Mardán, though it does lie at a distance from the villages, and it fetches Rs. 41 for mortgages and Rs. 70 for sales. The reasons for this are that it is scarcer and because many of the proprietors in Nowshera are well-to-do men and there is a rich colony of Paráchás or Muhammadan traders there, who are anxious to buy land. The Michni Canal land is still more valuable, and has realised already, though the canal was not in working order until 1894, Rs. 60 for mortgages and Rs. 90 for sales in Nowshera and Rs. 58 and Rs. 196 in Pesháwar.

In the latter tahsíl prices generally are not as high as might have been expected even for irrigated soils. They are of course trifling for unirrigated land, even allowing for the fact that in the case of sales considerable areas of waste are included. The high rate of Rs. 56 an acre for unirrigated in the Bára circle is due to the fact that the land, though not entitled to water, probably does get it in some way or other. The prices for irrigated land in the Kasba circle are of course high, Rs. 249 for mortgages and Rs. 349 for sales, but

here one might have expected to find them even higher. The rate is high also in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle, as land of this class is scarce there. On the whole, however, prices of irrigated land are not very high and are much lower than in Sawábi, a fact which must be attributed partly to the larger area available here and also perhaps in part to the relatively higher assessment.

59. The statistics of transfers of all kinds from Kharíf 1885, when the present system of record came into force, to Rabi 1895 are shown in Statement No. V, in which, however, only the tahsíl totals have been given. The figures for transactions before settlement up to Rabi 1891 have been shown separately from those since that date, and in the case of the latter old transactions, *i.e.*, those which occurred before February 1891, but which were attested during settlement, have been distinguished. The general results are shown in the following table:—

Detail.	Period.	Nowshera.	Pesháwar.
Partitions	1885-91	1,999	1,811
	1891-95	2,609	1,661
	Of which old	651	666
	Total	4,608	3,472
Inheritance	1885-91	2,957	4,472
	1891-95	3,503	4,445
	Of which old	398	1,139
	Total	6,260	8,917
Gifts and exchanges	1885-91	1,535	1,768
	1891-95	1,107	1,658
	Of which old	269	374
	Total	2,642	3,426
Mortgages	1885-91	2,014	4,872
	1891-95	1,395	3,190
	Of which old	251	868
	Total	3,409	8,062
Redemptions	1885-91	643	3,869
	1891-95	883	2,135
	Of which old	91	612
	Total	1,526	6,004
Sales	1885-91	2,944	3,540
	1891-95	2,810	2,109
	Of which old	531	552
	Total	5,754	5,649
Others... ..	1885-91	1,922	504
	1891-95	1,867	3,150
	Of which old	1,217	855
	Total	3,789	3,654
Total	1885-91	14,014	20,836
	1891-95	13,974	18,348
	Of which old	3,408	5,066
	Total	27,988	39,184

There is not much else to notice about the statement beyond that it does not show the full results of our settlement operations, since there were over 7,000 cases in Nowshera and 10,000 in Pesháwar written up but unattested on 15th June 1895, and these are now being disposed of, so that the actual facts may be shown in the new standing record.

The number of old transactions attested during settlement is not surprisingly large. Partitions of ownership stand at about the same figure in both tahsils as the area divided in Nowshera is 26,878 acres against 27,190 acres in Pesháwar. There are, however, several cases of *tolna* or redistribution of land, formerly held in strips or *likhai vesh* in Nowshera, Kheshgi and Pirpai in the former tahsíl, which have not yet been included as attested. These were the only instances of *likhai vesh* in the tahsíl, and Lála Mangal Sen, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, not without some difficulty, succeeded in effecting a new distribution into blocks which will much facilitate cultivation and record.

There is nothing to notice under the head of inheritance or gifts and exchanges. The statistics for mortgages and sales have been already dealt with, but it is unsatisfactory to note that 12,692 acres have been mortgaged in Nowshera against 7,016 acres redeemed, and 42,565 acres were mortgaged against only 19,112 acres redeemed in Pesháwar. The figures for prices are not so reliable as those in Statement No. VI, since this return contains purchases of large waste areas by Government in Cherát and Khairabad and also shows mills alienated.

Other transfers are mainly corrections of mistakes in previous records and mutations of revenue assignments, &c., and the total under this head will be much larger before the new record is completed. Mortgages of the right of cultivation, which are really leases with payment of a premium, are shown under this head. They are rather common in Pesháwar. Transfers by order of court number 28 mortgages and 81 sales in Nowshera against 23 mortgages and 78 sales in Pesháwar. The area affected, however, is trifling as only 60 acres were mortgaged in Nowshera and 166 in Pesháwar and 352 and 507 acres sold, which, considering the load of debt in the latter tahsíl, indicates that the direct action of our courts has not been unduly rigorous.

SECTION III.—TENANCIES AND RENTS.

60. Self-cultivating proprietors.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Total cultivated area.	Percentage of area cultivated by owners.	Percentage of area cultivated by tenant free of rent or at nominal rent.	PERCENTAGE OF AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tenants with right of occupancy.	Tenants without right of occupancy.	Total.
Kinára Darya	100	80	1	5	14	19
Cháhi Nahri	100	72	1	3	24	27
Kohi Khattak	100	81	3	1	15	16
Total of old Tahsíl ...	100	78	1	4	17	21
Khwárra Niláb	100	69	1	21	9	30
Total of present Tahsíl Nowshera ...	100	77	1	5	17	22
Koh Dáman Michni	100	42	1	5	52	57
Darya Wárpár	100	26	3	5	66	71
Nahri Kábul	100	33	2	15	50	65
Kasba Bagráam	100	34	1	11	54	65
Bára	100	63	1	...	36	36
Koh Dáman Mohmand	100	61	5	8	23	31
Total of Tahsíl Pesháwar ...	100	48	2	6	44	50

The statistics of the two tahsils as to area cultivated by the owners and that held by tenants, which are summarized in the foregoing table, bring out very clearly the most important difference between them. In Nowshera 77 per cent. is held by the owners against only 48 per cent. in Pesháwar. The reason for this lies in the difference in the character of the population. In Nowshera the owners are hard-working Khattaks or miscellaneous classes in the Khálsa tappa who were recognised as owners as they were found in possession. In Pesháwar, on the other hand, most of the area is still held by Ghorai Khel Patháns, who regard direct agriculture as rather below their dignity, except, where, in the case of the Mohmands, they have become so numerous as to be compelled to work themselves. The Tarakzais cultivate largely themselves, which has somewhat raised the proportion in the Michni circle. It is lowest in the Darya Wárpár circle, for here, as already pointed out, several estates are held by a few proprietors and the Dáúdzais generally are a dwindling clan and few in numbers.

The proportion in the Kasba and Kábul Nahri would have been higher, but for the fact that occupancy tenants who are almost proprietors muster strongly here and a good deal of the area has passed into the hands of single owners.

61. In the Khattak and Bára circles occupancy tenants have not secured a footing, but they are numerous in the Kasba and Kábul Nahri, as might be expected owing to the miscellaneous class of owners. Many of the occupants were recognised as proprietors, while others, of much the same status, were shown as occupancy tenants. Such were the Government tenants in Maira Kachauri, Timarpur and Laram, who have now been made over to the tender mercies of assignees. In the Michni circle most of the occupancy tenants hold in Regi Lallam 1,067 acres, and 1,376 acres in Mariamzai in Koh Dáman Mohmand are held in the same way. These men are practically owners, and consequently the area under such tenants really is smaller than would appear from the statistics in these two circles.

In Nowshera the only circle in which occupancy tenants muster strong is the Kinára Darya where a large area in Pír Sabák is so held under the jágirdár owner Sobha Singh, Mahant of the Samádh of Phula Singh, Nihang.*

In this tahsíl most of these tenants pay at revenue rates with a *málikána* ranging from 10 per cent. to 37 per cent. or in cash at fixed rates, but in Pesháwar the majority pay in kind except those in Mariamzai who pay at revenue rates.

The area under tenants paying no rent is of course small, and is held as follows :—

Tahsíl.					In lieu of service.	On account of relationship.	Adverse possession.	Total.
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	579	635	459	1,673
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	1,593	246	1,060	2,899
Total	...	...	...	...	2,172	881	1,519	4,572

* Note that of occupancy and non-occupancy tenants in Nowshera the following are also owners :—

					Occupancy tenants.		Non-occupancy tenants.	
Kinára Darya	51	...	809
Cháhi Nahri	352	...	1,093
Kohi Khattak	5	...	223
Total	408	...	2,125

Under the head of service are included the small rent free plots held by Shekhs, Miáns and other holy men. Nine hundred and ninety acres of the area held by tenants in adverse possession in Pesháwar is the land occupied by the Afrídís in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle, for which rent is only recovered when the executive in Pesháwar is strong and energetic.

62. The area held by tenants-at-will in Nowshera is unusually small even for this Province of self-cultivating peasant proprietors, and only amounts to 17 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Out of the area so held 2,419 acres are in the possession of mortgagors, who pay mostly in kind to the mortgagees. More than half of this lies in the Cháhi Nahri, where the land is most valuable. There are no special classes of tenants in this tahsíl, and most of the area is held by other proprietors in the estate or adjoining villages whose holdings are too small to furnish a sufficient means of livelihood alone.

In Pesháwar the area under this class of tenants, 44 per cent., is much larger on account of the reasons noted in paragraph 60. Of this 7,269 acres are cultivated by mortgagor proprietors paying rent to the mortgagees. The proportion of the area held by tenants-at-will is naturally lowest in the Bára and Koh Dáman Mohmand circles on account of the large number of Mohmand proprietors. The tenants here also belong to no special class, but Hindkis are more numerous in the Darya Wárpár, Kábul Nahri and Kasba circles than elsewhere, while in the other circles the majority of the tenants are men owning land in the estate or in the adjoining estates.

63. The area under cash rents in Nowshera only amounts to 2 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and most of this lies in the Kinára Darya circle and pays at revenue rates without or with a very small *málikána*. This is poor *maira* land, which the owners are only too glad to make over to any one who will pay the revenue on it. The area under true cash rents is only 261 acres, and is therefore quite insufficient to form a guide as to the amount of the Government demand, but in the following table the actual rents paid are shown with the amount of the Government demand calculated at half the rent paid when any data were available. Only in the case of Cháhi Nahri circle are the figures of use, and here most of the area is Government land leased annually. Thus 70 acres *cháhi* in Nowshera cantonment pay Rs. 733, which is fair enough because much of this is held at favourable rates by cantonment chaprásís and others who sublet the land at higher rents. Forty-one acres in Táru at Rs. 1,300 and 15 acres in Bábi at Rs. 140 form part of the old camping ground, now irrigated from the Michni Canal through the Jui Shekh. The land is *shah nahri* of excellent quality and is leased annually to contractors who sublet it to cultivating tenants. A sum of Rs. 280 at Rs. 5 an acre has been deducted from the gross rent paid on account of canal rates and the balance only has been shown as rent. This, of course, works out at the very high rate of Rs. 22 an acre, but even so the contractor last year made a clear profit of Rs. 800, which proves how valuable these canal-irrigated lands are. The high rate for *ábi* lands in the Kinára Darya circle is on account of some fields in Nari Naudeh which grow cane and *kachálu*. As already pointed out the *ábi* land is very valuable as it is scarce and usually lies close to the homesteads. The other figures are not worth noticing.

Statement showing the Government demand calculated at half the cash rents received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOIL.	DETAIL.	NAME OF CIRCLE.			Total of old tahsil.	Khawra Nilab.	Total of present tahsil.
		Kohi Khattak.	Chahi Nahri.	Kinara Darya.			
CHAH.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	...	1.4	1.72	...	1.5	...
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	...	10-8-3	8-6-0	...	4-0-0	...
	Total area ... Acres.	...	4,482	3,704	...	4	...
	Value ... Rs.	...	97,131	31,021	...	16	...
ANI.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	0.75	...	2.15	...	...	...
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	6-0-0	...	28-8-0	...	...	...
	Total area ... Acres.	263	...	93	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.	1,578	...	2,650-8-0	...	...	...
SHAH NAHRI.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	...	1.006	...	...	...	...
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	...	20-11-5	...	...	...	...
	Total area ... Acres.	...	5,565	...	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.	...	1,15,271	...	...	...	...
CHAH SHAH NAHRI.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	...	0.05	...	0.05	...	0.05
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	...	18-0-0	...	18-0-0	...	18-0-0
	Total area ... Acres.	...	3,974	...	3,974	...	3,974
	Value ... Rs.	...	71,532	...	77,532	...	71,532
NAHRI II.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	...	0.42	...	0.42	...	0.42
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	...	8-5-4	...	8-5-4	...	8-5-4
	Total area ... Acres.	...	1,428	...	1,428	...	1,428
	Value ... Rs.	...	11,900	...	11,900	...	11,900
DAGABA.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	0.67	...	...	...	...	...
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	1-6-5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total area ... Acres.	743	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.	1,041	...	...	...	...	...
BARANI.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	0.26	...	0.13	...	0.01	...
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	0-10-8	...	1-5-8	...	0-8-0	...
	Total area ... Acres.	3,447	...	22,990	...	6	...
	Value ... Rs.	2,298	...	31,132	...	3	...
MAIRA.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	...	...	0.019	...	...	...
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	...	...	0-8-0	...	...	...
	Total area ... Acres.	...	...	24,311	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.	...	...	12,155-3-0	...	...	...
TOTAL TAHSIL.	Percentage of cultivated area under rent ... Acres.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rate per acre ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total area ... Acres.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...

64. In Pesháwar, except in the Kasba Bagráam circle, cash rents are also

Cash rents in Pesháwar. not sufficiently common as to serve as a reliable guide for assessment, though in some of the other circles they give some indication of what certain classes of soils can pay. In this case some rents at revenue rates with a heavy *málilána* paid by mortgagor proprietors have been included with the true cash rents in Statement No. VIII, so the total of this does not agree with the total of column 10 of Statement No. VII.

The statistics are abstracted in the following table and, where possible, the amount of the Government demand at half cash rents is shown. In Statement No. VIII the rents on holdings containing mixed soils have been rateably distributed over the different classes of soils contained in the holding, with due regard to the soil rents paid elsewhere and the character of the land in the holding. The figures for *cháhi* in the Michni circle are reliable as the area is considerable, and is situated in Sháhi where most of the wells are to be found.

So also in the Darya Wárpár circle the rent for *nahri* lands is fair enough since, though the area affected is small, it is paid on plots in 13 estates scattered over the circle, and in some cases the rent is low owing to scanty water supply or favourable terms of lease.

The *shah nahri* area under cash rents is small. The plot in the Bára circle so held is poor land, so the rent is low. In the Kasba circle it is land which was formerly *cháhi* and is held on lump rent with some other lands. The rent paid in the Kábul Nahri circle is fair as the land is good. In these cases the tenant pays all water-rates, but at present of course, these are low because only the difference between the assessment and the canal gross rate of Rs. 2-8-0 a harvest is charged.

For these three circles the garden land under rent has been shown separately as the proportion of this so held is large and, if lumped up with ordinary arable land, the resultant rent would have been excessive. As it is, the rent for garden land in each circle is fair enough, and in fact that paid in the Kasba is low since the soil rate of only Rs. 10-12-0 an acre is paid on one plot that does not get a proper supply of water, so the true rent here should be about Rs. 45 an acre.

The *nahri* rents paid in these circles are moderate and fairly reliable, since the plots paying rent are distributed over the whole tract and comprise all classes of soil, while in the case of the Kábul Nahri and Kasba circles much of the *nahri II* class so held is swampy land producing marsh plants, *nilofar* and lotus roots, used as medicines.

No data are available for *báráni* soils as the area shown in the Koh Dáman Mohmand is only 6 acres of Government land leased, and that in the Kasba is land rented with *cháhi* and *shah nahri* soils:—

Statement showing the Government demand calculated at half the cash rents received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOL.	DETAIL.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.						
		Koh Dáman Michni.	Darya Wárpár.	Nahri Kábul.	Rag- Kasba rám.	Bára.	Koh Dáman Mohmand.	Total.
Cháhi, jhallári and cháhi nahri.	Percentage on cultivated area of class of area under cash rent ... Acres.	4.4	...	Not available.	37.8	No data.	No data.	...
	Rate ... Rs.	9-13-8	...		24-3-10			...
	Total area cul- tivated ... Acres.	1,227	...		188			...
	Value ... Rs.	12,091	...		4,557			...
Abi ...	Percentage ... Acres.	...	...	...	...	38.5	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.	...	...		...	7-0-0	...	...
	Area ... Acres.	...	...		...	13	...	...
	Value ... Rs.	...	...		...	91	...	...
Shah nahri ...	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	...	2	1.9	1	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		...	12-8-0	25-0-0	7-0-0	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		...	6,527	364	2,114	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		...	81,588	9,100	14,798	...	...
Nahri I ...	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	5	3.5	4.5	5	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		11-7-5	12-5-10	21-13-5	14-7-2	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		11,665	9,581	1,644	19,523	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		1,53,722	1,18,465	35,903	2,82,067	...	...
Nahri II ...	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	4	2.9	9.6	4	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		6-8-8	6-11-10	11-10-0	8-14-7	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		9,981	4,985	585	12,701	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		65,292	33,597	6,801	1,13,184	...	...
Sailáb ...	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagoba ...	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Báráni ...	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	...	...	8.9	1	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		...	...	6-0-0	1-5-4	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		...	...	56	9,692	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		...	...	336	12,923	...	...
Maira ...	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Gardens Nahri I.	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	...	6.5	3.1	1.9	...	...
	Rate ... Rs.		...	43-11-7	35-8-0	22-8-0	...	...
	Area ... Acres.		...	279	1,026	323	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		...	12,799	36,423	7,268	...	...
Total	Percentage ... Acres.	No data available.	...	...	6.3	...	...	...
	Area ...		...	...	3,863	...	...	...
	Value ... Rs.		...	...	93,120	...	...	...
	Government share at half Rate per acre		...	...	46,407 12-0-3	...	...	...

65. In the case of rents in kind more data are available but, except in the Cháhi-Nahri circle, these even are very meagre in Nowshera. In Statement No. VII a full detail has been given of the area paying at each rate and in Statement No. VIII the average rate paid on each class of soil is shown.

On *cháhi* and *cháhi nahri* lands the rate is generally one-half, as of the area in the Kinára Darya circle shown as paying one-third, 585 acres in Nowshera Kalán pay Rs. 2 an acre in addition to the *batái*.

The *ábi* land pays mostly one-half. On *shah nahri* soils the same rate prevails, and the water-rates are paid by the owner and tenant in the same proportion as that in which the produce is divided.

The *nahri* and *sailáb* rate of *batái* is also one-half. In the Kinára Darya circle very low rents are paid for the poor *moira* lands, but elsewhere the rate of *batái* for unirrigated soils rarely falls below one-fourth. The owner in this tahsíl takes the same share of the straw as of the grain.

In Pesháwar the rate of *batái* is enormously high on irrigated lands which proves that the produce in this tahsíl is very valuable, since the rate of division is almost always a sure indication of the quality and quantity of the outturn. The tenant gets a living wage, and everything over and above this is taken by the owner, hence the greater the produce the larger the share paid to the proprietor.

On *cháhi* lands the rate one-third in the Michni circle appears low, but here the tenant provides his own cattle and seed and pays for all repairs. Elsewhere the rate on irrigated lands is one-half or more than this, and some times, especially in the Bára circle, a sum in cash equal or nearly equal to the land revenue is paid by the tenant to the landlord in addition to the rate of *batái*.

The *shah nahri* land also pays a full half, as the only case where less than this is paid is an area of 220 acres in Maira Kachauri to which irrigation has only recently been extended and where the tenants are unusually independent. The question who is to pay the canal rates has not been quite satisfactorily settled in this tahsíl, but probably they will be divided in the same proportion as the produce, when matters settle down.

The unirrigated lands also pay a higher rate in Pesháwar, and the area paying less than one-half is situated in the three frontier circles. That paying one-fifth is land tilled by tenants of Mariamzai for land in Adezai which is too far from the village for the owners to cultivate themselves. Here also the landowner takes the same share of the straw as of the grain.

66. The calculations of the *kamíns'* dues as usual has been a work of some difficulty. The men allowed for are the carpenter, blacksmith, *dharwái* or weighman, *mosalli* or winnower, *kákhá* or watchman, and potter (*kumhár*) on *cháhi* lands in Nowshera, but in some estates, especially in the Kasba, all payments for service are made in cash and in others nothing is paid to the last four men. The payments are per well, per *kulba* (plough), or per *bakhra* (share), or per maund. The proportion paid is lowest where the proprietors are most numerous, except in Kohí Khattak where high rates have to be paid to the village menials to induce them to live there at all. The calculation of the percentage of these dues has been made in the same way as in Yusafzai. Dues are sometimes paid to the barber and *mirási* or bard, but these are uncertain in amount, and these persons are not directly connected with agricultural operations, so no deduction has been made on their account. On the whole, as in most Patbán districts, the customary dues are lower than in the Punjab proper, as the owners are not above performing the winnowing, &c., themselves, while other duties are paid for in cash.

The proportion at which the Government share after deducting these customary dues works out arithmetically is shown in the following table. In this the area of 585 acres *cháhi* paying a cash rent in addition to the *batái* of one-third in the Kinára Darya circle has been included in the area paying one-half,

but elsewhere no notice has been taken of the cash paid over and above the *batai*, as this is already exceedingly high. The percentage of the Government share is large in the case of canal-irrigated lands in both tahsils, but the reason for this has been sufficiently explained in the preceding paragraph and, if the cash rents paid in Pesháwar in addition to the *batai* were taken into account, it would be even higher. At last settlement in these two tahsils Captain Hastings assessed on the assumption that the Government was entitled to one-sixth of the gross produce, but he subsequently noted that in the case of *baráni* lands it would have been more correct if he had taken one-twelfth as the basis of his calculation. Our present inquiries show that the half net assets share is nearly one-fourth for canal-irrigated lands, one-fifth and one-sixth for well lands, about one-fifth for *sailáb* and occasionally flooded soils, and one-eighth for purely unirrigated soils.

In working out the produce estimate for *cháhi* lands I propose to adopt a rate of one-sixth, or 17 per cent., as this will allow for the cost of repairs paid by owners, and it is advisable to treat the wells leniently, as well irrigation is not a very favourite form of cultivation in this tract. The same proportion will also be adopted in the case of *shah nahri* lands to allow for the payment of part of the canal rates by the owners. I have taken a higher rate than for the Swát Canal as the *shah nahri* lands here are much more valuable and productive.

It will be seen that the difference in the pitch of the Government demand in the case of the important *nahri* class is considerable, which will, of course, tend to swell the present produce estimate, but there will be some set off against this in the reduction of the proportion claimable on the unirrigated soils, more especially as the inaccurate crop returns at last settlement tended to exaggerate the gross produce on these.

Percentage of half net assets, Nowshera Tahsil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assessment circle.	Detail.	Percentage of total area on which rent is paid by division of crops at fixed rate.	Percentage paying half or more.	Percentage paying two-fifths.	Percentage paying one-third.	Percentage paying one-fourth.	Percentage paying less than one-fourth.	Rate of incidence of kamfar dues per cent.	Percentage of half assets share after deducting kamfar dues according to circle rate of incidence of these.
KINARA DARVA.	Cháhi	2	43	...	54	5	...	11	107
	Abi ... ..	...	48	13	9	...	...	11	218
	Shah nahri	1	99	...	1	...	...	11	246
	Sailáb and dagoba ... ..	...	45	12	13	11	19	11	179
	Bárání	4	2	...	19	27	35	11	128
	Maira	3	6	...	11	12	71	11	106
	Total ...	10	29	...	22	17	32	11	153
CHÁHI NAHRI.	Cháhi and jhallári	4	61	31	5	...	...	21	223
	Cháhi nahri	1	97	3	...	...	...	21	242
	Shah nahri and cháhi shah nahri	6	93	5	...	2	...	21	24
	Nahri I	2	96	4	...	...	...	21	243
	Nahri II	1	99	1	...	...	...	21	241
	Sailáb and dagoba	4	57	4	23	6	...	21	217
	Bárání	4	71	3	22	4	...	21	22
	Maira	1	7	...	78	15	...	21	163
	Total ...	23	79	8	10	3	...	2	229
KOHI KHATTAK.	Cháhi ... ..	...	7	...	81	12	...	7	156
	Abi	1	99	...	1	...	...	4	24
	Sailáb and dagoba	2	20	...	27	53	...	4	155
	Bárání	5	8	...	11	78	3	4	133
	Maira	6	14	...	6	65	15	4	133
	Total ...	14	17	...	13	62	8	41	148
TOTAL OF TAHSIL.	Cháhi and jhallári	3	51	17	30	2	...	4	205
	Cháhi nahri ... ..	...	97	...	...	...	...	21	242
	Abi ... ..	...	84	13	3	...	...	21	235
	Shah nahri and cháhi shah nahri	3	95	4	...	1	...	21	199
	Nahri I	1	96	4	...	...	...	21	242
	Nahri II ... ..	...	99	1	...	...	...	21	243
	Sailáb and dagoba	2	62	3	23	11	1	21	216
	Bárání	4	31	1	19	30	19	21	16
	Maira	2	8	...	15	26	51	21	117
	Total ...	15	54	5	15	13	13	21	192
KHWARRA NIJAR.	Cháhi ... ..	...	50	...	27	23	...	3	193
	Bárání	8	3	7	3	83	4	2	136
	Total ...	8	4	6	4	82	4	21	132
TOTAL TAHSIL.	Cháhi and jhallári	2	51	16	31	2	...	4	205
	Cháhi nahri	1	97	...	...	...	...	21	242
	Abi ... ..	...	84	13	3	...	...	21	235
	Shah nahri and cháhi shah nahri	3	95	4	...	1	...	21	199
	Nahri I	1	96	4	...	...	...	21	242
	Nahri II ... ..	...	99	1	...	...	...	21	243
	Sailáb and dagoba	2	62	3	23	11	1	21	216
	Bárání	4	26	2	17	39	16	21	1554
	Maira	2	8	...	15	26	51	21	117
	Total ...	15	52	5	14	16	13	21	189

Percentage of half net assets, Pesháwar Tahsil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment circle.	Detail.	Percentage of total area on which rent is paid by division of crop at fixed rate.	Percentage paying half or more.	Percentage paying one-third or more.	Percentage paying one-fourth or more.	Percentage paying one-fifth or more.	Ratio of incidence of kamias' dues per cent.	Percentage of half assets share after deducting kamias' dues according to circle rate of incidence of these.
KOT DAMAN MICHENT.	Cháhi	5	...	100	...	...	6	15.7
	Shah nahri,	10	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Nahri I	19	99	1	...	...	6	23.4
	Nahri II	13	99	1	...	...	6	23.4
	Sailáb and dagoba	2	35	65	...	...	6	18.4
	Baráni	3	49	51	...	...	6	19.5
	Maira ... ..	...	...	100	...	...	6	15.7
	Total	52	84	16	...	...	6	22.2
DARYA WARPAN.	Nahri I	32	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Nahri II	31	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Sailáb	2	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Baráni	1	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Total	66	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
NAHRI KARUL.	Cháhi ... ..	...	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Shah nahri	14	93	7	...	...	6	23.0
	Gardens ... ..	...	100	...	...	...	6	25.0
	Nahri I	21	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Nahri II	10	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Sailáb ... ..	...	100	...	...	...	6	23.5
	Baráni	3	99	1	...	...	6	23.4
	Total	48	98	2	...	...	6	23.3
KASNA BAGRAM.	Cháhi	1	100	...	...	...	3	24.25
	Shahri	6	100	...	...	...	3	24.25
	Gardens	7	100	...	...	...	...	25.0
	Nahri I	24	100	...	...	...	3	24.25
	Nahri II	8	100	...	...	...	3	24.25
	Baráni	1	100	...	...	...	3	24.25
	Total	47	100	...	...	...	3	24.25
BARA.	Cháhi ... ..	...	100	...	...	...	3½	24.1
	Shah nahri	2	100	...	...	...	3½	24.1
	Nahri I	17	99	1	...	...	3½	24.0
	Nahri II	10	99	1	...	...	8½	24.0
	Gardens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3½	...
	Sailáb and dagoba	2	12	2	39	47	3½	12.5
	Baráni	2	19	...	71	10	3½	14.1
	Maira	2	1	12	38	49	3½	11.5
	Total	35	85	1	8	6	3½	22.2
	Cháhi and ábi	3	95	...	5	...	2½	23.8
KOT DAMAN MOHMAND.	Dagoba	2	12	...	88	...	2½	13.7
	Baráni	13	8	...	73	19	2½	12.7
	Maira	5	4	...	91	5	2½	12.5
	Total	23	20	...	69	11	2½	14.5
TOTAL TAHSIL.	Cháhi and jhallári	1	15	84	1	...	4	17.2
	Shah nahri	5	96	4	...	...	4½	23.5
	Gardens ... ..	...	100	...	...	...	...	25.0
	Nahri I	18	100	...	...	...	5	23.8
	Nahri II	12	100	...	...	...	5	23.8
	Ábi	1	95	...	5	...	2½	23.8
	Sailáb ... ..	...	97	...	2	...	5½	23.3
	Dagoba	1	10	14	48	28	4	13.1
	Baráni	4	31	5	53	11	4½	15.8
	Maira	1	2	9	64	25	4	12.0
	Total	43	86	3	8	3	4½	22.3

PART IV.

CROPS.

SECTION I.—SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION AND MAIN STAPLES GROWN.

67. As requested by the Financial Commissioner in his orders on the Chársadda Report the statistics of crops grown have been recast according to the present classification of soils, so as to render possible the elimination of a produce estimate for each class of soil. This has been done for the past four years only from Kharíf 1891. It would have been useless to have gone further back than this as the circumstances of the tract have been so much altered by the Michni-Nowshera and Swát River Canals. Besides the rainfall cultivation here is relatively unimportant and the return on irrigated land is fairly constant, so it is not so necessary to work on the average of a longer series of years, while the crop inspections have been done with greater care during the past few years, so the returns are more reliable. There is nothing special to note about the kharíf harvests as these depend almost entirely on irrigation, and so do not vary greatly. The heavy rains of 1892 did some damage in the lowlands of the Pesháwar tahsíl, but otherwise the seasons were average.

Of the four rabi seasons that of 1892 was poor owing to want of rain on unirrigated lands. The other years were for this part of the district certainly not more than average, if even that, so that the unirrigated crop area shown in Statement No. III is a moderate estimate. The irrigated crops were good in Rabi 1894, poor in 1895 owing to hot winds, and average in 1893.

The statistics contained in Statements Nos. II and III are summarised in the following table, which shows in the form of percentages on the total cultivated area the main crops grown, the amount of failures and the extent of *dofasli* and irrigated cropping:—

System of cultivation and main staples grown in the Nowshera Tahsíl.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Harvest.	Crops.	Kohi Khattak circle.	Cháhi Nahri.	Kinára Darya.	Total of old Tahsíl.	Khawárra Niláb.	Total of Tahsíl.
KHARIF.	Sugarcane ... ..	...	6	1	3	...	3
	Cotton	0.1	1.6	3	8	1	7
	Maize	3.1	21.0	7.9	12.0	2.7	11.3
	Chillies ... ..	...	3	...	0.1	...	...
	Múng and másh	0.1	5	1.1	0.9	1.0	3
	Jowár	4.2	6.9	5.8	6	5	5.6
	Others	0.3	3	5	4	1.2	1.1
	Total	7.8	31.2	15.7	20.5	5.5	19.3
	Failed of crops	2.2	4.0	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Total sown	10	35.2	17.3	23	8.0	21.8
RABI.	Wheat	15.3	26.3	21.3	22.5	27.4	22.9
	Barley	10.8	21.1	15.2	16.9	9.9	16.5
	Tobacco ... ..	...	5	...	2	...	2
	Sarshaf	9	1	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Masúr ... ..	...	3	4	4	...	4
	Others	1.2	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.8
	Total	28.2	53	42.6	45	41.6	44.9
BOGH HAR-VEST.	Failed of crops	6.9	2.5	5.8	4.7	1.5	5.5
	Total sown	35.1	55.5	48.4	49.7	43.1	50.4
	Total of crops	36	84.2	58.3	65.5	47.1	64.2
	Failed	9.1	6.5	7.4	7.2	4.0	8.0
	Total sown	45.1	90.7	65.7	72.7	51.1	72.2
	Percentage of irrigated to total crops	17.4	63.3	24	47	10.7	45.1

System of cultivation and main staples grown in the Pesháwar Tahsíl.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvest.	Crops.	Koh Dáman Michni.	Darya Wárpár.	Nahri Kábul.	Kasba Bagráam.	Bára.	Koh Dáman Mohmand.	Total.
Kharif.	Rice	5.7	8.6	3.3	.6	.6	...	2.9
	Maire	33.6	33.4	27.0	24.4	27.2	9.2	26.1
	Cotton	2.7	7.8	5.4	2.2	8.4	.9	5.8
	Cane	2.5	9.2	3.3	1.2	.1	...	2.5
	Jowár ... ..	.6	2.9	9.0	7.9	3.5	1.7	3.7
	Moth, másh, and mung	7.1	.1	1.6	.7	1.0	.4	1.5
	Fruits, vegetables and chillies ... ..	.1	.4	3.6	21.9	.2	...	1.4
	Other crops	1.4	1.5	3.5	.8	.4	1.2	1.5
	Total	53.7	61.2	56.7	59.7	41.4	13.4	45.4
	Failed	4.8	4.4	6.2	2.8	5.1	1.4	4.5
	Total sown	58.5	65.6	62.9	62.5	46.5	14.8	49.9
Rabi.	Wheat	24.8	25.4	20.7	25.9	25.6	14.5	22.9
	Barley	13.6	16.4	32.3	27.2	22.0	16.0	20.9
	Masúr	1.6	3.2	.9	...	1.0	...	1.2
	Rape ... ..	...	...	1.4	...	.3	.2	.3
	Fruits and vegetables ... ..	.6	.2	.8	16.0	.7	...	1.0
	Other crops	4.0	5.4	7.2	7.5	6.5	1.8	5.5
	Total	44.6	50.6	63.3	76.6	56.1	32.5	51.8
	Failed	5.9	3.1	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.6	2.8
	Total sown	50.5	53.7	66.2	77.6	58.4	34.1	54.6
Both harvests.	Total of crops	98.3	114.8	120.0	136.3	97.5	45.9	97.2
	Failed	10.7	7.5	9.1	3.8	7.4	3.0	7.3
	Total sown	109.0	122.3	129.1	140.1	104.9	48.9	104.5
	Percentage of irrigated to total crops	88	96	97	99	90	44	89

68. As already pointed out nothing practically can be done in the kharif without irrigation in some form or other. In the Kinára Darya circle to the east of Nowshera, which gets more rain than the rest of the tract, a little *jowár* and *moth* is put in, but it is a most precarious crop. In the rabi the *bárání* and *maira* cropped area is larger, but even in Nowshera nearly one-fifth of the *maira* area sown is a failure, and in Pesháwar hardly one-fourth of the *bárání* and *maira* cultivated area is cropped at all. The failures in both harvests on the irrigated areas are naturally very small, except in the Kábul Nahri circle, where the lowlands suffered from swamping in 1892 and the supply was not certain up till 1894, and in the Bára circle where the supply is not sufficient for the area commanded and the deficiency is accentuated by the fact that the supply in the river with the present arrangement of small temporary dams often cannot be made available when and where it is required. The proposed regulating weir will, it is hoped, obviate this difficulty. Though the total proportion of failures in these abstracts looks large, a reference to the statement will show that they occur mainly on the unimportant unirrigated soils, and so do not really affect the capacity of the tract to produce a crop with reasonable certainty. They are also somewhat exaggerated on the irrigated area owing to the fact that at first very liberal deductions on account of *kharába* were made on the Michni Canal to meet the case of the frequent breaches which occurred during the early years and to ease off the demand on the lands newly brought under irrigation.

The value of the kharif crop grown, though the proportion of this on the cultivation is generally lower, is in all, except the unirrigated circles such

as Kohi Khattak and Kinára Darya in Nowshera and Koh Dáman Mohmand in Pesháwar, very much larger than the rabi owing to the better class of staples grown. In the Kasba, however, the rabi is more valuable, as the green wheat, barley, vegetables, and orchard produce of grapes and peaches in this circle fetch very high prices.

The extent to which *dofasli* cultivation is practised on the irrigated land is very great. The figures on *shah nahri* soils are not so high, because the Swát irrigation is at a distance from the villages, while the Michni-Nowshera Canal only began to work properly from the spring of 1894, and consequently the average of crops raised for the period of four years on the fields now in this class is unduly low. Taking it all round, however, it may be said that every hundred acres of cultivation raised the crop acreage shown below, and it must be borne in mind that much of the crop area consists of gardens, cane, rice and cotton which are practically equal to two crops:—

1									2	3	4
CLASS.									Pesháwar.	Nowshera.	Total.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	140	142
Cháhi nahri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	133
Nahri I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	149	140
Nahri II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	94	100
Shah nahri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	98	103
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	129	118
Cháhi shah nahri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	130
Abi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	151	121
Sailáb	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	125	79
Dagoba		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		62	
Báráni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	44	42
Maira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	29	24
Total									97	66	83

The figures for *maira* cultivation are unduly low because the four rabi harvests reported were unfavourable for this class of cultivation.

69: There is not much to note about the classes of crops grown beyond what I have already stated in the Chársadda and Yusafzai Reports. The remarks as to cane cultivation in paragraph 53 of the former report apply to this tract also. The percentage of area under cane is 2·5 in Pesháwar as against 3 in Nowshera because the canal-irrigated area is proportionally larger in the former tahsíl, while the supply in the Jui Shekh across the Bára was scanty up till now and the irrigation from the Swát and Michni Canals is of recent date. There is no doubt that this percentage will increase. The best cane is grown in Darya Wárpár circle near Nahakki and the percentage of the crop in this circle is as high as 9·2. The supply in the Bára circle is not sufficient to admit of cane cultivation. As already noted much of the crop near the city is cut and sold as *ganderián* or small pieces for eating. The average value of the standing crop sold for this purpose is Rs. 160 per acre, which shows how valuable the staple is.

Maize is the most important kharif crop in both tahsils, and the maize grown in the Cháhi Nahri circle in Nowshera and in the Bára circle is very superior. It is practically all irrigated.

Rice is not grown in Nowshera, as the *shah nahri* rates are very high and the supply is insufficient. In the Darya Wárpár and Michni circles in Pesháwar it is a favourite crop, especially between the Nágúman and Adezai where the soil is swampy and there is plenty of water. A little is grown in the Bára circle in Shekhan and Mushtarzai and is of splendid quality and highly valued. The fields growing this rice are known and fetch very high prices. Twenty-six acres were purchased by the Amír of Kábul in 1886 at Rs. 292 an acre. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the supply in the Bára is not sufficient to allow of any extension of rice cultivation.

Four kinds are cultivated in Pesháwar: *Daudzai*, *Bára*, *Ghat* and *Záfráni*. The first gets its name from the tract in which it is grown round Nahakki and is exported and sold as *Bára* rice. The *Ghat* rice is, as its name implies, a coarse common variety. *Záfráni* is a yellowish rice of fair quality. Rice is also imported from Tiráh and Swát.

Cotton is more grown in the Pesháwar tahsíl than in Chársadda as more labour is available. The plant does admirably in the stiff clay of the Bára circle, as it is hardy and can go for a considerable time without water. It can only be grown as an irrigated crop here, so the proportion is low in Nowshera, but is rapidly increasing since the Michni Canal has been opened.

Pepper is a very favourite crop in the Khálsa tappa, and the increased supply of water from the Michni Canal and the high price ruling for chillies has given a great stimulus to its cultivation. The seed is sown in May and the chillies ripen in November. The average produce per acre is 15 maunds, and as the price per maund is as high as Rs. 5, it is a very lucrative crop, but requires constant watering and care, and so can only be grown successfully by good cultivators.

Of the other kharíf crops *jowár* or *charri* is the only one of importance here and a fair amount of this is grown for fodder on *sailáb* and *dagoba* lands in Nowshera. The crop is cut green near Pesháwar and brought for sale with green maize also on buffaloes; and is very valuable, fetching from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 an acre.

A good deal of *múng* is grown on *nahri* soils in the Koh Dáman Michni circle, and in this and the adjoining Darya Wárpár circle a considerable amount of *arhar* is planted, not only as fences round cane and cotton fields, but also as a separate crop. The sticks are very useful as fuel for the sugar boiling pans.

70. Of the rabi crops wheat and barley are, of course, the most important, and represent over 87 per cent. of the rabi crop area in Nowshera and 85 per cent. of that in Pesháwar. The out-turn, however, is not so good as in Yusafzai, as the unirrigated soils owing to the scantier rainfall are poorer, and on the irrigated lands these staples, and especially barley, are often grown as second crops, and not treated as of much importance. The Bára *ekfasli* wheat, however, and the *ábi* wheat generally, is very fine. The very high percentage of barley grown in the Kábul Nahri and Kasbah circles is, of course, due to the great demand for green fodder and the prices realised are high.

Gram and *sarshaf* are not grown at all in Pesháwar, and in Nowshera they do not take a prominent place and are found only in the eastern portion of the Kinára Darya circle.

Tobacco is for some reason not a favourite crop here, but melons are much grown and do very well on the *báráni* and *dagoba* soils in Nowshera, which benefit by the showers which usually fall in March and April. The crop is usually planted by the owner and sold to a gardener who guards and sells the fruit when it ripens.

Most of the fodder shown in Pesháwar is *shyftil*, grown on *nahri* soils. It stands three or four cuttings and is valuable as fodder for sheep.

71. Fruits and vegetables are very important near Pesháwar, which has always been celebrated for its peaches and grapes, and the proportion of the area under gardens is as high as 21·9 per cent. in the kharíf and 16·0 in the rabi in the Kasba circle. Most of the peach, pomegranate and quince orchards are to be found in the Kasba Bagráam circle, but they are steadily extending into the adjoining Bára and Kábul Nabri circles, as the railway now renders the export of the produce possible. The peach gardens are continuously undergoing renewal, as the trees do not bear well after eight years. They come into bearing after three years, and for the first four or five years the ground between the trees is planted with a crop of wheat or barley cut for fodder, so that no loss occurs owing to the land being occupied by the orchard before it comes into bearing. The quince trees are planted in the same way but take eleven years to come into bearing and last for a long term. After ten years the peach trees are cut down and grubbed up and sold as fuel and a new garden is planted either on the same site or some other suitable plot. The fruit is exceptionally fine, and the almost total absence of rain while it is ripening in July and the beginning of August is very favourable for the outturn.

The vineyards are to be found mainly in Shekh Muhamdi and the adjoining villages in the Mohmand tappa in the Bárá circle. A field is enclosed by mudwalls to keep out trespassers and also perhaps to serve as a shelter against the cold winds in the spring. The vines are not trained upon trees or trellises but are kept low on sticks just off the ground. The grapes, both white and red, are of excellent quality and ripen in July. They are now exported as far as Delhi by rail. The quinces and pomegranates ripen in the autumn and are exported to even greater distances.

These orchards and vineyards have always been famous, and at last settlement the question of their assessment was specially referred, since under Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 1 of 1870, it would have been necessary to exempt them or assess them only at half rates. Mr. Macnabb, the Commissioner, however, held that near Pesháwar there was no necessity for any such exemption, as the cultivation required no encouragement, the gardens being the most valuable lands in the district and held by people of no political importance whatever. Eventually it was decided by letter No. 933 of 22nd December 1871, from Under-Secretary to Government, to Secretary, Financial Commissioner, that such lands should be assessed at the full rates fixed for agricultural land of good quality. As a matter of fact gardens were assessed at exceptionally high rates or at double *nahri I* rates in the Kasba circle, and the gardens so assessed were mainly these orchards. The orders now in force are contained in Revenue Circular 32, paragraph 2, and are practically to the same effect as those quoted above. At the present settlement a list has been prepared of all lands likely to be so used near Pesháwar, and these will be assessed at a special rate, whether actually planted with orchards or used as ordinary town garden land.

72. In Statement No. III A the crop statistics according to the records of last settlement are given for purposes of comparison. They are, however, more than usually misleading owing to the fact that the unirrigated area in this tract is poorer than in the three northern tahsils. The patwáris and amíns, however, felt bound to show some crop as growing on all land returned as cultivated and two crops on the *dofasli*. We consequently find that the total crop area was entered as 27,164 acres in the kharíf and 73,990 acres in the rabi, or 101,154 acres in all against 23,224 acres kharíf, 50,975 acres rabi, or 74,199 acres in all in Nowshera, notwithstanding the increase of 128 per cent. in the irrigated and steadily cropped area. The whole excess, of course, occurs in the *bárání* classes which according to our present statistics only produce on an average 30,395 acres of crops on 76,892 acres of cultivation against 69,593 acres of crop on 69,602 acres of cultivation as shown at settlement. Something, of course, must be set off on account of the *khorábá* deductions now allowed and because a good deal of the good *bárání* has now been irrigated, but the main reason for the excess return at settlement is that the surveyor showed for almost every cultivated field either the crop actually growing or that which was said to be ordinarily sown.

In the Pesháwar tahsíl, owing to the larger proportion of irrigated area at settlement, the returns are not quite so misleading, but even here we find that, notwithstanding an increase of 14,217 acres in cultivation and of 5,467 acres in irrigation, there is a decrease in the crop area of 27,865 acres as compared with the settlement returns. The excess as usual lies in the unirrigated classes, which according to the settlement returns yielded 28,682 acres of crops against 14,316 acres at present, but something is due to the exaggeration of the crops raised on the area classed as *dofasli* as noted above.

It is therefore useless to institute any closer comparison, and the same reasons render illusory any deductions as to the relative amount of different classes of staples grown at the two periods. The statistics, however, are given below for what they are worth. The increase under class I in Nowshera is due to the increase in irrigation and the decrease in class II is on account of the excess unirrigated areas of wheat and barley shown at settlement. In Pesháwar there has been a substantial increase under class I owing to the spread in the cultivation of cane and chillies. The proportion here of area under class I crops is unusually high, 14 per cent., and rises to as much as 31 per cent. in the Kasba circle. The decrease under class II crops is due to the exaggeration of the unirrigated area under wheat and barley and the increase under classes III and IV is attributable to the greater accuracy of our crop inspections, which now show the crops actually grown.

NOWSHERA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME OF CIRCLE.	CLASS I. <i>Sugarcane, vegetables, cotton, rice, tobacco, gardens, poppy, chillies.</i>		CLASS II. <i>Wheat, barley, makki, rape, til and other oilseeds.</i>		CLASS III. <i>Mung, маш, moth and masúr.</i>		CLASS IV. <i>Jowár, kangni, chána, kabul, bakla, san and others.</i>	
	Regular Settlement.	1891-92 to 1894-95, average of four years.	Regular Settlement.	1891-92 to 1894-95, average of four years.	Regular Settlement.	1891-92 to 1894-95, average of four years.	Regular Settlement.	1891-92 to 1894-95, average of four years.
Kinára Darya	1.9	2.8	81.7	81.3	.9	5.2	15.5	10.7
Cháhi Nahri	5.0	7.0	87.2	82.5	.5	1.1	7.3	9.4
Kohi Khattak	1.2	3.5	83.3	83.5	2.6	.9	7.9	12.1
Old Tahsíl Total ...	3.1	4.8	84.5	81.9	.9	3.1	11.5	10.2
Khwarra Niláb ... ..	.8	1	87.7	91.7	10.6	6.1	.9	1.2
Total Tahsíl	3	4.6	84.7	82.4	1.7	3.5	10.6	9.5

PESHAWAR.

Koh Dáman Michni	10	12	86	73	3	9	1	6
Darya Wárpár	25	23	71	66	1	3	3	8
Nahri Kábal	10	14	79	67	1	2	10	17
Kasba Bagráam	20	31	69	57	...	1	1	11
Bára	7	19	90	77	1	2	2	11
Koh Dáman Mohmand	2	2	94	87	..	7	4	10
Total	11	14	84	72	1	3	4	11

SECTION II.—CROP EXPERIMENTS, ASSUMED RATES OF OUTTURN, PRODUCE ESTIMATE AND OTHER GUIDES TO ASSESSMENT.

73. The statistics of the different classes of crop experiments made and the estimates of outturn framed are contained in Statement No. XI, which has been prepared on the same lines as those described in paragraph 62 of the Yusafzai Assessment Report. There is very little more to note on the subject. At last settlement, in Pesháwar, Captain Hastings assumed the *bárání* outturn to be one-half of that on *ábi* or *nahri* lands. He thought eventually that the assumed rate was probably too high, and certainly it would have been, if his *ábi* rates had been full, especially as the assumed *bárání* rates had to be applied to the inflated *bárání* crop returns of his settlement without any allowances made for failures. He also framed no special estimate of outturn for *cháhi* or *sailáb* lands in Pesháwar, but assumed the same rates for these as for the large *ábi* class. No separate rate was proposed for *ábi ekfasli*, as it was considered that the produce per acre here was the same as on *ábi dofasli*, except that the latter produced two crops a year. The *ábi* rate so assumed has now been shown opposite *nahri I*. In Nowshera also no separate estimate of outturn of *cháhi* land was drawn out, as Captain Hastings assessed this as *bárání* plus a water-rate, or *ábiána*, for each well, and it is not quite clear how he fixed the pitch of this. It is rather difficult, therefore, to compare the rates of outturn now adopted with those assumed at last settlement. I have, however, been guided largely by his estimates wherever a comparison can be made, as he went to a good deal of trouble in arriving at his conclusion in regard to the outturn of *ábi* land, especially in the Pesháwar tahsíl.

The total number of experiments of all kinds made is shown below :—

CLASS.	NOWSHERA.		PESHAWAR.		TOTAL.	
	Num-ber.	Area.	Num-ber.	Area.	Num-ber.	Area.
Government of India	40	1·0	49	1·245	89	2·245
Settlement	151	414·705	208	704·290	359	1,118·995
Total	191	415·705	257	705·535	448	1,121·240

It will be remembered that the rabi harvests, especially on unirrigated soils, were below the average, and so the settlement experiments show, as a rule, results that are too low for the outturn of an average crop per acre, since here the actual cultivated area is given and not the crop area as reduced for failures. Care has been taken to make allowance for the poorer wheat and barley grown as a second crop on irrigated and especially on *nahri* lands, and also for the fact that in the Darya Wárpár circle part of the wheat and barley crops is spoiled by the practice of sowing cane in it, though the area so affected is, of course, very small. For purposes of comparison, I show below the average assumed outturn for each class of soil in the tract as compared with the similar classes in Chársadda and Yusafzai; and it will be seen that,—except in the case of cotton which is a speciality in this tract, and in that of cane for which we have most careful experiments made by European Officers more than warranting my assumed outturns in Chársadda, which are also fully corroborated by cash prices realised by the sale of the standing crop, and except in the case of the *shah nahri* land which is here much superior,—I have kept my assumed rates of outturn below the figures to which objection was raised in the Chársadda Report by the Financial Commissioner, though, except as compared with the *Sholgira*, they ought to have been rather higher on irrigated soils.

I am aware that the task of arriving at a true average outturn per acre has appeared to be almost hopeless to the highest authority in the Province. Indeed the difficulty of framing a correct estimate has impressed itself on me ever since 1889, when I prepared my first Assessment Report, and consequently I have always disclaimed any special pretensions to minute accuracy in my produce estimates, which have only been put forward in consequence of the orders of Government as a general guide to what the full legal demand of Government may be roughly taken to be. At the same time the preparation of a rough

estimate of average outturn is not, I believe, so absolutely hopeless a task as it has appeared to some authorities, especially if the assessment circles and classes of soil are sufficiently numerous to meet the varying physical conditions of the tract under assessment, a point on which I have always ventured to lay great stress. A proprietor knows what his land will ordinarily produce per acre and can say if the harvest is good or bad, and a Revenue Officer tries to do the same for the tract under his charge. Most of the land of one class in one circle is of much the same character and produces a more or less similar outturn in a given harvest. Of course, there are some very good and some very bad plots, but these go to balance one another, and what an assessing officer strives to attain is, an idea of the average outturn per acre of the bulk of the particular class of soil in question. This idea gradually forms itself in his mind during the two or three years that he is employed on the settlement, partly with reference to the more reliable experiments made by those of his subordinates in whom he has confidence and those made by himself, partly by conversation with the leading men and peasants of the tract and the subordinate revenue officials of the district, partly by perusal of recorded judicial decisions as to rent, and partly by comparison of the rates of kind rents and the working of the past assessment in the different circles. If he has to submit his estimate before he has been some time in the district, he has, of course, very little to go upon except the mere statistics of experiments; but fortunately he is generally able to interpret these in the light of local experience and knowledge; and, on the whole, the rates of outturn actually assumed, though usually erring on the side of moderation, give a fair idea of the relative productive power of the different classes of soil under observation.

Seeing that the difficulties of the subject and the futility of trying to compare the rates of outturn assumed in different districts have been already fully recognized, it does not appear to be necessary to say anything more on the subject, and the subjoined table is therefore left to speak for itself:—

SOIL.	Tahsíl.			Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Barley.
CHAHÍ	Chársadda	..	...	...	803	73	471	550
	Mardán	...	...	...	780	74	365	417
	Sawábi	...	...	...	834	74	422	503
	Pesháwar	...	...	720	735	75	428	504
	Nowshera	...	...	...	703	70	415	498
SHAH NAHRI	Chársadda	...	...	720	700	75	400	480
	Mardán	...	...	440	717	60	361	441
	Sawábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	...	...	720	725	87	414	506
	Nowshera	...	...	640	716	77	400	487
NAHRI I	Chársadda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sawábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	...	...	758	749	95	391	486
	Nowshera	...	...	...	720	75	440	500
NAHRI II	Chársadda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sawábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	...	...	569	548	69	353	425
	Nowshera	...	...	...	600	60	400	440
SAILAB	Chársadda	...	...	...	473	60	380	401
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sawábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	...	...	...	455	51	324	357
	Nowshera	...	...	...	431	49	338	383
BARANI	Chársadda	...	...	...	355	32	258	304
	Mardán	...	...	...	384	33	179	294
	Sawábi	...	...	...	332	35	268	336
	Pesháwar	...	...	...	362	35	241	301
	Nowshera	...	...	...	299	30	221	272
NAHRI	Chársadda	...	...	742	741	72	378	452
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sawábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	...	...	691	701	86	377	460
	Nowshera	...	...	...	690	72	423	480

74. Statement No. XII is a detailed produce estimate at half net assets for

each class of soil adopted for purposes of assessment. In some circles, however, I have been compelled to lump the *sailáb* and *dagoba* classes together, as they are almost identical in character and so it was impossible to work out separate rates. The rate per acre has been worked out in the usual way by applying the value of the Government share of the produce per acre of matured crop to the total cultivated acreage of the class as ascertained at measurements, since it is to this area that the revenue rates assumed will be applied. In this tract, as noted in paragraph 67, the crop figures have been recast according to the present classification of soils, so that no very glaring discrepancies between the cultivated areas and the crop areas raised on these appear. In the case of the Michni Canal lands the estimate has been worked out on the crop figures for Rabi and Kharif 1895 only, as otherwise the return would have been misleading, since most of the area classed as *shah nahri* under this canal was only so irrigated during this year. This also is the reason why the produce estimate rate per acre is lower in the case of this class of soil than it will be where the irrigation is fully developed. The fact that the area irrigated in the Michni circle was old *nahri* land also explains why the value of the produce there is at present higher than in the richer Bára and Kábul Nahri circles, where much of the *shah nahri* land has only recently been brought under irrigation.

Otherwise the results brought out by the estimate agree very well with the opinion independently formed by me as to the relative fertility of the soils in the different circles, and also tally fairly with the cash rents, where these are available for purposes of comparison. The estimates of outturn per acre in the case of unirrigated land, for which the harvests observed were decidedly unfavourable, are very cautious to allow for the chance of the patwáris not having made full deductions for failures, and generally throughout the tract for this reason, and also in deference to the opinion expressed on the Chársadda estimates, I have gone below the figures which an acre of matured crop may be ordinarily expected to produce. I therefore believe that the present produce estimate is a moderate appraisal of what the full legal value of the Government share of the produce may be taken to be.

As usual it is very much in excess of a practicable assessment on existing old proprietors, but this, I still maintain, will invariably be found to be the case; if produce estimates are honestly worked out. They can therefore only be used as a guide to the relative capacity of the various soils as classified, and as a sort of general indication of what a full revenue would be.

Where serious differences occur between the produce estimate rate and the half cash rents it will be seen that either the cash rents are not sufficiently well established to form a reliable guide or that, as in the Cháhi Nahri circle, the cash rents are paid on land of the best class in the circle which has been lying fallow for some years under a camping ground. As the *charri* and green barley are largely sold in this tract and fetch a higher value per acre than that of the grain shown in the estimate, I have not deducted anything on this account, but the value of the straw has, as usual, been excluded, though this in the circles near Nowsbera and Pesháwar is very valuable and fetches high prices, and so might perhaps have been shown. The estimate, therefore, is lower than it ought to have been on this account, but this deduction will balance any possible undercalculation of the dues paid to village servants.

75. As a further guide to assessment a table is given below showing

Estimate at old revenue
rates enhanced for rise in
prices, &c.

what the Government demand will be at the old revenue rates raised by 15 per cent. on account of the rise in prices, &c. In the other tahsils the rates were enhanced by 20 per cent., but here the prices assumed by Captain Hastings were higher than in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, and the country was more open and settled, and prices were steadier at last settlement than in the tract to the north of the river. I have, therefore, thought it best to assume a lower rate of enhancement of the old rates, and these have accordingly been raised only to the amount of the actual increase in assumed prices over those ruling during the first five years

of the expiring settlement as worked out proportionately on the values of the area under each class of crop :—

Tahsil Pesháwar.

Assessment Circle.	Soil.	Present area in acres.	Settlement rate.	Total rupees.	Enhanced by 15 per cent. for rise in prices.	Ratio of incidence per acre.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Koh Dáman Michni	Cháhi	1,196	2 11 3*	3,233	3,718	3 1 9
	Shah nahri	2,143	0 8 0	1,072	1,072	0 8 0
	Nahri I	5,455	4 3 0	22,843	26,269	4 13 1
	„ II	2,749	2 12 0	7,560	8,694	3 2 7
	Sailáb	20	2 0 0	40	46	2 4 9
	Maira	267	0 8 0	134	154	0 9 2
	Dagoba	2,725	0 8 0	1,363	1,567	0 9 2
	Báráni	2,037	0 8 0	1,018	1,171	0 9 2
	Total	16,592	...	37,263	42,691	2 9 2
Darya Wárpár	Nahri I	11,665	4 6 0	51,034	58,689	5 0 0
	„ II	9,981	2 12 0	27,448	31,565	3 2 7
	Sailáb	1,250	1 10 0	2,021	2,336	1 15 4
	Báráni	357	0 12 0	268	308	0 13 9
	Total	23,253	...	80,781	92,898	3 15 11
Kábul Nahri	Cháhi	3	2 12 0	8	9	3 2 7
	Shah nahri	6,430	1 8 0	9,645	9,645	1 8 0
	Nahri I	9,666	4 0 0	38,664	44,463	4 9 7
	„ II	4,904	2 15 0	14,670	16,570	3 6 1
	Sailáb	173	2 0 0	346	397	2 4 9
	Báráni	1,295	0 8 0	648	745	0 9 2
	Gardens	376	5 0 0	1,880	2,162	5 12 0
	Total	22,973	...	65,861	74,291	3 3 9
Kasba Bagráam	Cháhi	181	10 0 0	1,810	2,082	11 8 0
	Shah nahri	351	2 0 0	702	702	2 0 0
	Nahri I	1,644	5 10 8	9,316	10,713	6 5 3
	„ II	585	3 0 0	1,755	2,018	3 7 2
	Báráni	55	0 8 0	28	32	0 9 2
	Gardens	1,045	10 0 0	10,450	12,018	11 8 0
	Total	3,861	...	23,351	27,593	7 2 2

* Settlement Assessment of 1901-02, based on the 1901-02 assessment, but the figures in the first column are the 1901-02 figures.

Tahsil Pesháwar—concluded.

Assessment Circle.	Soil.	Present area in acres.	Settlement rate.	Total rupees.	Enhanced by 15 per cent. for rise in prices.	Rate of incidence per acre.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Jára	Cháhi	44	3 0 0	132	152	3 7 9
	Abi	13	2 0 0	26	30	2 4 9
	Shah nahri	2,114	2 0 0	4,228	4,228	2 0 0
	Nahri I	19,523	5 8 0	1,07,376	1,23,482	6 5 2
	„ II	12,701	3 0 0	38,103	43,818	3 7 2
	Gardens	323	10 0 0	3,230	3,715	11 8 0
	Sailáb	114	2 0 0	228	262	2 4 9
	Maira	8,302	0 8 0	4,151	4,774	0 9 2
	Dagoba	2,118	0 8 0	1,059	1,218	0 9 2
	Bárání	3,538	0 8 0	1,769	2,034	0 9 2
	Total	48,790	...	1,60,302	1,83,713	3 12 3
Koh Daman Mohmand ...	Cháhi	22	3 0 0	66	76	3 7 3
	Abi	3,744	3 7 6	12,987	14,935	3 15 10
	Maira	5,224	0 6 0	1,959	2,253	0 6 10
	Dagoba	3,217	0 6 0	1,206	1,387	0 6 10
	Bárání	9,692	0 6 0	3,635	4,180	0 6 10
	Total	21,903	...	19,853	22,831	1 0 8
Total of Tahsil Pesháwar...	Cháhi	1,446	...	5,249	6,037	4 2 9
	Abi	3,757	...	13,013	14,965	3 15 9
	Shah nahri	11,038	...	15,647	15,647	1 6 8
	Nahri I	47,953	...	2,29,233	2,63,616	5 8 0
	„ II	31,010	...	89,536	1,02,965	3 5 1
	Gardens	1,749	...	15,570	17,906	10 3 9
	Sailáb	1,557	...	2,615	3,041	1 15 3
	Maira	13,793	...	6,244	7,181	0 8 4
	Dagoba	8,060	...	3,628	4,172	0 8 3
	Bárání	16,975	...	7,366	8,470	0 8 0
	Total	137,388	...	3,88,131	4,44,000	3 3 8

Tahsil Nowshera.

Assessment Circle.	Soil.	Present area in acres.	Settlement rate.	Total rupees.	Enhanced by 15 per cent. for rise in prices.	Rate of incidence per acre.
			Rs. n. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Kināra Darya ...	Chāhi ...	3,704	2 3 0	8,102	9,317	2 8 3
	Abi ...	93	1 8 0	140	161	1 11 7
	Shah nahri ...	6,033	1 0 0	6,033	6,033	1 0 0
	Sailāb ...	3,110	1 0 0	3,110	3,576	1 2 4
	Maira ...	24,311	0 6 0	9,117	10,485	0 6 10
	Dagoba ...	1,123	0 6 0	421	484	0 6 10
	Bārāni ...	22,920	0 6 0	8,621	9,914	0 6 10
	Total ...	61,364	...	35,544	39,970	0 10 5
Chāhi Nahri ...	Chāhi ...	4,482	3 0 0	13,446	15,463	3 7 2
	Chāhi nahri ...	5,104	0 12 0	3,828	4,402	0 13 9
	Abi ...	49	3 0 0	147	169	3 7 2
	Shah nahri ...	5,565	1 0 0	5,565	5,565	1 0 0
	Nahri I ...	2,151	3 14 0	8,335	9,585	4 7 3
	" II ...	1,428	2 12 0	3,927	4,516	3 2 7
	Sailāb ...	4,004	1 8 0	6,006	6,907	1 11 7
	Maira ...	3,057	0 7 0	1,337	1,538	0 8 1
	Dagoba ...	7,012	0 7 0	3,068	3,528	0 8 1
	Bārāni ...	8,050	0 7 0	3,522	4,050	0 8 1
	Total ...	40,902	...	49,181	55,723	1 5 10
Kohi Khattak ...	Chāhi ...	213	4 10 0	985	1,133	5 5 1
	Abi ...	263	3 0 0	789	907	3 7 2
	Sailāb ...	35	1 0 0	35	40	1 2 3
	Maira ...	6,159	0 5 0	1,925	2,214	0 5 9
	Dagoba ...	743	0 5 0	232	267	0 5 9
	Bārāni ...	3,447	0 5 0	1,077	1,239	0 5 9
	Total ...	10,860	...	5,043	5,800	0 8 7
Khwārra Nilāb ...	Chāhi ...	262	0 6 0	1,572	1,808	6 14 5
	Abi ...	75	0 12 0	56	64	0 13 7
	Bārāni ...	9,404	0 5 0	2,939	3,380	0 5 9
	Total ...	9,741	...	4,567	5,252	0 8 8

Tahsíl Nowshera—concluded.

Assessment Circle.	Soil.	Present area in acres.	Settlement rate.	Total rupees.	Enhanced by 15 per cent. for rise in prices.	Rate of incidence per acre.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total of Tahsíl Nowshera...	Cháhi	8,661	...	24,105	27,721	3 3 3
	Cháhi nahri	5,104	...	3,828	4,402	0 13 9
	Abí	480	...	1,132	1,301	2 11 4
	Shah nahri	11,598	...	11,598	11,598	1 0 0
	Nahri I	2,151	...	8,335	9,585	4 7 3
	„ II	1,428	...	3,927	4,516	3 2 7
	Sailáb	7,149	...	9,151	10,523	1 7 7
	Maira	33,527	...	12,379	14,237	0 6 10
	Dagoba	8,878	...	3,721	4,279	0 7 9
	Baráni	43,891	...	16,159	18,583	0 6 9
	Total	122,869	...	94,335	1,06,745	0 13 11

The table explains itself, and requires no further remarks beyond that it must be borne in mind that, as will appear from the following table, in some circles Captain Hastings, as noted in paragraph 562 of his Final Settlement Report, had to assess considerably below his rates owing to the existence of the Tarakzai Mohmands in the Michni circle and to the previous very light assessment in the Darya Urár circle, while in the Kasba and Bára he was rather above his rates:—

CIRCLE.	Assessment at old rates.	Actual assessment.	Difference.	Percentage of difference + or -
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Koh Dáman Michni	41,369	31,799	- 9,570	- 23
Darya Wárpár	73,773	67,685	- 6,088	- 8
Kábul Nahri	73,775	71,987	- 1,788	- 2
Kasba Bagráam	23,414	26,150	+ 2,736	+ 12
Bára	1,60,364	1,62,997	+ 2,633	+ 2
Koh Dáman Mohmand	18,134	16,526	- 1,608	- 9
Total Tahsíl Pesháwar	3,90,829	3,77,144	- 13,685	- 4
Kinára Darya	25,288	24,100	- 1,188	- 5
Cháhi Nahri	44,669	45,774	+ 1,105	+ 2
Kohi Khattak	7,883	7,125	- 758	- 10
Khwárra Niláb	3,219	3,678	+ 459	+ 14
Total	81,059	80,677	- 382	...

Owing to the consolidation of circles and errors in the tables in the Settlement Report it has been rather difficult to arrive at what the rates really were, and at last settlement, it must be remembered, special rates were framed for the fallow and culturable areas in nearly all the circles in the old Pesháwar tahsil and in most of the circles in Nowshera and Daudzai. It is almost impossible to ascertain what was classed as fallow and what as culturable, so that in some cases the figures shown may be a little out, but they are practically correct as the Assessment Reports have been used to check the results shown.

76. As a further guide for the elimination of revenue rates, I have shown in the following table the rates actually used by the people in distributing the former assessment where soil rates were resorted to. To show how far the figures are reliable the percentage of the total area of each class so assessed in each circle on the total area of the class has been given. In the Michni circle the figures are valueless, as the form of distribution was only resorted to in the Tarakzai Mohmand estates, where the demand was nominal. In the Darya Wárpár and Kábul Nahri circles they are a very useful guide, as the area so treated is considerable and lies in villages of all classes well distributed over the circles. In the Bára circle the rates are worthless, as they only occur in the poor villages of Malkandher and Mulazai, of which the former is practically unirrigated, and the latter is poor and held by a family of Khans. In the Koh Dáman Mohmand the soil rates were used only in Pasanni, but are useful as showing the relative value of *ábi* and *báráni* land, especially as the *ábi* here is poorer and more uncertain than most of the area of the class.

In Nowshera the figures are useful in all circles. In the Cháhi Nahri circle the *cháhi* rate is pulled down by the inclusion of a considerable area in Urmar, where wells were a new institution and were only assessed at the same rate as *dagoba* land, or about annas 14 an acre. Otherwise the rates give a much better idea of the relative value of the different soils than the assessment rates used at last settlement, and so far support my produce estimates as indicating a very wide divergence between the assessable value of irrigated and unirrigated lands in this tract.

Tahsil Peshawar.

88

CIRCLE.	CHAHIL.			NAHRI I.			NAHRI II.			SAILAB.			BARANI.			BANJAR JADID.			BANJAR KADIM.			TOTAL.		
	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate.
Koh Daman Michni ...	460 49	460	1 0 0	2,169 41	3,302	1 8 4	501 12	816	10 1	...	...	...	1,445 40	340	0 3 9	289 12	72	0 4 0	4,028 19	511	0 2 0	8,892 23	5,501	0 9 11
Darya Warpar ...	...	...	...	3,245 38	13,810	4 4 1	3,902 29	10,894	2 12 8	51	67	1 5 0	375 84	328	0 14 0	556 27	608	1 1 6	656 6	48	0 1 2	8,785 25	25,555	2 14 9
Nahri Kabinl ...	10	32	3 3 2	3,340 30	14,069	4 3 5	2,584 33	7,841	3 0 7	5	10	2 0 0	388 11	177	0 8 5	71 14	75	1 0 11	...	...	...	6,348 24	22,204	3 8 0
Bira ...	45 61	90	2 0 0	226 1	479	2 1 11	607 4	953	1 6 10	...	...	...	152 3	62	0 6 6	129 3	58	0 7 2	447 1	56	0 2 0	1,666 2	1,698	1 0 4
Koh Daman Mohmand ...	...	...	...	42	221	5 4 2	12	31	2 9 4	...	...	...	1,180 7	470	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,234 6	722	0 9 4
Total ...	515 43	582	1 2 1	9,022 20	31,881	3 8 6	7,666 18	20,535	2 10 10	56	77	1 6 0	3,490 12	1,377	0 6 4	1,045 8	813	0 12 5	5,131 5	613	0 1 11	26,925 12	55,880	2 1 2

NOTE.--The figures in antiquo type show percentage of each class at settlement.

Nowshera.

CIRCLE.	CHAHIL.			ABI.			NAHRI.			SAITAB.			DAGOB.			BARANI.			TOTAL.		
	Area.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Revenue.	Rs. a. p.
Kinara Darya	2,234 96	7,573	3 6 3	80 99	297	3 11 5	...	...	...	1,612 81	1,690	1 0 9	...	...	...	30,705 69	9,455	0 4 11	34,631 70	19,015	0 8 9
Chahi Nahri	6,005 90	13,446	2 3 6	...	...	...	1,513 47	6,485	4 4 7	953 53	1,561	1 10 2	4,221 56	4,631	1 1 7	10,949 80	7,993	0 11 8	23,701 72	34,116	1 7 1
Kohi Khaltak	131 92	579	4 5 2	75 43	397	5 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 21	290	3 9 3	3,026 28	1,187	0 6 3	3,316 38	2,453	0 11 10
Total of old Tahsil	8,433 91	21,598	2 9 0	155 11	694	4 7 3	1,513 47	6,485	4 4 7	2,565 68	3,251	1 4 3	4,302 50	4,921	1 2 4	44,680 68	18,635	0 6 8	61,648 68	55,584	0 14 5
Khwarra-Nilab	143 96	710	4 15 5	13 43	42	3 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,492 88	2,385	0 5 11	6,648 88	3,137	0 7
Total Tahsil Nowshera	8,576 91	22,308	2 9 7	168 59	736	4 6 1	1,513 47	6,485	4 4 7	2,565 68	3,251	1 4 3	4,302 50	4,921	1 2 4	51,172 70	21,020	0 6	68,296 69	58,721	0 13 9

NOTE.—The figures in antique type show percentage of each class of soil at settlement.

PART V.

ASSESSMENTS.

77. The general grounds on which an enhancement of the assessment can be justified are, that since last settlement assumed prices have risen by 44·89 per cent. as compared with those assumed by Captain Hastings and by 15·03 per cent. over those actually ruling during the first five years of the currency of the present assessment, while it must be remembered that the present assumed prices are considerably below the average prices during the whole period of settlement and those actually ruling at present. In addition to the rise in prices the security of the tract has been increased by the construction of new canals and the improvement of existing works. Communications have been facilitated by the opening of a railway, and life and property both in the interior of the district and on the border are much safer than they were at settlement owing to the formation of the Border Militia and the continuous advance of law and order. It may be said that the result of all these factors is summed up in the resultant increase in prices, but this is hardly the case, as prices were before last settlement as high or even higher than they are at present, but the insecurity of the tract and the exposed condition of the border tended to render it impossible to levy a full revenue, so that the mere fact that prices are high is not the only point to be borne in mind in fixing an assessment. Good communications, tranquillity of administration and stability of prices are quite as important under our system of a fixed assessment as high average prices liable to sudden fluctuations in an unsettled and inadequately opened tract. In addition to these general grounds we have the fact that there has been a considerable increase in cultivation and a very large rise in the irrigated area which here is all important, and population has also increased by 37 per cent., and the character of the cropping has improved.

Against this must be set off the fact that much of the increase in cultivation has occurred in the poorer and almost useless *lārāni* soils, and that most of the increase in irrigation is due to the Swāt and Michni-Nowshera Canals which are Government works on which an enhanced revenue in the form of water-rates is already taken, so that there is not much room left for an increase in the fixed land revenue assessment, and it must also be remembered that here the administration has always been stronger than in the northern portion of the district, and the assessment has consequently been relatively much higher, while the rise in assumed and actual prices is lower.

Further particulars of the improvement which has occurred and of the chief characteristics of the tract under report are given in the following abstract which speak for themselves:—

DETAIL.	NOWSHERA.		PESHAWAR.	
	Area in acres.	Difference.	Area in acres.	Difference.
Percentage of cultivated area on total area	27.5	+24.6	47.7	+11.55
Do. of irrigated area on cultivated area	23.9	+127.5	70.6	+5.97
Do. of cropped area on cultivated area	64.2	...	97.0	...
Average depth of wells to water in feet	24	...	...	...
Population per square mile of cultivation	526	...	664	...
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868	40.8	...	30.7	.
Average cultivated area per holding	8.2	...	8.4	...
Do. unencumbered area per holding	7.3	..	6.5	...
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged 16. {	To new agriculturists ...	46	48	...
	To old do. ...	54	52	...
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years. {	Irrigated	67	74	...
	Unirrigated	24	18	...
Price per acre sold in the last 5 years. {	Irrigated	81	129	...
	Unirrigated	22	15	...
Percentage of all kharif crops	19.3	...	45.4	...
Cane	3	...	2.5	...
Maize	11.3	...	26.1	...
Rice ... ..	...	...	2.9	...
Jowar	5.6	...	3.7	.
Cotton	7	..	5.8	...
Moth	3	...	1.5	.
Percentage of all rabi crops	44.9	...	71.5	.
Wheat	22.9	...	24.9	.
Barley	16.5	...	20.1	.
Rape	2.1	...	...	.
Gardens ... ..	...	...	1.5	.
Present revenue on lat 1	5,750	...	7,000	.
Half assets estimate	2,000	...	2,000	.
Half liabilities estimate ... ..	...	...	...	.
Percentage of population employed in agriculture	44.4	...	44.4	.

78. The crux of the reassessment in this tract is the system to be adopted in dealing with the lands irrigated by the Michni Canal, which has been fully described in paragraphs 12 and 49. Here we have not to deal with a mere inundation ditch or canal of the ordinary type irrigating a tract of country

Assessment of the Michni-
Nowshera Canal. A r g u -
ments for and against a fix-
ed wet rate.

heretofore unwatered and sparsely peopled or altogether uninhabited as in the case of most of the perennial Punjab Canals, but with a work which cuts through a densely populated and, in places, heavily assessed and closely cultivated country, and crosses and supersedes other old established sources of irrigation, with which it is and must remain intimately connected. Up to the present the arrangements are those detailed in paragraph 3 of Mr. Fryer's Note in Punjab Government Proceedings Nos. 3—11 for October 1894, in which, and in Proceedings Nos. 1—28 of July 1894, the question of the water-rates to be charged on the canal is discussed. It will be seen that Mr. Merk proposed to work at first with a lump wet assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per harvest, from which the land revenue assessed was to be deducted and the balance credited to the canal. He hoped in a few years, as the tract was densely peopled and fully developed, to be able to impose differential crop rates, and noted that, if the land revenue could also be enhanced owing to the canal, the enhancement should be credited to the work. In order to secure a simple system of assessment, which is absolutely necessary if the management of the canal is to remain with the Deputy Commissioner, to meet the widely varying circumstances of the tract irrigated by the canal, and to obviate, as far as possible, the necessity for having to work out a purely theoretical assessment for the lands irrigated on the basis of what they could pay if they did not take canal water, it appeared to me to be better to continue the system of a lump wet assessment, which is that universally in force in the tract, which could be adjusted to suit the capacity of each estate and which, I thought, would from its familiarity commend itself to the people. This proposal was criticised by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on two grounds: first, that, as Government is entitled to a half assets land revenue from the land in its unirrigated aspect plus water-rates, the resultant revenue might prove to be below what was fairly claimable if the land were assessed at half assets in its irrigated aspect; and, secondly, that the levy of a gross wet assessment would look like a compulsory irrigation rate which is undesirable. The first objection is, as His Honor notes, purely theoretical. On no canal have we ever approached a full half assets assessment of the land in its irrigated aspect. Again in this tract, as will have appeared from the preceding paragraphs, the land without water in some form or other is practically valueless, and to take His Honor's illustration so far from D, *i. e.*, the revenue due to canal irrigation being small, it is A, or the unirrigated assessment of the land, which is the quantity negligible. The second objection is undoubtedly far more serious, but I believe that it is not insuperable. It will be seen that the highest *bārāni* rate which I have ventured to propose is Re. 0-12-0 per acre, while irrigated rates of Rs. 4 an acre are already common. Captain Hastings noted at last settlement that his *bārāni* produce estimate rates were probably too high here, and our experience since settlement shows that very little can be grown on purely unirrigated soils in this tract, while on lands here which have once been canal-irrigated nothing can be raised without water, since the soil becomes too stiff to be worked unless irrigated. A true unirrigated rate on the Michni Canal lands will be something very small, and whatever revenue is assessed will be due either to the canal water or other pre-existing sources of irrigation on which the people may perhaps fall back, if the canal fails or if only an unirrigated land revenue and high water-rates are levied. It is not likely, of course, that this will ever be done, for in the Bāra tract the water-courses have been cut across by the canal and the water has been reappropriated by the people for other lands, so that it would be difficult, if not almost impossible, for them now after three years to restore the pre-existing state of affairs. Below the Zindai, the flood waters of the hill streams can in most cases, owing to the system of shingle dams, reach the lands formerly benefited by them, but even so, the cropping of these *dagoba* lands was very precarious, and such magnificent crops are now raised in this portion of the tract that it is inconceivable that the people should ever give up the canal water permanently. The only chance of their doing so would be the imposition of a lowland revenue and a high

water-rate, which, in exceptionally favourable years, might tempt them to try and grow a *rahi* crop without the canal water. If they did try this, it would be most disastrous and would lead to all sorts of disputes between them and the canal man, and between the people themselves as to obstruction of old water channels, and use or disuse of the canal supply, &c., and we should be involved in endless difficulties necessitating a very expensive canal staff. The value of the produce of an acre watered by the canal below the Mulazai Khwár has been taken in our estimate at Rs. 36, and the estimate is a very cautious one. Similarly the value of an acre of *báráni* land has been put at Rs. 11. It is obvious that the difference in value is so great as to render irrigation a practical necessity, more especially as in most of the canal tract the soil has been so altered that it cannot be cultivated at all without irrigation.

I trust, therefore, that these remarks will have made it clear that a lump wet assessment would not be at all of the nature of a compulsory rate, simply because, under the circumstances of the tract, irrigation is already compulsory, and in the case of the canal lands the canal water is the only irrigation supply which is at present really available.

The question, therefore, reduces itself to this, will a lump wet assessment or differential crop rates and a dry assessment be more profitable to the people and to Government. It is indisputable that the former system is the simplest and least expensive, as it can be worked by the ordinary district revenue establishment. To charge differential crop rates we may have to make the revenue management over to the Canal Department as well as the maintenance, and they may insist, as usual, upon the introduction of canal *patwáris* thereby doubling the cost and worry of the village record agency. Even as it is, with a very simple system of crop rates, trouble has occurred and frauds have been brought to light, and, if possible, this should be prevented. Again with the intricate system of irrigation in force it would be almost impossible for a Canal Officer in Pesháwar without the direct backing of the Deputy Commissioner to work the canal at all, and at any rate his time would be so much taken up with constant disputes as to render it very undesirable that the revenue management of the work should ever be made over to any one not working directly under the Deputy Commissioner.

Moreover a single series of crop rates for the whole canal would be almost impossible, unless something in the shape of an imaginary irrigated assessment is to be imposed on the better soils near Pesháwar to make up with the crop rates a proper assessment on these lands, and, if this is to be done, it is surely better to impose a real wet assessment and make any imaginary adjustments, which are necessary for revenue purposes, in the Treasury. Of course, if a system of graduated crop rates can be introduced this would make the task more easy. I did not suggest this, as a similar proposal made by myself in the case of the Bári Doáb Canal, where, if anywhere such a system was desirable, was negatived as impracticable. I fully admit the force of arguments in favour of water-rates put forward in Mr. Higham's Note, that they are "the mainspring of all canal economy, improvement and extension," but I must point out that here the area commanded is, as will appear from the map in paragraph 52, absolutely limited, so no extension is possible, while the supply of water is exceedingly full, so there is no great necessity for economy. The only advantage, as far as I can see, attached to the levy of the revenue by crop rates is, that the case of new irrigation can be promptly met and, as the revenue depends directly on the efficient working of the canal, this, as Mr. Higham points out, is more likely to be secured under this system. The disadvantages, as noticed above, are, however so numerous and serious that I personally still prefer the other system, though a system of graduated rates will be better than one only admitting of uniform rates throughout the canal.

Water-rates of Michni and Nowshera Canal as per Bári Doáb Canal rates, Rabi 1895 and Kharif 1895.

Name of crop.								Area in acres.	Rate.	Amount.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
<i>Rabi 1895.</i>										
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,462	3 12 6	24,434 7
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,733	3 12 6	14,115 6
Masúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2 12 5	77 12
Sarshaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	3 12 6	597 7
Gardens and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	4 8 8	3,765 1
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4 8 8	213 7
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	2 12 5	2,356 14
Other rabi crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 12 6	3 12
Total Rabi								12,107	...	45,564 2
<i>Kharif 1895.</i>										
Moth, mung and másh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	2 12 5	871 11
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	6 0 10	3,358 15
Maize (flow)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,799	2 12 5	16,098 4
Do. jhallár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1 6 2	79 2
Jowar do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1 6 2	11 2
Do. flow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,960	2 12 5	5,441 1
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	7 1 0	1,426 10
Do. jhallár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 8 6	3 8
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,943	3 12 6	7,347 0
Do. jhallár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 14 3	3 12
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	4 8 8	3,878 9
Do. jhallár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2 4 4	9 1
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2 12 5	172 2
Total Kharif								11,761	...	38,700 13
Do. Rabi								12,107	...	45,564 2
Total								23,868	...	84,264 15
Allowed for Jui Tucker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	...	5,520 7
Grand Total including Jui Tucker								25,084	...	89,785 6

79. I have already mentioned in paragraph 74 that the crop returns shown in Statements Nos. II and III are misleading in the case of the canal lands, since the irrigation only began really in Kharif 1893, and the cropped area has been rising rapidly since then as the canal is still in its infancy. The foregoing return of the two last harvests, which has been also used in the preparation of the produce estimate of *shah nahri* lands, shows the crop grown on the area classed as *shah nahri* in Statement I. Much of the cultivation is new, and so the proportion of double-cropped area is lower than it will be, but even so, taking land planted with rice, cane and cotton as *dofasli*, the cropped area amounts to 27,787 acre or 35 per cent. on the total cultivated area and, as the working of the canal is perfected, the whole area below the Mulazai Khwar at any rate will practically be *dofasli*. In the statement I have shown what the canal revenue would be, if the same occupier's rates are levied as those on the Bári Doáb Canal, and it will be seen that the resultant canal revenue per acre classed as *shah nahri* excluding the Jui Tucker area is already Rs. 4-4-6, although the irrigation is still undeveloped, and much of the area was irrigated for the first time in Kharif 1895. There can be no doubt that we certainly should not take less than the Bári Doáb rates, as the tract irrigated is more densely peopled and fully developed than the average of the Bári Doáb tract, and rates which are fair for the recently reclaimed Mánjha are obviously too low for the highly cultivated and heavily assessed tract round Pesháwar, where prices also have always been higher than in the interior of the Bári Doáb and the purchasing value of the rupee is less. The occupier's rates on the Chenáb Canal are even higher than those in force on the Bári Doáb. If the canal revenue is to be raised by crop rates, I would, therefore, propose the following:—

Rate per acre.

Class.	Crops.	Koh Dáman. Michni.	Kábul Nahri.	Kasba. Bagráam.	Bára.	Chahi Nahri.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	Sugarcane and gardens ...	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
II ...	Rice, tobacco, pepper and vegetables	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
III ...	Cotton and all dyes and fibres ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
IV ...	All rabi crops (except those specified and masúr, and fodder) and maize.	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
V ...	Kharif crops (except those already specified) and masúr and fodder.	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0

The tract up to the Mulazai nála is saline and in places swampy. It lies in the Barozai Khalíl tappa which has always been leniently assessed, and so it is desirable to keep the rates low here. Fruit gardens are, as noted in paragraph 71, most productive, and so have been included with cane in class I. The produce of class II is extremely valuable in this tract, and I have, therefore, gone above the Bári Doáb rates and adopted the Chenáb Canal rates. At present the charge for cane and rice is Rs. 6 on the canal, and for cane on the Jui Shekh Rs. 7, but land-revenue is deducted from this. Cotton is in this tract one of the most profitable crops and so I have put this into class III. It also usually prevents a second crop being grown during the year. Maize as on the Chenáb Canal, should certainly go into class IV, as it is considered much more valuable locally than wheat.

Wheat, barley, and other ordinary rabi crops are not much thought of, and I have therefore rather cut down the rates as compared with those ruling on the Bári Doáb Canal. The rate for other kharif crops is higher because they are more valuable in this district as being rarer.

If these rates are accepted, the resultant revenue by occupier's rates on the present crop areas and the average rate per cultivated acre will be as follows, and, as cultivation becomes more intensive and a larger proportion of the higher classes is grown, this revenue may be expected to increase.

The lift rates should be fixed at one-half of those for flow irrigation. It seems hardly necessary to propose miscellaneous rates for wall building, &c., or for a watering not followed by a crop at present.

Class.	KOH DAMAN MICHNI.			KABUL NAHRI.			KASBA. BAGRAM			BARA.			CHAHI NAHRI.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.	
	Area.	Rate.	Amount.	Area.	Rate.	Amount.	Area.	Rate.	Amount.	Area.	Rate.	Amount.	Area.	Rate.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I ...	2 6 0 0	12 0 0	693	99 7 0 0	7 0 0	296	37	8	296	10 7 0 0	7 0 0	70 0 0	170	7 0 0	1,190 0 0	319	2,244
II ...	14 4 0 0	56 0 0	3,426	571 6 0 0	6 0 0	812	116	7	812	495 6 0 0	6 0 0	2,970 0 0	964	6 0 0	5,784 0 0	2,164	13,060
III ...	119 3 8 0	416 8 0	2,616	654 4 0 0	4 0 0	10	2	5	10	532 4 0 0	4 0 0	2,128 0 0	636	4 0 0	2,544 0 0	1,945	7,719
IV ...	231 3 0 0	843 0 0	14,973	4,278 3 8 0	3 8 0	1,032	258	4	1,032	651 3 8 0	3 8 0	2,278 8 0	10,684	3 8 0	37,394 0 0	16,209	56,620
V ...	212 2 8 0	530 0 0	3,642	1,214 3 0 0	3 0 0	1,260	315	4	1,260	224 3 0 0	3 0 0	672 0 0	1,258	3 0 0	3,774 0 0	3,231	9,890
Total...	628	...	1,857 8 0	6,816	...	3,410	728	...	3,410	1,912	...	8,118 8 0	13,784	...	50,817 0 0	23,868	89,553

* Second entries represent lift rates.

80. The next question for decision, on the assumption that the canal revenue is to be raised by crop rates is, what land revenue assessment is to be levied. The present assessment on the area irrigated by the canal is as follows:—

Circles.	Area.	RATE PER ACRE.		REVENUE.		Difference.
		Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Michni	1,143	0 2 7	0 8 0	186	571 8 0	385 8 0
Kábul Nahri	6,527	1 1 10	1 8 0	7,267	9,790 8 0	2,523 8 0
Kasba	364	1 3 9	2 0 0	450	728 0 0	278 0 0
Bára	2,114	0 11 5	2 0 0	1,505	4,228 0 0	2,723 0 0
Cháhi Nahri	9,539	0 12 3	1 0 0	7,283	9,539 0 0	2,256 0 0
Total	19,687	...	...	16,691	24,857 0 0	8,166 0 0

It is obvious that if full canal rates are to be charged, the assessment on land already cultivated and assessed as irrigated cannot be left as it is, and the assessment deducted from the gross assessment including canal occupier's rates, or the canal will lose a great deal of the revenue to which it is fairly entitled. I have, therefore, suggested that in the Kasba and Bára circles and in the old Mohmand Abi III Chak in the Kábul Nahri circle, the fixed assessment should be cut down to Rs. 2 an acre, which is the old *sailábi* rate charged on land which received occasional irrigation from surplus Bára water, which is all that the canal lands here are ever likely to get. This is the rate at present used in deducting the revenue from the gross water-rates in the Khalil Abi II old circle. The land here is all close to the city and consisting, as it does, of silt deposits from the Bára; it is, and for years will be, of very rich quality and can pay a high fixed rate. In the Michni circle the people have nothing to fall back upon, and here the old *bárání* rate of annas 8 per acre has been adopted. The 1,000 acres allotted as compensation for the Jui Tucker will be assessed as *nahri* at circle rates as heretofore.

In the Cháhi Nahri circle and the rest of the Kábul Nahri circle there is also no supplementary source of irrigation, except the flood irrigation from the hill torrents and the occasional waste water from the Jui Shekh. The Maira Urmar *sailábi* rate is annas 12 per acre, and in the old Cháhi circle Re. 1 was fixed, and this is the most which can be charged as an unirrigated assessment. I propose therefore to adopt Re. 1 as the fixed rate for the bulk of the land in these two circles, except that which has hitherto enjoyed and still can obtain *sailáb* water from the Bára which will pay Rs. 2 an acre. A clause can be inserted in the assessment order of each estate affected, that in the event of canal irrigation being abandoned altogether the assessment heretofore in force will be restored, which will meet the case of the canal being destroyed or the improbable contingency of the water being given up. In the event of the first contingency occurring, a revision of the assessment of the estates affected will, however, probably be necessary, as in many cases they may not be able to recover their old share of the irrigation supply and could not pay the existing assessment.

In the case of extensions of irrigation the assessment now imposed should be revised and fixed at these rates and, if the land was unassessed, the area can be assessed at circle rates, the necessary changes being made when the first detailed record is prepared. Some condition of this sort is required to meet the case of the proposed Hazar Kháni Branch. In the case of *chúhi* lands some special arrangement is necessary as it is especially desirable to discourage canal irrigation in the swampy tract to the north of Pabbi, and here wells to the north of the Grand Trunk road, and wells elsewhere, which have never taken canal water up to the present, should only be given water on payment of water-rates in addition to the *chúhi* assessment. Wells elsewhere which have regularly taken water and have been entirely thrown out of use, can now be assessed at unirrigated rates with the condition that, if the canal breaks down or the water is given up and the well is again worked, the assessment can be revised at any time. The wells,

which have sometimes taken canal water, but are still worked, should be assessed in the usual way and the difference between the dry assessment and the *cháhi* rate can be remitted when the canal water is taken.

If these proposals are accepted the gross revenue on existing cultivation will be as follows :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
Fixed revenue	...	...	...	...	...	25,735	12	0
Water-rate	...	...	...	...	...	89,553	0	0
Gross revenue	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,288	12	0

The revenue from occupier's rates is equal to a return of 20 per cent. on Rs. 4,50,000, the capital cost of the canal, or deducting Rs. 25,000 a year, the present liberal budget for establishment and maintenance, the net income from rates, Rs. 64,553, represents a return of 14·3 per cent. Besides this the mills bring in a revenue of Rs. 14,000 a year, so the canal is an eminently productive work. There will be a slight loss of income from local rates and cesses owing to the reduction of the fixed assessment on existing irrigated cultivation, but this is inevitable.

81. If a lump wet assessment is sanctioned, I would propose to credit to land revenue an amount equal to the assessment at the fixed circle rates quoted above, and to impose the same conditions as to the revision of this assessment in the event of the canal water being permanently abandoned, or of the canal being destroyed. In the event of a temporary stoppage only the fixed assessment would be recoverable and power should be reserved to the Collector to suspend and, subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, to remit a portion of the excess irrigated assessment if there is a serious failure of crops. As a rule, the irrigated crops are very secure in this tract, and such action will rarely be necessary.

As to the pitch of the lump wet rate we have the present *nahri* I rates to guide us in each circle and also the half net assets estimate and in some cases cash rents, and I give below a table showing these with the rates proposed and the resultant revenue :—

Circle.	Old Nahri I rate.	Half net assets rate.	Half cash rent rate.	Proposed rate.	Area.	Revenue.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acre.	Rs.	a.
Michni ...	4 8	5 5 8	...	4 12	1,143	5,429	4
Kábul Nahri ...	3 12	4 3 7	6 4 0	6 0	6,527	39,162	0
Kasba ...	5 8	10 7 10	12 8 0	9 0	364	3,276	0
Bára ...	5 0	4 5 5	3 8 0	5 8	2,114	11,627	0
Cháhi Nahri ...	3 12	5 13 1	10 5 8	5 8	9,539	52,464	8
Total ...	...	...	...	...	19,687	1,11,958	12

In the Kábul Nahri and Cháhi Nahri circles the old *Abi khalsa* and *Shahi mahal* rates are shown. These are low, as Captain Hastings had to allow for the insecurity of the Dag band and of the Budni band. For the Kasba an average rate is given, and for the Bára the Khalí Abi II and Mohmand Abi III circle rates, as the area irrigated all lies in these circles. It will be remembered that these were the rates for private canals kept in repair at the expense of the people, and the cost of repairs may be put at quite annas 8 an acre, since these canals were difficult to keep in order as already described.

We are now assessing a Government canal kept in repair by Government, so annas 8 at least must be added to the old rates for a true comparison. Again, with the exception of the Michni circle, the canal land is all of excellent quality with a full supply of water and lies close to the city or to large centres of population, whereas a good deal of the area in the old Abi Khálsa circle especially was swampy, and in all cases the areas lay low down on the old irrigation systems and received an insecure and scanty supply of water.

The cash rents, which though only available on a very small area are fully reliable, show what the real value of this land is, and they are borne out

by such returns of sales and mortgages as we have got, and by the half assets estimate. With these guides to go by, I see no reason why the proposed rates should not be easily paid, and less than this we should not take, as there are no political or other reasons here, except in the Michni circle, for special lenience in the demand. I may mention also that in many cases the people in the Kasba have asked to be given water on payment of the full rates over and above the wet assessment; and the fact that at present on 1,835 acres of *cháhi* land in Nowshera the owners are actually paying an average of Rs. 2-12-0 an acre *cháhi* revenue plus full water-rate, or Rs. 7-4-0 in all per acre, clearly shows what the land can and should pay. In the event of an extension of irrigation the new land should be assessed at the village rate, if this is already *shah nahri*, or at the circle lump rate, and the fixed land revenue adjusted accordingly.

Comparison of financial
results of the two systems
and net profit of the canal.

82. The gross income on the canal according to the two systems will be as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Crop rates with a fixed dry revenue	...	1,15,288	12	0
Lump wet rates	... ..	1,11,958	12	0
Difference ...		3,330	0	0

The revenue by differential crop rates will, of course, increase as cultivation becomes more intensive, and so the fixed rates will be somewhat less profitable to Government. Against the increased income from differential crop rates, however, must be set off the cost of the extra establishment which will be required, as at the least one canal *kánúngo* must be entertained even if canal *patwáris* are not necessary, and here I do not think that they will be. The people, however, have been consulted as to their wishes and, though they have been told that the rates will be approximately those in force on the *Bári Doáb* or *Chenáb* Canals, and what these rates are, they state they prefer the system of assessment by crop rates mainly because this will ensure attention being paid to the supply of water in the canal, which is of course a cogent argument in favour of the system, and, as we probably shall not be compelled to use uniform rates throughout the canal, on the whole I think that it will be best to adopt it, making an allowance of 10 pie in the rupee or Rs. 5-3-4 per cent. for collection, half of which should go to the *patwáris* and half to the headmen.

In the following proposals for the assessment of each circle, therefore, I have proceeded on the assumption that this system will be adopted.

It will be seen that nothing of the nature of a *nahri parta* has been proposed, as it cannot be said that in this tract as a whole, any such indirect advantages have been derived from the opening of the canal as would justify us in levying anything on their account in addition to the dry assessment and the canal water-rates.

83. The chief characteristics of each circle deserve some slight notice.

Character of the Michni
circle.

The Michni circle comprises three different tracts, *viz.*, the area across the *Adezai* and that between this river and the *Nagumán* which is held by the *Tarakzai Mohmands*; the strip of land running along the foot of the hills and between these and the *Michni canal*; and a tract irrigated by the canal and *zamindári* water-courses to the east of this. The first tract with the exception of the *Trans-Adezai* area, which is unirrigated *maira*, is of excellent quality, as the villages have a plentiful supply of water and get the full benefit of the river silt brought down by their water-courses. The soil here is sweet and productive, but on account of the character of the owners, who are *Trans-border Mohmands*, it has always been very lightly assessed, and was therefore included in this circle. The other two tracts to the south of the *Adezai* have a distinctly sour soil and *kallar* crops up freely. They also suffer a good deal from drifting sand near the river, and an insufficient water supply, and one of the main canals, the *Jui Palosa*, still does not work satisfactorily in the autumn and winter. There is a certain amount of *cháhi* land near *Shahi* and *Káfurdheri*, but the people are not used to this form of cultivation and the springs are not as good as they might be. The owners are either *Tarakzai Mohmands* or *Arbáb Khel* and *Barozai Khalis*, who have always been specially treated. The first hold most of their estates in *jágir* and were

The increase in cultivation and irrigation is real, but much of that on unirrigated lands is due to border demarcation in Sper Sang, and the proprietor will not get much out of his Mullagori tenants. The increase in irrigation is mainly due to the Michni-Nowshera Canal, and under the arrangement made by Mr. Merk when the Jui Tucker was taken over, 1,000 acres in the kharif and 400 acres in the rabi irrigated by the canal will pay at ordinary private canal rates and must be treated as *nahri* I for purposes of assessment. The best plan will be to set aside a definite area of 1,000 acres in the villages entitled to this exemption as follows :—

Panám Dheri Bála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
" " Paían ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Sara Sang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Káfur Dheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Sháhi Bála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Sháhi Paían ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Total ...							1,000

They may then be left to cultivate as much of this as they choose in both harvests. Government will really lose little and vexatious interference with the people will be obviated. Blocks have accordingly been selected in anticipation of sanction and the arrangement will come into force with the new assessment. The mortgaged area looks high, but this is in no way due to the pressure of the revenue, as it has occurred mainly where there is hardly any revenue assessed, in the Mohmand and Arbáb Khel estates, a fact which shows clearly how very little our revenue demand has to do with agricultural indebtedness.

The cane and rice grown, and especially the latter, are very good, but the other crops are rather inferior, except in the Mohmand estates which, it must always be remembered, are far superior to the rest of the circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Soil.	Settlement rates.	Settlement enhanced by 16 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Rates sanctioned for Doába circle.	Half net assets produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Cháhi ...	2 11 3	3 1 9	1 0 0	3 8 0	4 15 11	4 14 10	3 0 0	1,111	3,633
Shah nahri ...	...	...	...	...	5 5 8	...	0 8 0	1,128	564
Nahri I ...	4 3 0	4 13 1	1 8 4	4 12 0	8 0 3	...	4 4 0	6,455	27,434
Nahri II ...	2 12 0	3 2 7	1 10 1	2 8 0	4 3 1	...	2 12 0	2,749	7,560
Sailáb ...	2 0 0	2 4 9	...	1 12 0	0 15 3	...	1 12 0	20	35
Dagoba ...	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 3 9	1 4 0	0 15 3	...	0 12 0	2,725	2,044
Baráni... ..	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 3 9	0 6 0	0 14 2	...	0 0 0	2,037	764
Maira ...	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 3 9	0 2 0	0 2 3	...	0 2 0	267	33
On culti- vation.	At settlement	2 3 10	2 11 0	...	4 10 5	...	2 8 7	...	42,067 + 11,334 or + 37 %
	At present	1 13 8	2 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...

84. The foregoing table shows the existing rates and the various guides Rates for Koh Dáman to assessment available, with those sanctioned for the Michni. adjoining Doába circle and those proposed. It will be seen that, except in the case of the wells for which we have a good guide in the half cash rents estimate, I have adhered to the old rates, even reducing these in the case of the *sailáb* and unirrigated soils which are poor. The soil rates used in the *báchh* are useless as a guide here, because they were only resorted to in the lightly assessed Tarakzai estates. One thousand acres

85. The chief characteristics of this circle are shown in the foregoing table. It is a purely riverain tract, intersected by rivers and irrigation channels and containing in parts a good deal of sour swampy land, but with some very rich alluvial tracts and highly irrigated, as no less than 93·0 per cent. of the cultivation is *nahri*. The *dozali* area is very large, as cane 9·2 per cent., rice 8·6 and cotton 7·8 may all be counted as double crops as far as value goes. The cane is of the finest class and fetches Rs. 160 an acre readily per acre of standing crop for sale in Pesháwar. Population has increased enormously since last settlement and is now dense. The proprietors, however, are not in a very prosperous condition and are physically enfeebled by the bad climate, while in many of the villages the proprietary body is weak. The condition of the circle has greatly improved since Major James reported on it as noted in paragraph 23, but still I do not consider that it is a very flourishing tract and it is not equal to the Sholgira of Chársadda or even perhaps to the Doába as the water of the Kábul river is not as rich as that of the Swát. The supply has improved as the old Darya Pár and Kinára Hájizai circles get a fuller supply from the Adezai than they did at settlement. Mortgages are heavy, and new agriculturists have got hold of nearly half the area. Prices are, compared with the assessment, rather low.

The increase in cultivation has occurred mainly in the *sailáb* class, owing to the shift of the river into the Adezai channel, and as the soil is rich the gain is substantial.

Darya Wárpár.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Soil.	Settlement rate.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Rates sanctioned for Sholgira circle.	Half net assets produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Nahri I ...	4 6 0	5 0 6	4 4 1	5 12 0	12 5 6	5 11 9	4 8 0	11,665	52,493
Nahri II ...	2 12 0	3 2 7	2 12 8	3 0 0	4 15 0	3 4 4	2 12 0	9,981	27,448
Sailáb ...	1 10 0	1 15 4	1 5 0	2 0 0	2 9 5	...	2 0 0	1,250	2,500
Bárání ...	0 12 0	0 13 9	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 1 3	...	1 0 0	357	357
On cultivation.	At settlement	3 0 11	3 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	82,798
	At present ...	2 13 2	3 6 2	...	...	...	3 9 0	...	65,591 + 17,207 or 26 %

86. In the preceding table the present and proposed rates have been shown with the different guides to assessment available. I have practically adhered to the old rates, and we can go up to these, I think, now as the improvement here has been very great and the circle is now strong in population and resources, while the great increase in cane cultivation gives the owners a ready money crop out of which the whole revenue is easily paid. I am also preparing schemes for the improvement of the Jui Mamun and Jui Bazid Khel, which will, I hope, ensure a more than ample supply.

The *sailáb* rate has been enhanced, as the new area to the east of the circle is of first class quality and grows two crops a year.

The resulting increase, if the *zaildári* cess be added to the present revenue, is normal, i.e., 4 annas in the rupee, and there will be no difficulty, I

think, in realising this, more especially as, compared with all the guides, the rates are low.

Kábul Nahri.

Detail.										Area in acres.	Difference.
Percentage of cultivated area on total area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.7	-3.67
Do. of irrigated area on cultivated area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.6	+10.97
Do. of shah nahri area on do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.4	...
Do. of cropped area on do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Average depth of wells to water in feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Population per square mile of cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.4	...
Average cultivated area per holding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	...
Do. unencumbered do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	...
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged 21	...	{ To new agriculturists								63	...
		{ To old do.								37	...
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years	...	{ Irrigated								56	...
		{ Unirrigated								23	...
Do. sold in the last 5 years	...	{ Irrigated								99	...
		{ Unirrigated								5	...
Percentage of all kharíf crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.7	...
Cane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	...
Jowár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	...
Motli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	...
Percentage of all rabi crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.3	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.3	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...
Present revenue on land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,808	...
Half assets estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,785	...
Half rent estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimate according to old rates corrected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,291	...

87. This circle in some respects resembles the Darya Wárpár tract as it is irrigated from the Kábul river through the Jui Shekh and Michni Canals, but as it is not exposed to direct river action and also benefits less from silt deposit, while a good deal of the area lies close to the city and is of the nature of town lands, it has been kept as a distinct circle. The owners also are mainly Hindkis or non-Patháns, and Awans and Khands predominate. The irrigation supply is constant and copious

Characteristics of Kábul Nahri circle.

and cultivation is close, but the soil in places is poor and sour, and there are swampy tracts which require careful watching. The *dofashi* area is high and, as the outturn of green wheat, barley, *jowár*, &c., fetches a ready sale in Pesháwar, the land is very valuable and is readily bought up by outsiders. The area under chillies in this circle is unusually large and the crop sells readily. Many of the proprietors have been demoralised by the vicinity of the city, and the area mortgaged to new agriculturists is very large.

The eastern half of the circle used to suffer owing to the insecurity of the Dag band on the Jui Shekh and of the Budhni irrigation in the Sháhi Mahal group of the villages, while the supply from the Bára in other estates was very inadequate, but these difficulties have been met by a diversion of the Jui Shekh, and the Sháhi Mahal villages and the old Abi Bára III circle are now served from the Michni Canal which can also help out of the Jui Shekh in the event of a breach of the Dag band at a critical time, so the condition of the tract has been greatly improved.

The decrease in cultivation is nominal and is due to the new system of area calculation. The increase in irrigation is substantial, but all of this is on the Michni Canal. Population is very dense, but has even so risen greatly since 1868. The tract is in every way fully developed, and, as the proprietors are persons of no political importance and the irrigation is now secure, there is no reason why a full assessment should not now be taken.

Kábul Nahri.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Soil.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distributing the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Half net assets produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Cháhi	2 12 0	3 2 7	3 3 2	6 14 0	...	3 4 0	3	10
Shah nahri ... ..	...	...	...	4 3 7	6 4 0	1 8 0	6,430	9,645
Nahri I	4 0 0	4 9 7	4 3 5	9 9 6	6 2 11	4 12 0	9,666	45,914
Nahri II	2 15 0	3 6 11	3 0 7	4 7 7	3 5 11	3 0 0	4,994	14,982
Sailáb	2 0 0	2 4 9	2 0 0	3 14 10	...	2 0 0	173	346
Bárání	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 8 5	0 11 9	...	0 8 0	1,295	647
Gardens ... ..	...	...	...	...	21 13 9	4 12 0	376	1,786
On cultivation. {	At settlement.	3 0 4	3 10 0	...	6 6 5	3 3 2	...	73,330
	At present	3 2 1	3 12 1	...				71,808 + 1,522 or 2 %

88. There is not much to note about the proposed rates in this circle. For the small *chahi* area I have adopted the old *báchh* rate. The *shah nahri* rate is explained in the paragraphs on the canal rates, it will be Rs. 2 in the Bára villages and Re. 1 elsewhere, where the soil is not naturally so rich. In view of the improved arrangements at the Dag band and the more efficient management of the Jui Shekh, we are fully justified in raising the average *nahri* I rate, which was pitched low in the old Abi Khálisha circle to meet the difficulties which then existed. The increase is also fully supported by the produce estimate and half cash rents guides. The circle is close to the city, so the produce is valuable and easily sold, while the people are for the most part Hindkis and cultivate themselves. The other rates have been kept at the old figures. The resulting enhancement is trifling, but it must be remembered that here nearly 1,000 acres will have now to pay canal rates in

Rates for Kabul Nahri.

89. This circle comprises the town lands of Peshāwar. Every available acre is cultivated, though of course the huge city takes up much of the total area. At last settlement Captain Hastings could not believe that any real increase in cultivation was possible, but we find again that notwithstanding the tendency of the correct system of area calculations to reduce the area of irregularly shaped fields such as those in this circle, there has been a slight increase in cultivation and irrigation. This last is due to the Michni Canal, and the supply from the Bāra is scanty and often fails just at the most critical times. The whole area almost is garden or orchard land, and is, as will appear from the prices, very valuable. Sales and mortgages are frequent, and most of the area has passed into the hands of outsiders in the city who are ever on the watch to snap up every plot that comes into the market. The produce of the orchards is peculiarly valuable, as it consists of grapes, peaches and quinces, which are rare in the rest of the Province. The assessment has always been high, for, as Mr. Macnabb pointed out at last settlement, there is no reason whatever to show special favour or leniency to the proprietors here. The only difficulty arises out of the occasional insufficiency of the irrigation supply from the Bāra, on which practically the cultivation used to depend. This has already been relieved to a slight extent in the northern portion of the circle by the Michni Canal and, if the proposed branch through the city is made, the supply in all parts of the circle will be ample.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
S. N.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates raised by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in district but not the former as settlement when they were introduced.	Half net actual produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Chāhi	10 0 0	11 8 0	...	16 5 6	12 1 11	10 0 0	181	1,810
Shah nahri ... ..	...	2 0 0	...	10 7 10	12 8 0	2 0 0	351	702
Nahri I	5 10 8	6 8 3	...	17 3 2	10 14 9	8 8 0	1,614	13,974
Nahri II	3 0 0	3 7 2	...	4 14 4	5 13 0	4 0 0	585	2,340
Bārāni	0 8 0	0 9 2	...	3 9 5	3 0 0	1 0 0	56	56
Gardens	10 0 0	11 8 0	...	...	17 12 0	8 8 0	1,046	8,891
On cultivation.	At settlement.	7 0 1	8 6 6	14 7 5	6 0 2	7 3 0	...	27,773 +1,921 or 7 %
	At present.	6 11 1	8 0 6					

90. In this circle as will appear from the preceding table, the old rates have been practically maintained. We cannot assess gardens separately, so I have raised the pitch of the *nahri* I rate, and, even if the gardens be left out of sight, the produce estimate and half cash rents guides fully justify the enhancement. The *nahri* II rate follows. If the *zaildāri* is added to the present revenue there is actually a slight decrease in this circle, but it must be remembered that it has always been very fully assessed, and it at present suffers a good deal from the scanty and uncertain Bāra supply. If the weir is made I shall feel justified in taking the *nahri* I rate up to Rs. 10 an acre, which would give us another Rs. 4,035 a year. Probably the orders on the project will be out before these proposals are finally considered, and, if the weir is to be made, the rate may go up accordingly.

Bára.

Detail.										Area in acres.	Difference.
Percentage of cultivated area on total area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.5	+26.02
Do. irrigated do. cultivated area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.2	+3.81
Do. shah nahri do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	...
Do. cropped do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.6	...
Average depth of wells to water in feet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Population, excluding cantonment, per square mile of cultivation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	...
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	...
Average cultivated area per holding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	...
Do. unencumbered do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	...
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged, 16 ...	{ To new agriculturists ...									51	...
	{ To old do. ...									49	...
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years	{ Irrigated... ...									82	...
	{ Unirrigated ...									25	...
Price per acre sold in the last 5 years	{ Irrigated ...									121	...
	{ Unirrigated ...									56	...
Percentage of all kharif crops... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.4	...
Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2	...
Jowár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	...
Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4	...
Moth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...
Percentage of all rabi crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.1	...
Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.6	...
Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	...
Rape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Present revenue on land ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,237	...
Half assets estimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,877	...
Half rent estimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimate according to old rates corrected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,713	...

91. This is by far the largest, richest and most important circle in the Characteristics of the táhsíl. The soil is a deep red clay brought down by the Bára circle. Bára when in flood, and the level of the tract is continually rising owing to successive deposits of fertilizing mud. The slope of the country from south to north is very steep and the fields are all banked and terraced. This with the retentive character of the soil enables the people to get an extraordinarily high duty out of the supply of water in the Bára, on which the whole cultivation depends, as this clay without irrigation is absolutely useless. With irrigation the crops produced, and especially cotton, are wonderful, and if the supply in the Bára can be regulated by a weir, for which a project has been submitted, I have no hesitation in saying that the circle will be the richest in the Province, excluding, of course, town lands which

are a class by themselves. At present, though the system of distribution by shares when once the water has got into the channels is wonderfully simple and effective, the supply is not all utilized since much of it is wasted in the shingle bed of the torrent and the small catch-water dams at the heads are liable to be carried away, when the fields dependent on the channel lose their share of the flood water and its invaluable silt. This, coupled with fraudulent distribution by the Mirábi establishment or misappropriation by one side or the other, causes frequent disputes often accompanied by bloodshed, and has led in the past to the remissions aggregating Rs. 52,172 and suspensions to the amount of Rs. 10,393, as shown in paragraph 36. There are three Mohmand estates to the west of the Bára, Landi, Achar and Deh Bahádur, but otherwise all the country to the west is Khalíl and that to the east is Mohmand, and the water, subject to deduction of two mills, supply for the cantonment and an intermittent supply for the Kasba, is divided half and half between the two tribes. Both are sections of the Ghorai Khel Patháns and, notwithstanding the vicinity of the city, are still Pathán to the backbone though rather debilitated by the enervating character of the valley. The Mohmands are more numerous than the Khalíls, so holdings amongst them are smaller and self-cultivating proprietors predominate. Their water-courses also take out above those of the Khalíls, and, on the whole, they succeed, I think, in getting a larger share of the water than the half to which by ancient custom they are entitled. The Khalíls are not so numerous or as good cultivators, and their water-courses are longer and do not draw so well as those on the Mohmand side, so the cropping is poorer and the people have not taken to viticulture and other miscellaneous crops as the Mohmands have done. The main staples grown are maize and cotton in the kharíf and wheat and barley in the rabi, as the supply is not sufficient in the summer to admit of cane and rice cultivation. The area under crop in the kharíf is less than in the rabi, but is considered more valuable, probably owing to the splendid outturn of the cotton crop which a Canal Officer of wide experience says that he has never seen equalled even on the new Sidhnai and Chenáb Canals.

At last settlement the tract was apparently free from encumbrances but mortgages now are heavy, especially amongst the Khalíl Arbáb Khel, and some of the lower Mohmand villages, and Hindu money-lenders have succeeded in putting their fingers into the pie, which is most regrettable considering the character of the people. The increase in cultivation shown is more apparent than real as most of it has occurred in the inferior unirrigated *maira* to the south and east which rarely brings a crop to maturity. The increase in irrigation is actual, but is due to the Michni Canal. The real *dofasli* area is much larger than appears from the statement, where the figures are cut down by the unirrigated soils. Thirty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-one acres of *nahri* land produce 42,406 acres of crops which gives a *dofasli* percentage of 22. Rents are extraordinarily high as noted in paragraph 65, and on *nahri* lands the usual practice is for the owner to take half *batán* of grain and straw plus a sum in cash, known as a *táwán* per holding. The acreage on which such payments are made is 3,523, and the average payment per acre over and above the rent in kind amounts to Rs. 3-10-0. At last settlement Captain Hastings apparently divided the circle into six sub-circles, but eventually he only framed separate rates for five, *viz.*, three in the Mohmand and two in the Khalíl tappa. The old Abi III Mohmand circle, comprising five estates fed by springs or surplus *sailáb* water from the Bára, has now been transferred to the Kábul Nahri circle as the irrigation there has been or will be taken up by the Michni Canal. The four Barozai estates, known as the Regís, to the north of the Khalíl circle, where the supply is very scanty, as the water-course is sixteen miles long and has to cross numerous torrent beds, and the village of Mulazai might perhaps have been placed with advantage in the Koh Dáman Michni, but this was not done to avoid splitting up the old circles as far as possible. The lower portion—*pain varakh*—of the Khalíl tappa has been irrigated by the Michni Canal, so this tappa now receives as much fuller supply for its other lands than before, and consequently there appears to be no real necessity for drawing any distinction between the subdivisions of the tract. Specially good or specially bad villages can be specially treated by divergence above or below the circle rates, so I therefore now propose to keep the whole tract as one circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Soil.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Half net assets produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Cháhi... ..	3 0 0	3 7 9	2 0 0	} 9 4 3	{ ...	3 8 0	44	154
Abi	2 0 0	2 4 9	...			3 8 0	13	46
Shah nabri ... ..	...	...	...	4 5 5	3 8 0	2 0 0	2,114	4,228
Nahri I	5 8 0	6 5 2	2 1 11	7 15 7	7 3 7	5 12 0	19,523	1,12,257
Nahri II.	3 0 0	3 7 2	1 6 10	3 11 9	4 7 4	3 0 0	12,701	38,103
Garden ... ..	...	...	...	...	11 4 0	5 12 0	323	1,857
Sailáb	2 0 0	2 4 9	...	1 6 1	...	2 0 0	114	228
Dagoba	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 6 6	1 6 1	...	1 0 0	2,118	2,118
Bárání	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 6 6	0 9 4	...	3 6 0	3,538	1,327
Maira	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 6 6	0 2 9	...	0 2 0	8,302	1,038
Banjar	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	41,006	2,562
On cultivation.	At settlement	4 3 0	4 13 10	} 4 8 9	...	3 5 9	...	1,63,918
	At present ...	3 5 2	3 12 4					+1,681, or 1 per cent.

92. The old rates and the various guides with the rates now proposed are shown in the foregoing table. Practically, all that I have done is to raise the *nahri* I rate by 4 annas and to cut down the *bárání* and *banjar* rates considerably. There will also be no special rate on fallow land now. I have proposed a small rate on the culturable waste, as it is valuable as grazing grounds, and in this circle it will be easier to collect the grazing dues by a rate on the area than by an actual enumeration to which the people are not accustomed and which they are sure to resent.

The result of my proposals is, if the *zaildári* cess be added, to leave the present revenue as it stands. We cannot take more than this unless the Bára weir is made, and I am disposed to think that, as the circle stands the *nahri* I rate, as an average rate, might go down to Rs. 5-8-0 only, which means a further loss of Rs. 5,000 a year. If the weir is made I shall have no hesitation in raising the *nahri* II rate to Rs. 4, as the soil is excellent and only water is wanted.

The construction of the weir, therefore, means a gain of Rs. 12,700 in this circle and of Rs. 4,000 in the Kasba, or Rs. 16,700 in all a year, against a loss of Rs. 6,400 here. As the utmost cost of the project is Rs. 60,000, and we may gain some *sailáb* irrigation in the *maira* as well, it is well worth while, even as a commercial speculation, undertaking the work and so bringing in at least Rs. 23,000 in addition to making some requital to the people for the extra water taken for the cantonment irrigation and for the cantonment and city drinking supply.

Whether, however, the weir is built or not, I do not anticipate any great difficulty in recovering the amount shown above, as the poorest tracts in Khalil Abi II and Mohmand Abi II old circles have been taken up by the Michni Canal, and the supply of these lands has been so set free for use elsewhere, so that matters are much improved as compared with the period when Mr. Merk forecasted a decrease of Rs. 17,000 in the circle. At the same time the assessment will be, as it always has been, a full one.

Koh Daman Mohmand.

DETAIL.										Area in acres.	Difference.
Percentage of cultivated area on total area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.2	+6.63
Ditto irrigated do. cultivated area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	+28.23
Ditto cropped do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
Average depth of wells to water, in feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Population per square mile of cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.2	
Average cultivated area per holding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	
Ditto unencumbered do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged, \$	...	{ To new agriculturists								58	
		{ To old do.								42	
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years		{ Irrigated								148	
		{ Unirrigated								72	
Ditto sold in the last 5 years	...	{ Irrigated								185	
		{ Unirrigated								10	
Percentage of all kharif crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.4	
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.2	
Jowár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.9	
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	
Percentage of all rabi crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.5	
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.5	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	
Present revenue on land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	
Half assets estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,787	
Half rent estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimate according to old rates corrected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,831	

93. In every respect this circle, which lies to the extreme south-east under the Afridi hills, differs from the rest of the tahsíl. The Characteristics of Koh-Daman Mohmand circle. cultivated area is only a small portion of the whole, and the percentage of irrigation is low. What irrigation there is, is dependent on the springs rising in the beds of the hill torrents, from which the water has to be lifted by tunnels, or by masonry and shingle dams, which are difficult to construct and are easily destroyed. The soil is good and of much the same character as that in the Bára circle, but owing to the want of irrigation the crops are precarious and the area of matured crops is extremely low in comparison with the cultivated area, and very little can be grown in the *kharif*. It must be, however, remembered that the figures for the last four *rabi* harvests are unusually unfavourable for rainfall cultivation in this tract. There is some

fair land on the Azakhel torrent, and the rainfall here is larger, as the circle gets occasional showers during storms in the hills. 1,293 acres on the border are held by Afridi tenants, and from this area the owners get little or nothing, and it should be excluded altogether in the village assessments.

The proprietors are mainly Mohmands, and are a fine set of men. Holdings of course are large, and the mortgaged area, as is always the case on the poorer lands, is low. The circle is in every way the poorest in the tahsíl and deserves special treatment; though the *abi* produce, when the ducts do not fail, is very fine, and these lands realise high prices.

Koh Daman Mohmand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOIL.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where those were resorted to.	Half not assessed produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Cháhi	3 0 0	3 7 3	...	5 5 7	...	3 8 0	22	77
Ábi	3 7 6	3 15 10	3 15 0	5 5 7	...	4 0 0	3,744	14,976
Dagoba	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 6 4	0 15 0	...	1 0 0	3,217	3,217
Bárání	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 6 4	0 7 1	0 10 8	0 4 0	9,692	2,423
Maira	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 6 4	0 0 11	...	0 2 0	5,224	653
Garden ... ..	...	...	5 4 2	...	...	4 0 0	4	16
On cultivation. { At settlement	0 11 2	0 12 10	...	1 4 3	...	0 15 7	...	21,362 + 6,059, or 40 per cent.
{ At present ...	0 12 10	0 14 9	...					

94. The old rates and those now proposed in this circle are shown above. For the *abi* land I have adopted the old *báchh* rate and taken 8 annas an acre less for *cháhi*, as the wells are more expensive to work. The rate might have been Rs. 5 for *abi*, but I have allowed for the expensive repairs to the karezes and for the uncertainty of the supply for some of the lands.

I have cut down the *bárání* rates freely, but the *dagoba* here and in the Bára circle on the Aza Khel Khwar is very good and can pay a full rate.

The enhancement is considerable, but is warranted by the increase in the irrigated and *dagoba* areas and in the greater security of the tract. Captain Hastings at settlement noted that this circle was very lightly assessed, as it was then so insecure, but that more might have been taken even then. The frontier remissions will ease off the increase, which will, I think, be obtained without much difficulty, more especially as four of the largest estates, in which most of the increase will occur, are held in *jágír* by the Mohmand Arbábs.

Kinára Darya.

DETAIL.										Area in acres.	Difference.	
Percentage of cultivated area on total area										51·9	+ 24·5	
Ditto irrigated do. cultivated area										19·0	+128·2	
Ditto Shah nahri do. do.										9·8		
Ditto cháhi do. do.										6		
Ditto cropped do. do.										69·6		
Average depth of wells to water, in feet										26		
Population per square mile of cultivation										330		
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868										39·7		
Average cultivated area per holding... ..										14·23		
Do. unencumbered do.										12·79		
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged, 5 ...										To new agriculturists ...		36
										To old do.		64
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years										Irrigated		78
										Unirrigated		15
Ditto sold in the last 5 years ...										Irrigated		45
										Unirrigated		13
Percentage of all kharif crops										15·6		
Maize										7·7		
Jowár										5·8		
Cotton										3		
Moth										1·1		
Percentage of all rabi crops										42·6		
Wheat										21·3		
Barley										15·2		
Rape										3·1		
Present revenue on land										24,384		
Half assets estimate										76,029		
Half rent estimate ... ..										...
Estimate according to old rates corrected										39,970		

95. This is a distinctly poor circle, lying along both banks of the Kábul river. The banks are steep, and the slope of the country up from the river is very rapid, so that, except to the extreme west, in Kheshgi and Nowshera, there is hardly any *sailáb* cultivation. The Swát canal irrigates 6,033 acres to the north of these estates, but the rest of the irrigation, except a few acres of *ábi* land, which is very valuable, is dependent on wells, which are deep. The soil is very arid, and so the area irrigable by each well is small. The crops raised on the *cháhi* lands, however, are good, as the wells in most cases adjoin the villages. The proportion of

Characteristics of Kinára
Daryá circle.

unculturable area, in the form of broken ground and river and torrent beds, is very high, and most of the cultivation is dependent on the rainfall which here is very precarious. The cropping therefore is poor. The increase in cultivation is large, and of irrigation exceptionally great. Most of this is due to the Swát River Canal, but there has been an increase of 19·5 per cent. in wells, and of 58·5 per cent. in the *cháhi* area, which is substantial. The increase in unirrigated cultivation is 9·9 per cent., but this is not valuable, and much of the *bárání* and *maira* area is of the poorest character and hardly ever matures a crop at all.

The population is mainly Khattak, with a strong Mohammadzai community in Khesghi and Nowshera, and the people are hard working and industrious, and for this reason also mortgages are few. With the exception of the *cháhi ábi* and Swát canal lands, I consider that the circle is about the poorest in the district, as the owners have hardly any miscellaneous profits to fall back on.

Kinára Darya.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOIL.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Half net assets produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant revenue.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cháhi	2 3 0	2 8 3	2 6 3	5 9 10	4 3 0	3 8 0	3,704	12,964
Ábi	1 8 0	1 11 7	3 11 5	14 3 11	14 4 0	6 0 0	93	558-
Shah nahri ... ..	...	...	...	3 6 5	...	1 0 0	6,033	6,033
Sailáb	1 0 0	1 2 4	1 0 9	3 4 3	...	1 12 0	3,110	5,442
Dagoba	0 6 0	0 6 10	...	3 4 3	...	1 0 0	1,123	1,123
Bárání	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 4 11	0 8 9	0 10 10	0 5 0	22,990	7,188
Maira	0 6 0	0 6 10	...	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 3 0	24,311	3,039
On cultivation. { At settlement	0 7 10	0 9 0	...	1 3 10	...	0 9 6	...	36,347
{ At present	0 6 4	0 7 3	...					+ 11,963 or 49 per cent.

96. The old rates and guides to assessment with the rates now proposed are shown in the preceding table. I have taken a considerable enhancement on the *cháhi* rate, as the wells to the north of the river are close to the villages and very valuable, and before settlement were paying as much as Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 an acre. Captain Hastings' well rates here were, as noted by Mr. Melville, exceedingly low, and the deficiency was made good on the unirrigated soils, which are very insecure. Experience of the working of the settlement has shown that this was a mistake, and the bulk of the assessment here should certainly be thrown on to the wells. In the *báchh* the people put Rs. 3-6-3 an acre on the wells, and I now propose Rs. 3-8-0. In assessing, the wells across the river will have to pay well above rates, and those to the south will be eased off.

The *ábi* land is of the best class and very valuable, so I have put on a full rate. The *shah nahri*, whether gauged by the produce estimate or by the prices paid, is superior to the average of the class in Chársadda and Mardán. Though the Khesghi and Naushehra land is a long way off the main villages, there are plenty of tenants in Rashakai, Kotarpan and Baribandan, so that the proposed rate of Re. 1 an acre is light. I have cut down the *sailáb* rate from the usual figure of Rs. 2 to Re. 1-12-0, as the area, though good in quality, is insecure at present. The *dagoba* land adjoins the *sailáb*, and might almost have been classed as *sailáb*, so, if the *sailáb* rate is considered too high at present for that land, they can put something more on the *dagoba*.

The *maira* and *bárání* rates have been freely cut down, and this will give relief in Misri Banda and the other estates requiring it.

97. This is by far the richest circle in the tahsíl and its capacity has been enormously improved during the past three years by the opening of the Michni Canal, which now irrigates 9,539 acres in the circle. To the south the land rises rapidly to the Cherat hills, and there is a large unirrigated tract which is poor, but the irrigated lands are rich, and the percentage of cropped area on these is as high as 97 7.

In addition to the Michni Canal the circle receives water from the Jui Shekh, the Jui Zardádi and the Band Miána. The irrigation in the case of the last two is rather inferior, as the earth bands in the Budhni and Bára are insecure, but the Jui Shekh and Michni area is equal to the finest lands in the district. The *cháhi* area, with the exception of a small swamped tract near Amankot, is also very good, and the wells are easily worked. The *dagoba* and *bárání* classes are also superior, as they benefit by the floods in the numerous hill streams. The price for unirrigated lands, therefore, is higher here than in any part of the district, though this is partly due to the high prices paid for land likely to be irrigated by the Michni Canal. The *maira*, on the other hand, is very poor and worthless. The population is of mixed Pathán origin, and the Urmars are perhaps the most strongly marked clan. The incidence of the population is heavy, and holdings in the old irrigated portion of the circle are small. The profits on the Jui Shekh and Michni lands, as evidenced by the enormous cash rent realised on Government lands leased annually at Rs. 22 an acre, noted in paragraph 63, are very high. Mortgages consequently and sales are much more frequent than in the rest of the tahsíl, but up to date the alienated area is not excessive. The increase in irrigation is very large and is real, so that the slight falling-off in unirrigated cultivation is no sign of weakness, but is due rather to the fact that the last four years have been most unfavourable for rainfall cultivation here, so the *bárání* lands have been left untilled.

The opening of the Railway, which passes through the richest parts of the circle, has also been as great advantage to the tract, which is better served in the way of communications than any part of the district.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Soil.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Half net assets produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Cháhi	3 0 0	3 7 2	2 3 6	4 6 0	5 4 2	3 8 0	4,482	15,687
Cháhi nahri	0 12 0	0 13 9	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	1,130	5,650
Ábi	3 0 0	3 7 2	...	5 14 0	...	3 8 0	49	172
Shah nahri and cháhi shah nahri ... ..	...	...	...	5 13 1	10 5 8	1 0 0	9,539	9,539
Nahri I	3 14 0	4 7 3	4 4 7	8 2 11		5 0 0	2,151	10,755
Nahri II... ..	2 12 0	3 2 7	4 4 7	4 0 0	4 2 8	2 8 0	1,428	3,570
Sailáb	1 8 0	1 11 7	1 10 3	2 5 4	...	1 8 0	4,004	6,006
Dagoba	0 7 0	0 8 1	1 1 7	2 5 4	...	0 12 0	7,012	5,259
Bárání	0 7 0	0 8 1	0 11 8	1 3 6	...	0 8 0	8,050	3,019
Maira	0 7 0	0 8 1	...	0 2 6	...	0 1 6	3,057	287
On cultivation. { At settlement	1 6 2	1 9 6	...	3 7 11	...	1 7 5	...	59,944 + 16,689, or 39 per cent.
{ At present	1 0 11	1 3 5	...					

98. The rates proposed are given in the preceding table. The well Rates for Cháhi Nahri rate was, as noticed by Mr. Melville, very light, and circle.

I have now taken this up considerably. The fact is that in working out his *abidna* Captain Hastings much underestimated the average area annually irrigated by each well. We might even have taken more, but the canal is a disturbing influence, and has of course tended to reduce the relative value of the well lands. The *ábi* is not very good, and so I have let it off easily. The *cháhi nahri* and *nahri I* are splendid, and but for the sudden increase the rates in both cases might have been put up to Rs. 6 an acre with ease. The Michni Canal now helps out the supply from the Jui Shekh, so they receive plenty of water, and the aqueduct is secure, and these were the only reasons for the previous low rate.

Most of the *nahri II* is on the Band Miána and Zardádi, and these are not very secure, while the soil is not so good. I have therefore taken a lower rate than usual as compared with the *nahri I*.

The *sailáb* rate is also lower to allow for the poor *sailáb* in the Jabba tract. The unirrigated rates have been eased off, especially in the case of the *maira*, to meet the poor lands in Urmár. The *dagoba* rate might have been higher, but most of the best of this will come under the Hazar Kháni Branch, and will then have to pay the *shah nahri* rate. This seems low at Re. 1 an acre; but it must be remembered that here the whole of the *shah nahri* will be *dofasli* and the water-rates are full, so that the resultant gross demand will amount to about Rs. 7 an acre against about Rs. 4 only on the Swát Canal.

The enhancement here will be easily obtained, and if more is required the *cháhi* and *shah nahri* rates can each be raised by annas 8 with safety.

Kohi-Khattak.

DETAIL.							Area.	Difference.
Percentage of cultivated area on total area	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	+25
Ditto irrigated do. cultivated area	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	+49.2
Ditto cropped do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Average depth of wells to water, in feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Population per square mile of cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
Average cultivated area per holding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.23	
Do. unencumbered do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.04	
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged, 4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
	{ To new agriculturists						...	
	{ To old do.						...	
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	
	{ Irrigated						...	
	{ Unirrigated						...	
Price per acre sold in the last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	
	{ Irrigated						...	
	{ Unirrigated						...	
Percentage of all kharif crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.8	
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	
Jowár	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	
Percentage of all rabí crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2	
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	.9	
Present revenue on land	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,397	
Half assets estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,899	
Half rent estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimate according to old rates corrected	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	

99. This circle lies in the arid Khattak hills, and the cultivated area is only 7.6 per cent. of the whole. There is no chance of any expansion unless Government undertakes expensive irrigation dams in some of the torrents, as wells are impossible, except in places in the torrent beds, where they have been already sunk, and the whole of the spring

Characteristics of Kohi-Khattak circle.

water is already fully utilized. Rainfall cultivation is, owing to the slope of the country and the aridity of the soil and climate, almost impossible. The cultivators are hardy and industrious Khattaks, who make most of their livelihood as carriers, or by the sale of wood and lime burning. Consequently the density of the population per square mile of cultivation is phenomenal. The tract is now almost entirely denuded of wood, though there is still poor grazing for camels and donkeys. The pressure of the population on the available assets of the circle is very great, and not much in the way of an increase can be looked for here, since the increase in unirrigated cultivation is really not worth much.

Kohi-Khattak.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Soil.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Half net assets produce rates	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant revenue.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Chahi... ..	4 10 0	5 5 1	4 5 2	5 4 11	...	4 0 0	213	852
Ábi	3 0 0	3 7 2	5 4 8	6 8 3	3 0 0	4 0 0	263	1,052
Sailáb	1 0 0	1 2 3	...	1 3 10	...	1 8 0	35	53
Dagoba	0 5 0	0 5 9	3 9 3	1 3 10	0 11 3	0 9 0	743	464
Bárani	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 10	0 5 4	0 4 0	3,447	862
Maira *	0 5 0	0 5 9	...	0 3 8	...	0 1 0	6,159	385
Waste hills and culturable.	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	0 0 3	1,15,636	1,807
On cultivation.	At settlement	1 3 6	1 6 5	} 0 10 2	...	0 8 0	...	5,475
	At present	1 7 6	1 11 0					Mis. 3,742
								9,217
								+ 1,820
								or 25 per cent.

100. The cultivation in this circle is scarce, and the people, as noted above, rely mainly for a living on their miscellaneous profits. In Rates for Kohi-Khattak. the rates given above, therefore, I have eased off the demand greatly on the unirrigated cultivation, which is very poor, and for the *chahi* and *ábi* soils have gone considerably below the figures indicated by the present *báchh* rates. This has been done to encourage the people to cultivate more freely, and also, in the case of the *ábi* land, to allow for the scanty supply in Jalozaí, where much of the area lies.

I have also cut down the direct assessment on the waste from 1 anna to 3 pies per acre, but propose to make this good by a *tirni* and fees on lime kilns as indicated in succeeding paragraphs. This rate is only to cover the profits still accruing from the sale of wood and grass and wild fruits. All waste, except torrent beds, roads and village sites, has been assessed, as it was almost impossible to ascertain before what Captain Hastings did and what he did not assess.

The result of these proposals is a decrease of Rs. 1,922 in the demand on the land, which I trust that the remarks on character of the circle will have shown to be desirable.

DETAIL.										Area.	Difference.
Percentage of cultivated area on total area										9.8	+ 29.05
Ditto irrigated do. cultivated area										3.5	+ 88.2
Ditto cropped do. do.										48.1	
Ditto forest on total area										21.5	
Average depth of wells to water, in feet										23	
Population per square mile of cultivation										535	
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868										7.3	
Average cultivated area per holding										8.4	
Do. unencumbered do.										6.3	
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged, 3.8 ...										To non-agriculturists ...	53
										To old agriculturists ...	47
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years										Irrigated	18
										Unirrigated	10
Price per acre sold in the last 5 years										Irrigated	159
										Unirrigated	9
Percentage of all kahrif crops										5.5	
Maize										2.7	
Jowar ... ..										.5	
Cotton ... ..										.1	
Moth										1.0	
Til ... ..										...
Percentage of all rabi crops										41.6	
Wheat										27.4	
Barley										9.9	
Rape										2.1	
Present revenue on land										3,680	
Half assets estimate										7,608	
Half rent Estimate ... ..										...
Estimate according to old rates corrected										5,252	

101. This circle, which is fully described in paragraph 27, has only recently been transferred from the Kohat district, and is not really under reassessment, as the term of the current assessment does not expire until Rabi 1901. The statistics have been taken from the circle note books after scrutiny and check with the village records, and are, therefore, not so reliable as those for the rest of the tahsil, more especially as the old settlement in Khwarra was only summary. The western portion of the circle entirely resembles the Kohi-Khattak tract, but in Nilab the agricultural conditions are more favourable and the land is more valuable. The main feature of the circle is the large forest area in Khwarra, which is owned jointly by the villagers and Government, and the circumstances of this

Chief characteristics
of Khwarra and Nilab
Circle.

are now under enquiry. Judging from such statistics as are available, the improvement here has been very great, and the miscellaneous profits of the land-owners in Khwarra are considerable.

Khwarra Nilab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Soil.	Settlement rates.	Settlement rates enhanced by 15 per cent.	Soil rates used in distribution of the former assessment where these were resorted to.	Half net assets produce rates.	Half cash rent rates.	Proposed revenue rates.	Area.	Resultant revenue.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Cháhi	6 0 0	6 14 5	4 15 5	6 3 2	2 0 0	5 0 0	262	1,310
Ábi	0 12 0	0 13 7	3 3 8	5 12 7	...	3 0 0	75	225
Bárání	0 5 0	0 5 9	0 5 11	0 9 5	0 4 0	0 5 0	9,404	2,939
On cultivation.	At settlement	0 7 10	0 8 11	...	0 12 6	...	...	4,474 Mis. 584
	At present ...	0 6 1	0 7 0	...				
								5,058 + 1,378 or 37 per cent.

102. It is rather difficult to arrive at Captain Hastings' rates in this circ.e.

Rates for Khwarra and Nilab circle. In Nilab he charged 6 rupees on *cháhi*, and 12 annas on *sailáb* and *talabi* and 5 annas on *bárání*. In Khwarra no regular rates appear to have been framed as it was a summary settlement, and it is not clear if the 40 acres of irrigated land were *cháhi* or *ábi*. In paragraph 351 of the Kohát Settlement Report, the average rate on cultivation is given as 3½ annas an acre. This differs from the rate shown in Appendix XI. There has been a considerable increase in the *cháhi* and *ábi* areas in both circles, and it will hardly be possible to assess the Khwarra wells, though those in Garu are good, at the high rate ruling in the Nilab *jaghír* villages. I have, therefore, reduced the average rate to 5 rupees, which is more than I have suggested elsewhere in this tract: but here, of course, the *cháhi* area is limited, and therefore valuable. There is now no *sailábi* or *talábi* area, but the *ábi* area is not of the finest class, and I think a rate of 3 rupees will be found to be sufficient, especially as it is desirable to encourage irrigation here as much as possible. The *bárání* rate cannot go above 5 annas, and when we get the results of the revision of the maps and the survey, it will probably be necessary to distribute this over the *bárání* and *mnira* soils as follows:— 6 annas and 3 annas. Much of the *bárání* here is very fair and superior to that in the Kohi-Khattak, and it also appears to get more rain.

The enhancement obtainable in 1901 on the cultivation alone will, therefore, be considerable. The fixed *tinri* can be revised on the lines suggested for the similar levy in the Kohi-Khattak tract.

103. In the Nowshera tahsíl the income from miscellaneous assets is considerable. In Khesghi, in the Kinara Darya circle, an area of 693 acres grows *láná* from the ashes of which crude soda or *sajji* is extracted, as explained in paragraph 82 of the Chársadda Report. The net income from this is put down as Rs. 1,500 a year, but the owners do not get much out of it, and as in Chársadda it will hardly be necessary to assess this source of income separately. In the Kobi-Khattak circle an income is derived from lime burning, and slate quarrying, and service at Cherát as well as from the sale of wild honey, *gurgura* fruit, zira or *cummin*, *ber* fruit and limes.

The honey is mainly made out of the flower of the *Palosa* or *Accacia modesta*, and the combs are found hanging below the boughs of trees. It is collected twice a year, in March and April, and in November and December, and the collectors are known as *shikáris*. The summer honey does not keep. The income is trifling and may be disregarded. The *bér* trees grow in the *nalás* near the villages, and are often divided amongst the owners. The fruit is collected in the early summer, and sold to the plain villages or exchanged for wheat, two sérs of fruit for one sér of grain. The average income is about 3 annas a tree, and there are 11,737 trees, according to the present enumeration. The gross assessable income may be put at Rs. 2,200, and something might be taken on this account in the event of the assessment on the waste being struck off.

The *gurgura* (*Reptonia buxifolia*) grows wild on the higher hills, and the fruit is sold in the same way as that of the *bér*. In some villages the trees have been divided, but they are not ordinarily the subject of private property, and the income is trifling and may be disregarded. *Zira* or *cummin* grows wild in eleven estates, but is only found in small quantities.

The income from the other three sources is considerable. Including the three Urmar estates in the Cháhi Nahri circle, there are at present 397 kilns at work. The kiln is generally a hole in a sloping bank. The limestone boulders are picked up round the site of the kiln, and the stone is fired by brushwood, *sisai* and *sanatha*, cut by the owner and his family. About forty maunds of fuel go to one burning, and the furnace is kept going for 24 hours by men in turns. The kiln lasts for several years, but as the supply of fuel is very limited they cannot be burnt more than once a year, on the average. The lime is of excellent quality and sells at 3 maunds per rupee. The average outturn is 60 maunds of lime, worth Rs. 20, and the average profit per kiln is Rs. 10, or allowing for accidents and wastage, Rs. 8.

The practice is one of the main reasons why the country has been so much deforested; and I am, therefore, of opinion that to discourage it as much as possible a fee of Rs. 2 per kiln should be charged, and no new kilns should be allowed without special permission. In this way a portion of the assessment on the waste will be thrown on those people who make the most profit out of it.

The slate quarries are situated in the western end of the detached range of hills near Mánki, about five miles due south of Nowshera. The quarry is called Darang, and the slates are reddish brown to black in colour, and work out about 1 inch in thickness and 4 to 5 feet square. At present about 10 quarries are being worked. The whole hill is treated as *shámilát*, but the existing quarries are worked by four or five of the proprietors only. The supply of slate is practically unlimited, and the slabs are now used freely for flooring and terrace-roofing. The quarry was first opened by Muhammad Sultán, the well-known Lahore contractor, in about 1853, when the Nowshera cantonment was rebuilt after the disastrous flood, and its discovery is, therefore, not due to the action of the villagers themselves. The average outturn has increased considerably of late years since the Railway was opened, and now amounts to about 20,000 square feet a year. About 50 men are employed at the quarry at 4 annas a day. The slates sell for Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per hundred square feet at the quarry, according to the thickness, and at Nowshera and Pesháwar fetch Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 per hundred square feet, respectively. The cost of extraction per hundred is stated to be Rs. 2-8-0 for digging and Rs. 3-8-0 for cutting or Rs. 6 in all, so that the profit per hundred feet at the quarry is about Rs. 4, or Rs. 800 a year. The Manki men have numbers of hardy donkeys and do the carrying themselves, so the net profit from this source cannot be less than Rs. 1,000. If the quarry is to be recognised as the property of the villagers, a royalty on the slate extracted in the form of an annual quit rent, should certainly be reserved, which might for the present be put at Rs. 200, and be made subject to quadrennial revision, since the income from this source is certain to largely increase in the future as the slates become more generally known.

The marble quarry in the low hills close to Nowshera Kakín is well known. This was opened by Government during the construction of the Chief Court, and the stone, a veined red marble, has been largely used for the enrichment of this and other public buildings, and also as road metal. The Nowshera

owners have derived no income from the quarry, and it should be treated as Government property, and has been recorded as such in the village administration paper. A similar quarry exists in Misri Banda, further to the east, and the stone is used for the construction of villagers' houses and road metal. This also has not brought in any profit to the village, and, though the stone is not likely to be of any value, save as road metal, the quarry is shown as Government property.

The Uria Khel Afrídi groups of villages realise a handsome income out of the Cherát cantonment, which was mainly taken up out of their area, and that of the Khattak estate of Dag Ismail Khel. They are paid a lump sum annually for safeguarding the barracks and other buildings, and the headmen provide a certain number of watchmen, who sleep at Cherát, but do their own work during the daytime as coolies, and grass and wood-cutters, &c.

The income they receive for watch and ward is shown below, and considering that these were the poorest and worst behaved estates in the district, and that they are now amongst the richest, the construction of the cantonment has been a great boon to them. Occasionally trouble occurs owing to their domestic feuds, for to get one headman into trouble another will have a barrack in charge of the first burnt down; but, on the whole, the system works very well and cases of violent crime are very rare, though the cantonment is right on the border of Afrídi land :—

Village.	AMOUNT RECEIVED BY		Total.
	Headmen.	Others.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shah Kot Bála	258	540	798
Bakhtai	258	540	798
Kotli	246	504	750
Siláb Khána	246	504	750
Shah Kot Paian	246	504	750
Chápri (a hamlet of Dag Ismail Khel) ..	120	180	300
Total	1,374	2,772	4,146

At last settlement a rate of one anna an acre was levied on 67,550 acres classed as waste hillside, which was intended to cover the miscellaneous profits of the owners from grazing, and cutting grass and wood, &c. The income from this source was about 50 per cent of the whole revenue of the circle. This revenue is not separately assessed on the waste by the people, but collected with the rest of the assessment by a *báchh*, partly on cultivation, partly on houses, and partly on agricultural stock. The *báchh* is revised periodically, and the houses and animals counted. The actual assessment on the waste at settlement was Rs. 3,851. Seeing that in most cases the revenue is levied by a direct rate per head of cattle, it seems to be desirable to recognise this by levying a *tirni* in future in lieu of only a lump assessment of the waste, as this will tend to secure greater accuracy of enumeration and throw the revenue on to the people who benefit mainly by the grazing. The rates and resultant revenue which I would propose are shown below :—

Detail.	Rates in Khwarra on outsiders.	Proposed rate.	Number of animals.	Tirni.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Cattle and donkeys	1 8 0	0 4 0	7,068	1,763
Buffaloes and camels	2 8 0 & Rs. 2-4-0	1 0 0	657	657
Horses and mules	2 8 0	0 8 0	36	18
Sheep and goats	0 2 0	0 1 0	11,521	720
		Total ...	19,282	3,162

The rate on the waste might then be reduced to 3 pies an acre, which on the present area, 115,636 acres, classed as hillside and culturable, will bring in Rs. 1,807; add assessment on 290 lime kilns at Rs. 2 a kiln, or Rs. 580, and the total miscellaneous assessment will amount to Rs. 5,549, as against Rs. 3,851 at settlement. At present some of the estates with large areas of waste and small resources are rather overburdened, while others, which are rich in resources, such as Ziárat Káka Sáhib, and only own small areas but graze freely over the waste of adjoining estates, get off cheaply. In fact the object aimed at is rather a fairer adjustment of the existing revenue than a large enhancement, which the circle, as a whole, is not in a position to stand. The *tirni* income, to prevent complications, should be treated everywhere as *khálsa*; and the assessment under this head can be revived quadrennially when a new detailed *jamabandi* is prepared. A subsidiary advantage gained will be that we shall get more accurate statistics of the agricultural stock in this circle, where almost every beast is a pack animal, and, therefore, important on the frontier.

104. In Nowshera the number of these is very small, and 15, or nearly all of them, are situated on a small stream running into the Indus at Khairabad. The supply for some of the mills is rather deficient but has been improved by a small masonry dam constructed by the Railway authorities. They get the Attock flour and so are valuable, but the estimate of the Government share is rather exaggerated for these mills.

The mills in the Pesháwar tahsíl are more numerous, but the value of those in the Kasba has been much reduced during the past three years by the opening of 30 new and superior mills on the Michni Canal, all within two miles of the cantonment. The usual estimate of income is given for what it is worth. The Pesháwar mills have always been fairly assessed and, as some of the most valuable mills have been injuriously affected by the opening of the Government mills and by new permits recently granted for other new mills close to them, we cannot expect as large an increase here as in Chársadda. An average of Rs. 28 per mill however, or Rs. 11,718 in all, will be a fair revenue in Pesháwar, and of Rs. 35 a mill in Nowshera, or Rs. 630 in all. At present the rates are very numerous, and there are 30 classes ranging from Rs. 3 a year to Rs. 51 a year. It will be sufficient to retain the same classes as in Chársadda, *viz.* :—

									Rs.
Class	I	at	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
"	II	at	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
"	III	at	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
"	IV	at	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
"	V	at	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
"	VI	at	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
"	VII	at	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Any exceptionally good or bad mills can be assessed at special rates, and the mill revenue will, as usual, be subject to annual revision to meet the case of new mills being constructed or of old mills being spoilt or swept away.

ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		Mills.	Revenue.	Present income accord- ing to local inquiries through Tahsildár.	DIVISION OF INCOME BE- TWEEN THE.		Annual cost on repairs per mill.	Government share of the income calculated at 1/4th.
					Owner.	Miller and carpenter.		
PESHAWAR.								
Koh Dáman Michni	Former	51	798	8,637	5,922	2,715	10	22
	Present	57	642					
Average per mill		...	12	152		Miller ... 1,481 Carpenter ... 1,234		or 1,234
Darya Wárpár	Former	68	1,240	17,916	12,286	5,630	15	25
	Present	104	1,724					
Average per mill		...	17	172		Miller ... 3,071 Carpenter ... 2,559		or 2,559
Kábul Nahri	Former	24½	525	15,540	10,656	4,884	15	44
	Present	50½	1,125					
Average per mill		...	22	307		Miller ... 2,664 Carpenter ... 2,220		or 2,220
Kasba Bagráam	Former	50	1,642	10,880	7,461	3,419	15	31
	Present	50	1,632					
Average per mill		...	33	138		Miller ... 1,865 Carpenter ... 1,554		or 1,554
Bára	Former	125	2,936	32,476	22,270	10,206	15	33
	Present	138	3,085					
Average per mill		...	22	235		Miller ... 5,567 Carpenter ... 4,639		or 4,640
Koh Dáman Mohmand	Former	13	65	1,228	841	387	10	9
	Present	19	95					
Average per mill		...	5	64		Miller ... 211 Carpenter ... 176		or 175
Total Tahsíl Pesháwar	Former	331½	7,206	86,677	59,436	27,241	13	30
	Present	418½	8,301					
Average per mill		...	20	207		Miller ... 14,859 Carpenter ... 13,382		or 12,382
NOWSHERA.								
Oháhi Nahri	Former	...	...	1,136	835	201 146 155	20	54 or 162
	Present	3	65					
Average per mill		...	21	379				
Kohi Khattak	Former	10	498	8,302	6,396	1,906	22	79
	Present	15	407					
Average per mill		...	27	554		Miller ... 1,298 Carpenter ... 608		or 1,186
Total Tahsíl Nowshera	Former	10	498	9,438	7,231	2,207	21	75
	Present	18	472					
Average per mill		...	26	524		Miller ... 1,444 Carpenter ... 763		or 1,319

PART VI.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

105. The financial results are summarized in the following table. In future the *zaildāri* will have to be paid out of the revenue and not by a cess in addition to it as at present. This will reduce the gross increase by Rs. 4,230 in Peshāwar and by Rs. 1,079 in Nowshera, and cut down the percentage of increase to 10 in the former and 42 in the latter tahsíl.

In the forecast it was anticipated by Mr. Merk that an enhancement of Rs. 20,953 could be obtained in Nowshera, but that there would be only a slight increase of Rs. 4,267 in the Peshāwar tahsíl as at present constituted. It must be remembered, however, that this forecast was made before the Michni Canal was constructed, and this has immensely improved the agricultural conditions in the portions of Peshāwar where a decrease was considered necessary by taking up the tail irrigation on the Bára, and so setting free part of the supply for use on the upper lands and also by supplementing the supply in the Khálsa and Sháhi Mahal circles. It has, of course, also greatly increased the revenue-paying capacity of the Cháhi Nahri circle in Nowshera. The returns of new irrigation by wells and the Swát Canal in the forecast were, owing to the imperfect condition of the statistics, incomplete and, owing to the confusion as to the well rates in Captain Hastings' report, in most circles the true amount of the former rates was incorrectly stated; so that it is not surprising that the present estimate is rather more favourable than that originally made.

I do not anticipate that here any difficulty will be experienced in realising the demand, except, perhaps, in the Michni circle. Here, however, the bulk of the revenue is assigned either as frontier and family remissions or in *jágr*, so that it is not very material even if we are not able to work quite up to rates. In the Kohi circle the direct demand has been largely reduced, and the proposed *tirni* and lime kiln fees will be paid by men who can easily afford to pay as their profits are considerable. In the Kinára Darya the amount has been shifted from the unirrigated and poorer villages on to those which are largely irrigated and well off. Here also the immediate increase, owing to the existence of protected wells, only amounts to Rs. 37 per cent., and this will not be felt. The actual increase in mill revenue in each circle will probably differ somewhat from that here shown, as most of the highly assessed mills will be in the Kasba, Bára and Kábul Nahri circles. The gross increase is, however, correct.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CIRCLE.	PRESENT JAMA.			PROPOSED JAMA.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.			PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENCE.		
	On lands.	On mills.	Total.	On lands.	On mills.	Total.	On lands.	On mills.	Total.	On lands.	On mills.	Total.
Koh Daman Michni ...	Rs. 30,733	Rs. 612	Rs. 31,375	Rs. 42,067	Rs. 1,506	Rs. 43,663	Rs. +11,334	Rs. +954	Rs. +12,288	+37	+149	+39
Darya Wárpár ...	65,501	1,724	67,315	82,798	2,912	85,710	+17,207	+1,188	+18,395	+26	+69	+27
Kábul Nahri ...	71,808	1,122	72,930	73,330	1,414	74,744	+1,522	+292	+1,814	+2	+26	+2
Kasba Bagráam ...	25,852	1,632	27,484	27,773	1,400	29,173	+1,921	-232	+1,689	+7	-14	+6
Bára ...	1,62,237	3,086	1,65,323	1,63,918	3,864	1,67,782	+1,681	+778	+2,459	+1	+25	+1
Koh Daman Mohmand...	15,303	95	15,398	21,362	532	21,894	+6,059	+437	+6,496	+40	+460	+42
Total Tahsíl Peshāwar	3,71,524	8,301	3,79,825	4,11,218	11,718	4,22,936	+39,724	+3,417	+43,141	+11	+41	+11
Kinára Darya ...	21,381	...	21,381	36,347	...	36,347	+11,966	...	+11,966	+49	...	+49
Cháhi Nahri ...	43,255	59	43,305	59,944	105	60,049	+16,689	+55	+16,744	+39	+110	+39
Kohi Khattak ...	7,397	390	7,787	5,475	525	6,000	+1,820	+135	+1,955	+25	+35	+25
				Miscellaneous 3,742								
				Total ... 9,217								
Old Tahsíl ...	75,036	440	75,476	1,05,508	630	1,06,138	+30,472	+190	+30,662	+41	+43	+41
Mhawarra Niláb ...	3,680	2	3,682	4,474	...	5,058	+1,378	-2	+1,376	+37	-100	+37
				Miscellaneous 584								
				Total ... 5,058								
Total Tahsíl Nowshera	78,716	442	79,158	1,10,566	630	1,11,196	+31,850	+188	+32,038	+41	+43	+41

106. The number of protected wells and the amount of revenue which will have to be deferred on this account are shown in the following table. These leases will ease off considerably the increase in the Kinára Darya circle in Nowshera, but elsewhere the amount of revenue deferred is inconsiderable:—

List of protected wells for Tahsils Pesháwar and Nowshera.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CIRCLE.	WELLS.		DEFERRED REVENUE REALIZABLE ON EXPIRATION OF PROTECTED LEASES.														
	Class.	Rate of exemption per acre.	In or before Rabi 1901.			In or before Rabi 1903.			In or before Rabi 1911.			In or before Rabi 1916.			Total.		
			Wells.			Wells.			Wells.			Wells.			Wells.		
			Acres.	Rs.	Amount.	Acres.	Rs.	Amount.	Acres.	Rs.	Amount.	Acres.	Rs.	Amount.	Acres.	Rs.	Amount.
PESHAWAR.																	
Koh Dáman Michni	...	...	Nil.														
Darya Wárpár	...	...	Nil.														
Kábul Nahri	Takávi	2 12 0	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
Kasba Bagráam	Takávi	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	18	1	5	45	2	7	63
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	18	1	5	45	2	7	63
Bára	...	...	Nil.														
Koh Dáman Mohmand.	Takávi	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	1	2	7
	Others	...	...	...	...	2	12	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	39
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	12	39	...	...	...	1	2	7	3	14	46
Total of Tahsil Pesháwar.	Takávi	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	2	5	15
	Others	...	...	...	...	2	12	39	1	2	18	1	5	45	4	19	102
	Total	...	1	3	8	2	12	39	1	2	18	2	7	52	6	24	117
NOWSHERA.																	
Kinára Darya	Takávi	3 3 0	2	4	13	6	48	163	15	49	156	10	41	146	33	145	462
	Others	...	11	63	197	47	262	835	57	202	631	22	106	625	137	612	2,658
	Total	...	13	66	210	53	310	998	72	341	1,087	32	210	765	170	957	3,050
Chábi Nahri	Takávi	3 0 0	2	6	18	1	3	9	7	29	87	1	2	6	11	40	120
	Others	...	13	76	225	24	148	441	40	210	630	10	35	105	87	468	1,404
	Total	...	15	81	243	25	151	453	47	230	717	11	37	111	98	508	1,524
Kohi Khattak	Takávi	2 12 0	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	8	22	4	4	11	8	13	36
	Others	...	...	...	...	3	16	41	2	3	8	3	2	6	8	21	58
	Total	...	...	...	...	4	17	47	5	11	30	7	6	17	16	34	94
Khwárra Niláb	Takávi	4 11 0	...	...	...	2	4	19	1	3	14	...	...	...	3	7	33
	Others	...	2	3	14	15	20	136	10	23	108	2	2	9	20	57	267
	Total	...	2	3	14	17	33	155	11	26	122	2	2	9	32	64	300
Total of Tahsil Nowshera.	Takávi	...	4	10	31	10	56	184	26	80	270	15	50	167	65	205	651
	Others	...	26	140	436	89	455	1,459	109	528	1,677	37	235	745	261	1,358	4,317
	Total	...	30	150	467	99	511	1,643	135	617	1,956	52	285	902	316	1,563	4,968

I also give a statement showing the wells which are or are likely to be affected by the Michni Canal, all of which lie in the Nowshera tahsil. The revenue on the wells which are quite unfit for use should be remitted entirely, but those shown as fit for use but not worked owing to the canal should be assessed in the ordinary way, and the difference between the *cháhi* and *shah nahri* assessment remitted for as long as the wells are irrigated from the canal. The area so affected has in the chapter on assessments almost all been included as *shah nahri*, so the total of the proposed circle assessment will not be affected. The wells shown in columns 4 to 6 will have to pay the well assessment in addition to the canal rates, as it is undesirable and unnecessary to give them canal water, and this is the simplest way of discouraging its application to these lands.

Statement showing the number of wells affected by the Nichni-Noushera Canal in Tahsil Noushera.

1	2				3				4				5				6			
	Wells which have fallen in and are unfit for use.				Wells which are fit for use but are given up at present on account of the canal.				Wells which are worked sometimes and stopped at other times but pay abidna when irrigated by the canal.				Wells which are still working and do not take the canal water.				Wells which have right of irrigation from Jai Shekh.			
DESCRIPTION.	Number of wells.	Area.	Detail.	Revenue.	Number of wells.	Area.	Detail.	Revenue.	Number of wells.	Area.	Detail.	Revenue.	Number of wells.	Area.	Detail.	Revenue.	Number of wells.	Area.	Detail.	Revenue.
Number of wells to the south of the Grand Trunk Road.	...	...	Cháhi ...	Rs. ...	...	...	Cháhi ...	Rs. 29	2	12	Cháhi ...	Rs. 29	21	187	Cháhi ...	Rs. 426	...	...	Cháhi ...	Rs. ...
	86	453	Cháhi shah nahri.	745	248	2,068	Cháhi shah nahri.	4,019	9	84	Cháhi shah nahri.	146	...	...	Cháhi nahri	...	27	154	Cháhi nahri	616
Ghair haqáti villages.	...	...	Cháhi ...	...	...	...	Cháhi ...	...	11	96	...	...	21	187	...	...	27	164	...	...
	3	16	Cháhi shah nahri.	37	102	1,037	Cháhi shah nahri.	2,137	...	...	...	...	3	13	Cháhi ...	40	...	...	Cháhi ...	...
Others	...	...	Cháhi ...	...	...	...	Cháhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cháhi nahri	...	6	36	Cháhi nahri	194
	3	16	Cháhi shah nahri.	...	102	1,037	Cháhi shah nahri.	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	6	36	...	...
Total	...	...	Cháhi ...	43	16	166	Cháhi ...	285	75	1,172	Cháhi ...	2,004	...	1,286	Cháhi ...	1,600	...	...	Cháhi ...	...
	4	50	Cháhi shah nahri.	80	120	1,335	Cháhi shah nahri.	2,407	17	140	Cháhi shah nahri.	288	...	769	Cháhi nahri	1,269	6	59	Cháhi nahri	219
Grand Total	...	...	Cháhi ...	43	16	166	Cháhi ...	285	92	1,312	Cháhi ...	2,004	...	2,055	...	1,610	...	...	Cháhi ...	...
	20	503	Cháhi shah nahri.	825	308	3,303	Cháhi shah nahri.	6,426	75	1,172	Cháhi ...	2,004	...	1,200	Cháhi ...	1,610	...	...	Cháhi ...	...
	32	523	Cháhi shah nahri.	...	381	3,469	Cháhi shah nahri.	...	17	140	Cháhi shah nahri.	288	...	769	Cháhi nahri	1,269	12	96	Cháhi nahri	413
									92	1,312	Cháhi ...	...	...	2,068	...	2,066	12	95	...	...
									77	1,184	Cháhi ...	2,033	...	1,486	Cháhi ...	2,066	...	...	Cháhi ...	...
									26	224	Cháhi shah nahri.	434	...	769	Cháhi nahri	1,269	39	254	Cháhi nahri	1,029
									103	1,408	Cháhi ...	...	207	2,255	...	...	39	254	...	...

Instalments.

(107).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	KHARIF.				RABI.			
	Present date.	Proportion of revenue.	Proposed date.	Proportion of revenue.	Present date.	Proportion of revenue.	Proposed date.	Proportion of revenue.
PESHAWAR.								
Koh Dáman Michni	15th Novr. 15th Decr. 15th Jany.	$\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$	1st Decr. 15th Feby.	$\frac{1}{3}$	15th June 15th July 15th Augt.	$\frac{1}{3}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
Darya Wárpár ...	Do. ...	$\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$	1st Decr. 15th Jany.	$\frac{1}{3}$	Do. ...	$\frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
Kábul Nahri ...	Do. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$	1st Decr. 15th Jany.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kasba ...	15th Novr. 15th Decr.	$\frac{1}{3}$	1st Decr. 15th Jany.	$\frac{1}{3}$	15th June 15th July	$\frac{1}{3}$	1st June 1st Augt.	$\frac{1}{3}$
Bára ...	Do. ...	$\frac{2}{3}$	1st Decr. 15th Jany.	$\frac{1}{3}$	Do. ...	$\frac{1}{3}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
Koh Dáman Mohmand.	Do. ...	$\frac{2}{3}$	1st Decr.	$\frac{1}{3}$	Do. ...	$\frac{1}{3}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
NOWSHERA.								
Kinára Darya ...	15th Novr. 15th Decr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1st Decr. 15th Feby.	$\frac{1}{2}$	15th June 15th July	$\frac{1}{2}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cháhi Nahri ...	15th Novr. 15th Decr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$	1st Decr. 15th Feby.	$\frac{1}{2}$	15th June 15th July	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kohi Khattak ...	15th Novr. 15th Decr. 15th Jany.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1st Decr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	15th June 15th July 15th Augt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{2}$

The foregoing statement shows the dates of the existing and proposed revenue instalments, and the proportions in which the revenue is and should be paid. A reference to the produce estimate will show that in all the Pesháwar circles, except the Kasba and Koh Dáman Mohmand, the value of the kharif crop is much greater than that of the rabi harvest. The people here all desire that the revenue should be paid two-thirds in the kharif and one-third in the rabi, and even in the Koh Dáman Mohmand, where there is very little kharif cropping, they also voted for this. Here, however, the proportion cannot be higher than half and half, and in the Kasba two-thirds should, as heretofore, be levied in the rabi, since the garden produce and the green fodder is much more valuable in this harvest.

As to dates I have acceded to the general wish and postponed the instalments to admit of the crops being placed profitably on the market. It will not do in this tract, in which collections are difficult to fix the first kharif instalment at a later date than 1st December, or we should have nothing to distrain on in case of default. Two-thirds of the kharif instalment should be recovered on that date, as the cotton and rice and most of the maize has then been harvested. The second instalment on 15th February is to give time for the *gur* sales. In the Darya Wárpár, Kábul Nahri and Kasba circles the cane crop is generally sold standing, so here the date of the second instalment has been put forward to 15th January, and in the Bára circle very little cane is grown.

For the rabi I have proposed only one instalment and believe that this will be more convenient for all concerned.

In the Kohi Khattak and Koh Dáman Mohmand circles one kharif instalment also has been proposed as, if they cannot pay on 1st December, they will not be in a better position to pay on 15th February. In the Kasba two rabi instalments on 1st June and 1st August have been suggested to catch the

income from the sales of fodder and vegetables, and that from the peach gardens respectively.

The dates shown differ somewhat from those quoted on page 252 of the Final Settlement Report, and it appears that some changes were made in 1885, though I have not been able to trace any correspondence. However the dates and proportions given are those actually in force as certified by the Tahsildárs.

108. There are zaildárs in both tahsils, except in Khwárá Niláb Zaildárs, chief headmen recently transferred from Kohát. There Fattah Khan of and headmen. Manduri holds the whole of Niláb in *jágir* and may be treated as zaildár of the whole valley. The question of zaildárs has been fully reported on in this office No. 318 of 9th July 1895.

The present incumbents will, I presume, receive their 1 per cent. in the form of a cash *inám* out of the revenue of some particular estate, and not by a cess in addition to the revenue as at present; but it has been suggested that on the office becoming vacant fresh incumbents should only receive an *inám* not exceeding Rs. 350 where the *zaildári* income at 1 per cent. on the revenue is above this. At present in some cases they receive as much as Rs. 800 a year, which as *zaildári* dues is excessive.

Chief headmen exist in the following villages and receive a cess of 1 per cent. on the revenue. As the offices fall in they will be reduced under the sanction contained in Punjab Government Revenue Secretary's No. 130 of 29th June 1895:—

Village.										Tahsíl.
Pushti Khára	Pesháwar.
Garhi Sardár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paháripura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakha Ghulám ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budhai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harguni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamkanni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Músazai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deh Bahádur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masho Gaggar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaikhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mushtarzai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kara Khel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charpariza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kareri	Nowshera.
Dagi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabbi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera Kalán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheshgi	
Walai	

In eight of the Pesháwar villages and one of the Nowshera villages the chief headman is also sole headman.

The arrangement under which the headmen receive their dues at 5 per cent. on the revenue, partly in cash and partly in land freed from revenue at the distribution of the assessment over the village lands, has been fully described in previous reports. In future they will draw their *pachotra* or dues in cash, and, as in the case of the other tahsils, I propose that their proportion of the village officers' cess should be fixed at Rs. 5-3-4 per cent., or 10 pies in the rupee, for facility of calculation and to give them extra payment for the extra duties which they have here to perform. They should be made, however, to understand that the prompt collection of the revenue is their first and chief duty and, if they fail in this, the Collector should not hesitate to summarily remove them. At present they are most remiss and rely almost entirely on the tahsil chaprásís sent out to get in the revenue.

109. The patwáris at present entertained and those who will be required under the reorganisation scheme submitted to the Director with the cost of the establishment are shown below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAHSIL.	PATWARIS SANCTIONED.			NUMBER WORKING AT PRESENT.			PROPOSED.		
	Patwáris.	Assistant Patwáris.	Cost.	Patwáris.	Assistant Patwáris.	Cost.	Patwáris.	Assistant Patwáris.	Cost.
Nowshera	50	...	Rs. 7,500	51	6	Rs. 7,512	47	5	Rs. 7,896
Khwárra	3	1	504						
Total	53	1	8,004	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	111	...	16,576	93	9	13,140	84	8	13,608
Total	164	1	24,580	144	15	20,652	131	13	21,504

The patwáris should, as usual, I presume, be graded $\frac{2}{3}$ in the first, $\frac{2}{3}$ in the second, and $\frac{1}{3}$ in the third grade, and may be therefore allotted as follows :—

1	2	3	4
Patwáris.	Pesháwar.	Nowshera.	Total.
Rs.			
1st Grade @ 15	33	19	52
2nd „ @ 12	33	19	52
3rd „ @ 10	18	9	27
Assistant @ 7	8	5	13

It will be seen that by dint of reduction of superfluous field numbers and by apportioning the patwáris with reference to the work to be done, and not simply on the revenue of the circles as has heretofore been the case, it has been possible to make a reduction of 21 in the number of men employed and of Rs. 3,400 in the cost.

The income from the cess at Rs. 5-4-0 per cent., which is the present rate including the stationery cess at 4 annas per cent., amalgamated with the patwár cess under the orders contained in Director's No. 125 of 23rd January 1886, will amount to Rs. 28,046. For simplicity of calculation

a rate of Rs. 5-3-4 may also be adopted here which will bring in an income of Rs. 27,821. As the patwáris will have to prepare the assessments of water-rates and the crop returns on the Michni Canal I have proposed to allow them half of the collection rate of Rs. 5-3-4 on the canal revenue of Rs. 1,00,000 which will bring in an income of Rs. 2,605, making up a total income in the Patwár Fund of Rs. 30,000 in round numbers.

This is sufficient to cover the cost the patwári establishment here, plus the pay of the 6 field kánúgos now employed and one extra canal kánúgo and a judicial kánúgo, who is absolutely necessary to help in the district kánúgos' record office in this district, and also to leave a reasonable margin to cover any shortage of revenue in the early years of the settlement due to protective leases, &c. It is anticipated that Government will not insist on the pay of the district kánúgo and his assistant and that of the 5 office kánúgos being met out of the Patwár Fund, as these men are utilized largely in the general administration of the district, and hardly ought to be paid out of this local fund.

The establishment therefore to be paid out of the Patwár Fund and the cost of this is shown below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL.	VILLAGE RECORD AGENCY.						KANUNGOS.		Total cost.	Income from cess.
	Patwáris.		Assistants.		Total.		Number.	Cost.		
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.				
Chárasadda	61	Rs. 9,336	6	Rs. 504	67	Rs. 9,840	3	Rs. 4,746	...	Rs. 15,178
Mardán	55	8,448	5	420	60	8,868	3	720	...	8,077
Sawábi... ..	55	8,448	7	588	62	9,036	3	Field allow- ance.	...	9,780
Nowshera	47	7,476	5	420	52	7,896	3	...	...	5,791
Pesháwar	81	12,936	8	672	92	13,608	5	...	...	22,030
Total District ...	302	46,644	31	2,604	333	49,248	17	5,466	54,714	60,856
Contingencies at 12 per cent. and 8 annas a month for kánungos.	..	...	...	...	...	5,909	...	104	6,013	Half of cess on Michni-Nowshera Canal rates. 2,605
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	55,157	..	5,570	60,727	63,461

The extra canal field kánúgo and the judicial kánúgo are included in the number of kánúgos in Nowshera and Pesháwar, respectively. Two of the patwáris in the Pesháwar tahsíl will be employed in keeping the district village note-books up to date and in rendering general assistance in district kánúgos' record office. Four kánúgos will receive Rs. 30 and thirteen Rs. 25 a month, and there will be 4 field allowances at Rs. 10 and 4 at Rs. 5 a month.

The working balance in the Patwár Fund was on 1st October 1895 Rs. 15,306, so this will be sufficient to cover any deficit in the early years, if the Yusafzai proposed assessment is cut down. Later on the income on the Michni Canal will rise considerably, and the income will be ample to meet all charges.

110. The cesses at present levied in the two tahsís and those now proposed are shown below:—

Cesses.	Present.			Proposed.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Local rate	10	6	8	10	6	8
Lambardári	5	0	0	5	3	4
Patwári	5	4	0	5	3	4
Zaildári	1	0	0	Nil.		
Total	21	10	8	20	13	4

At present, as noted in paragraph 108, a chief headman's cess amounting to Rs. 528 at 1 per cent. is levied in 21 estates.

This will gradually fall into desuetude as the offices become vacant, and is a further set off against the present enhancement. No *saidári* is levied in Khwárri Niláb.

A *mirábi* cess of Rs. 4,224 is collected in 232 estates in Pesháwar and 11 estates in Nowshera, and an amount of Rs. 500 on account of the Bara band is levied in 84 estates in Pesháwar. These cesses may, for the present, be continued at their present rates until final orders on the *mirábi* question are passed. The nature and strength of the establishment to be entertained depend on the retention of a professional canal assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, and the whole subject has been reported for orders in my No. 683, dated 19th December 1895.

111. The gross financial results are shown in the following table.

Gross results, khálsa increase and period of assessment.

They are fairly satisfactory, and as the tract is fully developed, it is hoped that the term of assessment may be fixed at 20 years at least :---

TAHSIL.	PRESENT PAYMENTS.			PROPOSED PAYMENTS.			DIFFERENCE AND PERCENTAGE OF THIS.		
	Revenue.	Cesses at Rs. 22-11-0.	Total.	Revenue.	Cesses at Rs. 20-13-4.	Total.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pesháwar	3,79,825	86,170	4,65,995	4,22,966	88,125	5,11,091	+ 43,141 + 11	+ 1,955 + 2	+ 45,096 + 10
Nowshera Old Tahsil ...	75,476	17,128	92,604	1,06,138	22,101	1,28,242	+ 30,662 + 41	+ 4,976 + 29	+ 35,638 + 38
Khwárri Niláb	3,682	839	4,521	5,058	1,062	6,120	+ 1,376 + 37	+ 223 + 27	+ 1,599 + 35
Total Nowshera Tahsil ...	79,158	17,967	97,125	1,11,196	23,166	1,34,362	+ 32,038 + 41	+ 5,199 + 29	+ 37,237 + 38

The *khálsa* increase, excluding Khwárri Niláb circle, will be approximately Rs. 58,273, or 13 per cent.

LOUIS W. DANE,

10th December 1895.

Settlement Collector.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING AREA OF REGULAR SETTLEMENT AND THAT OF 1894-95
(PARAS. 37—47) FOR TAHSILS PESHAWAR AND NOWSHERA,
DISTRICT PESHAWAR.

Statement No. I.—Showing area of Regular Settlement and that of 1894-95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment Circle.	Former and present Settlement.	Number of villages.	Total area.	Forests.	UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST.			DETAIL OF					
					Not available for cultivation.	AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.		IRRIGATED.					
						Unappropriated Govern- ment waste.	Others.	Chāhi.	Chāhi nahri and chāhi shah nahri.	Abi.	Shah nahri.	Nahri.	
												Nahri I.	Nahri II.
PESHAWAR													
KOH DAMAN MICHNI.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Regular Settlement.	48	40,552	...	...	8,330	...	Jadid 21,036 Kadim 21,079	932	...	...	...	5,354	4,305
1894-95	48	40,401	...	...	10,146 Rivers ... 1,835 Hills ... 2,086 Roads ... 139 Village sites 409 Others ... 5,677	4 Culturable ... 3 Unculturable 1	Jadid ... 19,662 Kadim 19,372	1,106 Chāhi... 1,176 Jhallāri 20	15	...	Jhallāri... 1,123 Shāh nahri ... 1,112	6,453	2,749
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-149	...	...	+1,816	...	-1,371	+261	...	...	...	+101	-1,557
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-32	...	...	+21.5	...	-18.2	+23.33	...	...	...	+1.80	-36.16
DARYA-KHARAB.													
Regular Settlement.	70	40,065	...	...	5,967	...	Jadid 12,862 Kadim 10,837	...	...	...	...	8,531	13,034
1894-95	70	40,516	...	...	6,236 Rivers ... 2,991 Village sites 630 Roads ... 142 Others ... 2,473	...	Jadid ... 11,027 Kadim 10,656	...	...	...	...	11,663	9,931
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-410	...	...	+269	...	-1,835	...	...	...	...	+3,131	-3,053
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-1.09	...	...	+4.5	...	-14.26	...	...	...	...	+36.60	-23.42
KABUL NAHRI.													
Regular Settlement.	61	31,163	6	...	4,140	9	Jadid 3,198 Kadim 2,705	...	...	...	...	11,423	7,921
1894-95	61	30,317	593	...	3,616 Rivers ... 361 Canals and Kathās 1,130 Roads ... 901 Village sites 525 Graveyards 521 Others ... 175	9	Jadid ... 3,162 Kadim 2,510	3	...	...	Land ... 6,527 Gardens... 97	Jhallāri 9,615 Nahri 9,581 Gardens 279	Jhallāri 4,904 Nahri 4,955
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-846	+557	...	-524	...	-36	...	...	...	...	-1,490	-2,927
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-2.71	+0.78333	...	-12.65	...	-1.12	...	...	...	...	-12.95	-36.95
KASBA BAGRAM.													
Regular Settlement.	16	6,233	...	...	1,625	...	Jadid 676 Kadim ... 534	202	...	...	...	1,604	1,791
1894-95	16	6,036	...	...	1,793 Village sites 519 Graveyards 303 Roads ... 302 Canals ... 263 Others ... 399	...	Jadid ... 380 Kadim ... 340	Land ... 188 Gardens 7	...	...	Land ... 364 Gardens... 13	Land ... 2,670 Gardens 1,026	Land ... 1,614 Gardens 1,026
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-197	...	...	-32	...	-296	-14	...	...	...	+1,066	-1,206
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-3.16	...	...	-1.75	...	-43.78	-6.93	...	...	...	+66.46	-67.33

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
CULTIVATION.							WELLS.			Kachcha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs.	Soils.	Crops harvested (average of four years).
Total irrigated.	UNIRRIGATED.				Total unirrigated.	Total irrigated and unirrigated.	Single wheeled.	Double wheeled.	Total.			
	Sailáb.	Dagoba.	Bárani.	Maira.								
TAHSIL.												
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
10,592	...	...	1,501	2,093	3,594	14,186	Pakka ... 171 Kachcha ... 41 Kachcha ... 130	...	Pakka ... 171 Kachcha ... 41 Kachcha ... 130	Dhenklis 44		Cháhi ... Cháhi nahri ... Shah nahri ... Nahri I ... Nahri II ... Sailáb ... Dagoba ... Bárani ... Maira ...
11,543	20	2,725	2,037	267	5,019	16,562	Pakka ... 141 Kachcha ... 6 Kachcha ... 136	Pakka ... 3 Kachcha ... 1 Kachcha ... 2	Pakka ... 141 Kachcha ... 6 Kachcha ... 136	Dhenklis 28 Jhallárs ... 12		Cháhi ... Cháhi nahri ... Shah nahri ... Nahri I ... Nahri II ... Sailáb ... Dagoba ... Bárani ... Maira ...
+051	...	...	+536	-1,826	+1,455	+2,406	-30	...	-27	-3		Average depth of wells. To water ... 29 feet. Of water ... 4 "
+6'05	...	...	+35'71	-87'21	+40'48	+16'06	...	...	+15'8	-9'1		Average depth of dhenklis. To water ... 23 feet. Of water ... 4 "
21,569	122	...	448	...	569	22,138	...	...	...	...		Nahri I ... Nahri II ... Sailáb ... Bárani ...
21,646	1,250	...	357	...	1,607	23,253	...	...	...	...		Total ... 26,708
+78	+1,123	...	-89	...	+1,039	+1,117	...	...	...	...
+36	+02'59	...	-10'05	...	+182'02	+5'05	...	...	...	...
10,346	1,450	...	3,014	...	4,464	23,816	...	...	...	Jhallárs ... 8		Cháhi, cháhi nahri and Jhallári ... Shah nahri ... Nahri I ... Nahri II ... Sailáb ... Bárani ...
21,463	173	...	1,295	...	1,468	22,937	Pakka ... 1	...	Pakka ... 1	Dhenklis ... 5 Jhallárs ... 7		Total ... 27,540
+2,123	-1,277	...	-1,710	...	-2,996	-873	...	...	...	+1		Depth of wells. To water ... 16 feet. Of water ... 8 "
+10'07	-83'07	...	-57'03	...	-67'11	-3'67	...	...	...	+50		
3,597	6	...	129	...	135	3,732	Pakka ... 60 Kachcha ... 41 Kachcha ... 19	...	Pakka ... 60 Kachcha ... 41 Kachcha ... 19	...		Cháhi ... Shah nahri ... Nahri I ... Nahri II ... Sailáb ... Bárani ...
3,907	...	...	56	...	56	3,963	Pakka ... 67 Kachcha ... 51 Kachcha ... 16	Pakka ... 5	Pakka ... 72 Kachcha ... 56 Kachcha ... 16	...		Total ... 5,276
+216	...	...	-73	...	-79	+131	+7	...	+12	...		Depth of wells. Double wheeled { To water: 33 To water: 12 feet. Of water: 9 to 5 feet. Single wheeled { To water: 27 to 10 feet. Of water: 9 to 10 feet. To water: 12 to 13 feet. Of water: 8 to 1 feet.
+5'84	...	...	-50'59	...	-58'52	+3'51	+11'67	...	+20	...		Rhim, white...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment Circle.	Former and present Settlement.	Number of villages.	Total area.	Forests.	UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FOREST.			DETAIL OF					
					Not available for cultivation.	AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.		IRRIGATED.					
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Chāhi.	Chāhi nahri and chāhi shah nahri.	Abi.	Shah nahri.	Nahri.	
												Nahri I.	Nahri II.
PESHAWAR													
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Regular Settlement.	55	117,022	...	20,521	...	Jadid 48,782 Kadim 41,821	...	74	...	...	...	17,030	15,739
1894-95	56	107,972	...	17,576	...	Jadid 41,006 Kadim 40,443	...	44	...	13	2,114	16,846 Land 10,523 Gardens 323	12,701
				Rivers ... 661 Roads ... 4,270 Canals ... 203 Hills and Dheries, Cantonment ... 3,233 Village sites ... 635 Graveyards ... 20 Others ... 8,388									
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-0,650	...	-11,048	...	-7,776	...	-30	...	...	...	+2,216	-3,035
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-5.25	...	-40.1	...	-15.91	...	-40.51	...	...	...	+12.57	-19.3
KOH DAMAN MOHMAND.													
Regular Settlement.	10	61,529	...	20,281	...	Jadid 20,707 Kadim 16,805	...	...	...	2,010	...	...	...
1894-95	10	57,322	...	21,398	...	Jadid 14,021 Kadim 13,215	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
				Village sites 221 Hills ... 14,051 Roads ... 652 Torrents 1,098 Kathās... 314 Graveyards 248 Others ... 4,191									
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-4,207	...	+1,117	...	-6,656	...	...	...	+805	...	...	...
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-6.81	...	+5.5	...	-32.28	...	...	...	+27.48	...	...	...
TAHSIL PESHAWAR.													
Regular Settlement.	266	303,461	...	70,067	...	Jadid 110,261 Kadim 97,459	...	1,208	...	2,010	...	11,547	42,791
1894-95...	267	287,067	...	60,765	...	Jadid 80,258 Kadim 86,536	...	1,453 Land ... 1,416 Gardens 7	15	3,761 Land ... 3,757 Gardens 4	11,133 Land ... 11,023 Gardens 110	49,581 Land 47,953 Gardens 1,628	31,019
				Rivers ... 7,530 Hills ... 16,198 Roads ... 6,422 Village sites ... 2,039 Canals ... 2,030 Graveyards ... 1,101 Cantonment... 3,233 Others... 21,393									
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-15,497	+597	-9,302	+1	-21,003	+215	...	+621	...	...	+5,031	-11,781
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-5.1	+0.7833	-13.3	+44.1	-19.05	+20.28	...	+27.93	...	...	+11.3	-27.58

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
CULTIVATION.							WELLS.			Kachcha wells, dhenklis and jhallars.	Soils.	Crops harvested (average of four years).
Total irrigated.	UNIRRIGATED.				Total unirrigated.	Total irrigated and unirrigated.	Single wheeled.	Double wheeled.	Total.			
	Saltab.	Dagoba.	Birani.	Maira.								
TAHSIL—coahd.												
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
33,417	127	583	4,021	512	5,227	38,716	Pakka ... 9	...	Pakka ... 9	...		Cháhi 92
							Kachcha ... 2	...	Kachcha ... 2	...		Abi 16
31,717	111	2,118	3,506	8,332	11,072	48,790	Pakka ... 7	...	Pakka ... 7	Dhenklis 13		Shah nahri 2,205
							Kachcha ... 1	...	Kachcha ... 1			Nabri I 27,060
												Nabri II 12,531
												Saltab, dagoba 1,071
												Bárani 1,441
												Maira 1,410
												Total 47,629
												Depth of wells.
												To water 13 feet.
												Of water 4 "
												Depth of dhenklis.
												To water 13 feet.
												Of water 3 "
+1,237	-9	+1,533	-187	+7,760	+8,790	+10,071	-2	...	-2	...		
+3'81	-7'32	+264'20	-12'1	+1,431'73	+160'67	+26'02	-22'22	...	-22'22	...		
2,946	1,357	...	16,241	...	17,601	20,541	...	...	...	...		Cháhi 32
												Abi 4,406
												Dagoba 1,753
												Bárani 3,632
												Maira 266
3,770	...	3,217	9,002	5,224	18,133	21,903	Pakka ... 5	...	Pakka ... 5	...		Total 10,089
							Pakka-kachcha ... 1	...	Pakka-kachcha ... 1	...		Depth of wells.
							Kachcha ... 2	...	Kachcha ... 2	...		Pakka { To water ... 7 feet.
												{ Of " ... 9 "
+636	...	...	-0,552	...	+532	+1,362	...	...	...	...		Pakka { To " ... 26 "
												{ Of " ... 5 "
												Kachcha { To " ... 27 "
												{ Of " ... 5 "
+23'23	...	...	-40'33	...	+3'02	+6'63	...	...	...	...
91,486	3,059	593	25,359	2,035	31,635	123,121	Pakka ... 240	...	Pakka ... 240	Jhallars .. 52		Cháhi and cháhi nahri
							Kachcha ... 84	...	Kachcha ... 84	Dhenklis 41		and jhallari 2,462
												Shah nahri 12,206
96,033	1,557	8,060	16,975	13,703	40,385	137,336	Pakka ... 221	...	Pakka ... 229	...		Nabri I 69,180
							Kachcha ... 61	Pakka ... 8	Kachcha ... 67	Jhallars .. 10		Nabri II 31,078
							Pakka-kachcha ... 2	Kachcha ... 2	Kachcha-pakka ... 2	Dhanklis 46		Abi 4,422
												Saltab and dagoba 5,930
												Bárani 6,559
												Maira 1,720
												Total 133,557
+5,467	-1,501	+7,477	-8,384	+11,158	+8,750	+14,217	-19	+8	-11	+13		
+5'97	-40'03	+1,282'5	-33'06	+423'45	+27'60	+11'55	-7'92	...	-4'58	+25		

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	Detail.	Number of villages.	Total area.	Forests.	UNCULTIVATED AREA OTHER THAN FOREST.			DETAIL OF						
					Not available for cultivation.	AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.		IRRIGATED.						Total irrigated.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Chabhi.	Chabhi nahri.	Abi.	Shah nahri.	Nahri.		
												Nahri I.	Nahri II.	
NOWSHERA														
KINARA PARYA.	Regular Settlement.	28	121,910	15	31,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95	31	118,207	30	21,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Hills ... 4,820	Jadid ... 462	Kadim ... 31,050	Chabhi 3,600	...	90	0,033	...	...	...
					Rivers and torrents ... 8,892	Kadim ... 781	...	Jhullari 11	...	I. 25	...	...	...	...
					Village sites 719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Graveyards and roads .. 10,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	+ 6	- 3,703	+ 15	- 6,965	...	- 8,611	+ 1,371	...	+ 12	+ 0,033	...	...	+ 7,410
	Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	- 3.5	+ 10	- 22.2	...	- 21.2	+ 58.5	...	+ 14.6	...	...	...	+ 307.2
CHABHI NAHRI.	Regular Settlement.	52	88,625	...	27,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,813	450	10,015
	1894-95	54	86,373	16	28,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,151	1,428	16,575
					Hill torrents and streams 7,392	Jadid ... 558	Kadim ... 16,899	Chabhi 4,370	Chabhi nahri 1,130	I. 20	Shah nahri 5,480	...	Nahri 1,175	...
					Village sites 1,272	Rakh ... 11	...	Jhullari 112	Chabhi shah nahri 3,071	II. 20	Jhullari 85	...	Jhullari 259	...
					Graveyards 10,300	Other waste 16,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	+ 2	- 2,452	+ 16	+ 51	...	- 10,307	- 2,234	+ 5,104	+ 40	+ 5,565	- 602	+ 950	+ 5,761
	Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	- 2.8	...	+ 3	...	- 37.3	- 33.6	...	...	...	- 23.5	+ 225.3	+ 57.5
KOHU KHATTAK.	Regular Settlement.	15	142,400	...	91,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95	5	143,180	...	80,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Rakhs ... 3,800	Jadid ... 12,500	Kadim ... 1,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Hills ... 69,733	Kadim ... 41,625	...	...	...	I. 100	...	...	...	...
					Torrents ... 7,020	Zamin dāri ... 2,520	Other waste 38,500	...	...	II. 137	...	...	...	...
				Village sites 610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Roads and graveyards 8,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	+ 10	+ 680	...	- 1,167	...	+ 300	+ 67	...	+ 25	...	...	...	+ 117
	Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	+ 0.5	...	- 1.3	...	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	...	+ 32.0	...	...	...	+ 10.2

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
CULTIVATION.						WELLS.			Kachcha wells, dhenklis and jhallars.	DEPTH OF WELLS.		Crops harvested (average of four years).	
IRRIGATION.						Single wheeled.	Double wheeled.	Total.		Depth to water in feet.	Depth of water in feet.		
Subso.	Dagoba.	Barami.	Maira.	Total irrigated.	Total irrigated and unirrigated.								
TAHSIL.													
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.								
1,081	7-2	21,210	21,108	1,398	19,710	...	...	In use ... 182 Fallen ... 322 Pakka ... 263 Kachcha ... 131	Dhenklis ... 0 Jhallars ... 4	...	...	Chahi ... Shah nahri ... Abi ... Sailab ... Dagoba ... Barami ... Maira ...	5,910 6,297 169 4,765 1,284 2,563 7,599
Daryai ... 8,119 Kalpani ... 2,550 Kalsipani ... 110	1,327	12,207	14,711	11,122	61,744	Pakka ... 1-5 Pakka ... 111 Kachcha ... 7 Kachcha ... 67	Pakka ... 127 Kachcha ... 10	Fit for use ... 612 Unfit for use ... 582 Pakka ... 328 Pakka ... 7 Kachcha ... 77	Kachcha ... 11 Jhallars ... 3 Dhenklis ... 4	...	...	...	Total ... 35,812
+1,126	+331	-21	+3,237	+4,632	+12,618	...	...	+410	+2	...	...	...
+567	+81	-171	+1,734	+229	+2,197	...	...	+197	+222	...	...	...
1,781	7,577	13,229	607	23,071	31,087	...	...	In use ... 632 Fallen ... 601 Pakka ... 28 Pakka ... 157 Kachcha ... 117	Dhenklis ... 76 Jhallars ... 76	...	...	Chahi ... Chahi nahri ... Nahri I ... Nahri II ... Shah nahri ... Chahi shah nahri ... Abi ... Sailab ... Dagoba ... Barami ... Maira ...	5,503 1,498 3,196 1,344 5,017 5,184 70 4,193 3,789 4,342 300
Daryai ... 4,001 Jabba ... 435	7,012	8,056	3,657	22,123	43,001	Pakka ... 9-3 Pakka ... 875 Kachcha ... 75 Kachcha ... 32	Pakka ... 17	Pakka ... 1,028 Pakka ... 920 Kachcha ... 7 Kachcha ... 39 Fit for use ... 75 Unfit for use ... 273	Michni ... 75 Bara ... 17 Jui Zardad ... 38	...	...	...	Total ... 31,445
+2,213	-565	-5,016	+2,47	-91	+7,513	...	...	+396	-1	...	...	...
+12,136	-75	-356	+1,034	-191	+236	...	...	+627	-12	...	...	...
18	392	3,592	4,107	8,375	5,691	...	...	In use ... 67 Fallen ... 73 Pakka ... 6 Pakka ... 62 Kachcha ... 14	Dhenklis ... 19 Jhallars ... 3	...	...	Chahi ... Abi ... Sailab ... Dagoba ... Barami ... Maira ...	369 373 27 427 1,275 1,501
Daryai ... 35	713	3,147	6,156	10,381	10,564	Pakka ... 109 Kachcha ... 71 Pakka ... 12 Kachcha ... 26	Pakka ... 2 Pakka ... 2 Kachcha ... 2	Pakka ... 11 Kachcha ... 12 Pakka ... 28 Fit for use ... 101 Unfit for use ... 6	Dhenklis ... 20	...	...	...	Total ... 3,912
+17	+351	-415	+2,056	+2,009	+2,166	...	...	+30	+1	...	...	...
+911	+836	-106	+501	+240	+250	...	...	+361	+53	...	...	...
3,793	8,551	40,185	25,511	78,318	91,099	...	...	In use ... 1,197 Fallen ... 1,077 Pakka ... 120 Pakka ... 784 Kachcha ... 293	Jhallars ... 104 Dhenklis ... 83 Dhenklis ... 21	...	...	Chahi ... Chahi nahri ... Nahri I ... Nahri II ... Shah nahri ... Chahi shah nahri ... Abi ... Sailab ... Dagoba ... Barami ...	11,731 1,498 3,196 1,344 11,314 5,184 612 8,225 9,769 5,599
Daryai ... 7,119 Kalpani ... 6,571 Kalsipani ... 140 Jabba ... 435	8,578	34,157	33,327	81,041	113,126	Pakka ... 1,577 Pakka ... 1,357 Kachcha ... 108 Kachcha ... 112	Pakka ... 176 Pakka ... 164 Kachcha ... 2 Kachcha ... 10	Fit for use ... 1,753 Unfit for use ... 1,411 Pakka ... 312 Pakka ... 1,321 Kachcha ... 110 Kachcha ... 122	Kachcha ... 106 Jhallars ... 4 Dhenklis ... 78 Dhenklis ... 21	...	...	...	Total ... 71,199
+3,356	+327	-5,701	+7,711	+5,691	+22,027	...	...	+559	+2	...	...	...
+585	+28	-143	+239	+73	+241	...	...	+464	+12	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Assessment Circle.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Detail.	Number of villages.	Total area.	Forests.	UNCULTIVATED AREA OTHER THAN FOREST.			DETAIL OF							
				Not available for cultivation.	AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.		IRRIGATED.							Total irrigated.
					Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Chābi.	Chābi nahri.	Abi.	Shah nahri.	Nahri.			
											Nahri I.	Nahri II.		
Regular Settlement.	21	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894-95	24	99,961	21,961	49,865	18,587	119	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Difference between the Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	...	-770	-2,662	+8,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-7	-11.1	+16.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+88.2
Regular Settlement.	140	453,108	23,082	200,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894-95	167	446,915	21,354	200,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Difference between Regular Settlement and 1894-95.	+18	-6,253	-2,628	-561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of increase and decrease.	...	-1.4	-10.0	-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
CULTIVATION.						WELLS.			Kachcha wells, dhenukis and jhallars.	DEPTH OF WELLS.		Soils.	Crops harvested (average of four years).		
UNIRRIGATED.				Total unirrigated.	Total irrigated and unirrigated.	Single-wheeled.	Double-wheeled.	Total.		Depth to water in feet.	Depth of water in feet.				
Sailaba.	Dagoba.	Bardola.	Motra.												
TAHSHI—continued.															
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.										
1	...	7,369	...	7,369	7,545	...	...	81	20	...	...	Cháhi	...	488
						Pakka ...	106	Pakka ...	112			Abi	...	101	
						Kachcha-		Kachcha-				Baráni	...	4,097	
						pakka ...	112	pakka ...	4			Total	...	4,081	
								116		3	23	6			
—1	...	+2,096	...	+2,096	+2,193	...	...	+32	—22	...	...		
—16	...	+276	...	+276	+2905	...	...	+381	+816	...	...		
3,794	8,551	47,556	25,816	85,717	97,617	...	...	In use ...	1,281	136	...	Cháhi	...	12,21
								Fallen ...	1,161	20	...	Cháhi nabri	...	1,46	
									120	83	...	Nabri I	...	3,16	
										21	...	Nabri II	...	1,31	
7,119	8,878	43,591	31,527	91,145	122,867	Pakka	1,680	Pakka	1860	110	24	8	Shah nabri	...	11,31
						Pakka	1,165	Pakka	1,633	Kachcha			Cháhi shah nabri	...	5,16
						Pakka-		Pakka-		wells ...	8		Abi	...	71
						Kachcha	112	Kachcha	114	Jhallars ...	78		Sailab	...	8,93
						Kachcha	112	Kachcha	122	Dhenklis ...	21		Maira	...	9,70
													Dagoba	...	5,50
													Baráni	...	10,21
+3,355	+327	—3,667	+7,711	+7,728	+21,220	...	...	+588	—20	...	...	Total	...	78,81
+651	+378	—77	+294	+900	+2160	...	...	+150	—151	...	...		

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	Detail of cultivation.	DETAIL OF												
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájr.	Kangni and china.	Moth.	Múg.	Másh.	Other cereals.	Til.	Toria and other oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.
KANUL NAHRI.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Cháhi ... ..	...	48	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Cháhi Nabri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallári ... ..	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Abi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nahri I	390	4,100	722	...	...	104	71	2	51	...	...	675	634
	Nahri II	115	900	600	...	...	31	29	...	53	...	...	74	377
	Shah Nabri	248	956	633	325	...	27	99	...	5	...	...	6	213
	Sailáb ... ..	...	44	20	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	4
	Dagoba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bárání ... ..	...	98	83	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Maira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	753	6,205	2,072	725	...	168	208	2	109	1	...	758	1,244
	Percentage	3.3	27.0	9	1.4	...	2.1					...	3.3	5.4
KANBA BAGRAM.	Cháhi ... ..	...	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cháhi Nabri ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nahri I	13	770	214	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	42	66
	Nahri II ... ..	...	80	34	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	13
	Shah Nabri	11	56	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Sailáb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dagoba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bárání ... ..	...	5	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Maira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	24	945	394	...	...	6	22	...	1	...	...	47	85
	Percentage	6	24.4	7.9	...	...	7					...	1.2	2.2

-16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
CROPS.							Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance, i. e., correct area cropped.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivation.
Hemp and other fibres.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.							
TAHSIL—continued.							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	3	2	...	2	...	...	73	12	85	...	85	8	93
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	18	...	13	1	14
...
...	171	90	11	357	313	...	7,761	832	8,593	3	8,590	1,573	10,163
...	...	11	3	68	43	...	2,304	292	2,596	...	2,596	2,574	5,170
...	21	7	...	44	14	...	2,598	240	2,838	2	2,836	3,800	6,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	18	94	...	94	45	139
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	15	209	...	209	1,386	1,595
...
...	195	110	14	481	370	...	13,015	1,413	14,428	5	14,423	9,387	23,810
...	15			21	16	...	567	62	629	...	629	410	1039
...	5	112	...	1	...	...	156	2	158	11	147	49	196
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	5	...	5
...
...	573	119	7	8	5	3	1,839	64	1,903	16	1,887	703	2,590
...	1	16	...	...	5	...	157	30	187	...	187	366	553
...	3	5	...	4	...	5	137	6	143	...	143	26	169
...
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	3	21	...	21	358	379
...
...	583	256	7	13	10	8	2,311	106	2,417	27	2,390	1,502	3,892
...	151	67	9				597	28	625	7	618	338	1006

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Crops.							Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance, i. e., correct area cropped.	Area of taradadi and khāli.	Total cultivation.
Nonp and other fibres.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.							
TAHSIL—continued.							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	41	3	44	...	44	32	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	9	...	9	3	12
...	12	63	41	4	64	4	13,507	1,169	14,676	1	14,675	5,180	19,855
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4,008	1,000	5,008	...	5,008	9,532	14,540
...	...	1	...	2	53	...	1,301	47	1,348	...	1,348	595	1,943
...	...	1	...	...	17	...	776	63	839	...	839	330	1,169
...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	611	224	835	...	835	10,982	11,817
...
...	14	71	41	6	140	8	20,253	2,506	22,759	1	22,758	26,659	49,417
...	2			3			41.4	5.1	46.5	...	46.5	54.8	101.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16	...	16	16	32
...
...	2	4	...	...	42	...	1,480	143	1,623	...	1,623	4,172	5,795
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	51	...	898	59	957	...	957	1,133	2,090
...	...	...	1	...	185	...	562	97	659	...	659	8,156	8,815
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,867	4,867
...	2	4	1	...	278	...	2,955	300	3,255	...	3,255	18,344	21,599
9				...	1.2	...	13.4	1.4	14.8	...	14.8	838	98.6

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Assessment Circle.	Detail of cultivation.	DETAIL OF													
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Kangni and china.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Other cereals.	Til.	Teria and other oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	
TOTAL TAHSIL.		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	
	Cháhi ... ..	...	887	24	...	...	1	8	...	1	2	1	2	9
	Cháhi Nahri ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhállárij ... ..	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Abi	1	1,230	49	3	...	1	8	11	...	1	...	...	124
	Nahri I	2,040	22,506	1,738	...	...	128	854	89	325	1	...	2,822	4,617
	Nahri II	1,115	7,037	1,236	...	...	33	350	107	234	1	...	484	2,272
	Shah Nahri	887	2,217	703	325	...	32	197	7	72	...	...	80	635
	Sailáb	}	...	1,569	584	7	...	32	181	13	5	1	1	11	161
	Dagoba
	Báráni ... ..	...	415	684	13	...	13	113	31	3	1	2	...	99
	Maira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,043	35,875	5,030	348	...	240	1,752	257	640	7	4	3,402	7,937	
	Percentage	29	261	37	4			13	7				25	58	
KINARA DARYA.		NOWSHERA													
	Cháhi ... ..	...	2,168	206	10	...	2	8	...	..	2	...	52	80
	Shah Nahri	68	1,008	94	1	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	30	51
	Abi ... ..	...	49	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5
	Sailáb ... ..	...	1,070	1,234	4	...	1	5	1	...	63	...	1	1
	Dagoba ... ..	...	200	403	2	...	4	4	...	...	7	...	...	1
	Báráni ... ..	...	253	1,512	69	...	408	185	...	...	44	...	...	77
	Maira ... ..	...	6	53	10	...	30	43	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Total	68	4,704	3,510	96	...	448	245	1	...	128	...	100	220	
	Percentage	1	77	58	1	...	7	4	...	...	2	...	1	3

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
CROPS.													
Hemp and other fibres.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder for cattles.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance, i. e., correct area cropped.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivation.
TAHSIL—concluded.													
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	8	134	...	3	2	...	1,082	56	1,138	11	1,127	536	1,663
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	5	5	10
...	9	4	13	...	13	1	14
...	2	4	...	...	42	4	1,489	143	1,632	...	1,632	4,175	5,807
...	758	291	61	439	423	8	37,099	2,639	39,738	20	39,718	11,353	51,071
...	3	41	14	75	60	...	13,062	1,965	15,027	...	15,027	19,247	34,274
...	24	14	1	53	68	5	5,330	459	5,789	2	5,787	5,251	11,041
...	72	...	2,659	508	3,167	...	3,167	4,098	7,265
...	1	1	15	...	191	...	1,582	393	1,975	...	1,975	23,230	25,205
...	41	5	46	...	46	5,255	5,301
...	796	489	92	570	858	17	62,357	6,173	68,530	33	68,497	73,151	141,651
...	9		5		6		45.4	4.5	49.9	...	49.9	53.2	103.1
TAHSIL.													
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...	2,380	39	2,419	...	2,419	715	3,134
...	2	...	...	...	623	43	666	...	666	411	1,077
...	3	...	...	...	2,591	70	2,661	...	2,661	2,075	4,736
...	34	...	...	...	185	69	254	...	254	1,176	1,430
...	2	45	...	6	...	...	2,581	54	2,635	5	2,630	1,229	3,859
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,264	52	1,316	...	1,316	4,871	6,187
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	83	2	85	...	85	20	105
...</										

No. II—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
CROPS.							Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Do not area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance, i. e., correct area cropped.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivation.
Pump and other fibres.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.							
TAHSIL—continued.							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	17	...	22	9	...	2,154	115	2,269	...	2,269	2,116	4,385
...	...	2	...	11	1	...	619	25	644	...	644	473	1,117
...	...	5	...	27	7	...	1,562	78	1,640	...	1,640	552	2,192
...	...	1	...	2	1	...	452	93	545	...	545	883	1,428
...	...	2	...	24	1	...	1,610	228	1,838	...	1,838	3,605	5,443
...	...	7	...	50	3	...	2,079	121	2,200	...	2,200	2,066	4,266
...	25	...	25	...	25	30	55
...	1	1,523	193	1,716	...	1,716	2,393	4,109
...	1,540	292	1,832	...	1,832	5,548	7,380
...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1,156	400	1,646	...	1,646	6,511	8,157
...	41	12	53	...	53	3,204	3,257
...	...	35	...	136	25	2	12,761	1,647	14,408	...	14,408	27,411	41,819
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	312	40	352	...	352	67	1022
...	11	6	...	1	...	...	155	6	161	2	159	50	209
...	6	4	...	1	...	...	172	14	186	9	177	88	265
...	6	3	9	...	9	27	33
...	174	73	247	...	247	500	727
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	270	51	321	...	321	3,127	3,448
...	65	22	157	...	157	643	700
...	17	11	...	2	...	...	845	200	1,045	11	1,034	1,034	2,069
...	78	22	100	1	99	99	197

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	Detail of cultivation.	DETAIL OF												
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájr.	Kangni and china.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Other cereals.	Til.	Torin and other oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.
Old TAHSIL TOTAL.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	NAUS	HERA
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Old TAHSIL TOTAL.	Cháhi ... ..	...	4,053	424	10	...	6	12	...	...	2	...	91	173
	Cháhi Nahri ' ... ..	...	482	62	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	30
	Nahri I ... ..	...	1,026	278	...	...	48	26	...	1	1	...	51	92
	Nahri II ... ..	...	329	65	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	5	22
	Shah Nahri Cháhi	68	2,018	376	1	...	40	17	2	1	8	...	63	251
	Shah Nahri ... ..	...	1,560	231	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	78	138
	Abi ... ..	...	204	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	8
	Sailáb ... ..	...	2,502	1,308	4	...	1	10	1	...	63	...	2	17
	Dagoba ... ..	...	528	1,711	5	...	20	10	1	...	10	...	...	50
	Báráni ... ..	...	883	2,164	71	...	442	192	...	...	47	...	1	121
	Maira ... ..	...	29	130	10	...	33	44	...	...	6	...	...	6
Total		68	13,634	6,783	101	...	606	316	4	2	138	...	338	908
Percentage		12.1		6	1	...	6	3	1		...	...	3	8
KHAWARA NILAB.	Cháhi ... ..	...	219	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6
	Abi ... ..	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Báráni ... ..	...	1	49	75	...	14	90	...	1	18	...	...	1
	Total ... ..	...	265	53	81	...	14	90	...	1	19	...	2	7
	Percentage ... ..	...	2.7	6	8	...	1.1							
NEW TAHSIL TOTAL.	Cháhi ... ..	...	4,272	428	15	...	6	12	...	...	3	...	93	179
	Cháhi Nahri ... ..	...	482	62	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	30
	Nahri I ... ..	...	1,026	278	...	...	48	26	...	1	1	...	51	92
	Nahri II ... ..	...	349	65	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	5	22
	Shah Nahri Cháhi	68	2,018	376	1	...	40	17	2	1	8	...	63	251
	Shah Nahri ... ..	...	1,560	231	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	78	138
	Abi ... ..	...	249	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	8
	Sailáb ... ..	...	2,502	1,308	4	...	1	10	1	...	63	...	2	17
	Dagoba ... ..	...	528	1,711	5	...	20	10	1	...	10	...	...	50
	Báráni ... ..	...	884	2,213	146	...	456	282	...	1	65	...	1	122
	Maira ... ..	...	29	130	10	...	33	44	...	...	6	...	...	6
Total		68	13,899	6,836	182	...	620	406	4	3	157	...	340	915
Percentage		11.3		5.6	1	...	6	3	1		...	...	3	7

No. II—concluded.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Crops.							Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance, i. e., correct area cropped.	Area of taradaddi and khali.	Total cultivation.
Hemp and other fibres.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.							
TAHSIL—concluded.							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	13	68	...	29	2	...	4,890	175	5,065	7	5,058	3,386	8,444
...	...	2	...	11	1	...	619	25	644	...	644	473	1,117
...	...	5	...	27	7	...	1,562	78	1,640	...	1,640	552	2,192
...	...	1	...	2	1	...	452	93	545	...	545	883	1,428
...	...	3	...	25	1	...	2,874	280	3,154	...	3,154	8,476	11,630
...	...	7	...	50	3	...	2,079	121	2,200	...	2,200	2,066	4,266
...	6	7	...	2	...	...	250	16	266	9	287	138	425
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,909	205	4,141	...	4,144	3,155	7,299
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,337	408	2,745	...	2,745	6,548	9,293
...	...	2	3	...	3	1	3,930	1,241	5,171	...	5,171	30,053	35,224
...	...	...	31	...	...	...	292	173	465	...	465	33,739	34,204
...	19	95	39	146	25	2	23,224	2,845	26,069	16	26,053	89,469	115,522
...	1			1			20.5	2.5	23	...	23	79.1	102.1
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	240	5	245	...	245	17	262
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	47	28	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	195	444	...	444	896	9,404
...	1	2	...	1	...	...	536	200	736	...	736	9,005	9,741
...	3			...	...	...	5.5	2	7.5	...	7.5	92.5	100
...	13	70	...	30	9	...	5,130	180	5,310	7	5,303	3,403	8,706
...	...	2	...	11	1	...	619	25	644	...	644	473	1,117
...	...	5	...	27	7	...	1,562	78	1,640	...	1,640	552	2,192
...	...	1	...	2	1	...	452	93	545	...	545	883	1,428
...	...	3	...	25	1	...	2,874	280	3,154	...	3,154	8,476	11,630
...	...	7	...	50	3	...	2,079	121	2,200	...	2,200	2,066	4,266
...	7	7	...	2	...	...	327	16	343	9	334	166	500
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3,909	235	4,144	...	4,144	3,155	7,299
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,337	408	2,745	...	2,745	6,548	9,293
...	...	2	3	...	3	1	4,179	1,436	5,615	...	5,615	39,013	44,628
...	...	...	34	...	...	...	292	173	465	...	465	33,739	34,204
...	20	97	39	147	25	2	23,750	3,045	26,805	16	26,789	98,474	125,263
...	1			2			19.3	2.5	21.8	...	21.8	80.1	101.9

Statement No. III.—Average Return of Crops of the Peshúwar and Nowshera Tahsúls for Rabi harvests from 1892 to 1895 (Paras. 67, 68 and 70).

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Assessment Circle.	Detail of cultivation.	CROPS HARVESTED.															Total crops harvested	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivated area.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Masoor.	Other cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Sarson and other oilseeds.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots, turnips and others.	Other food crops.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.								
KOH DAMAN MICHNI.	Cháhi ..	571	330	..	1	18	..	..	..	55	..	20	..	5	13	..	1,013	60	1,073	24	1,049	116	1,165
	Obáhi Nahri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nahri I ..	1,370	979	..	145	30	..	..	..	19	..	35	..	..	335	10	2,923	132	3,055	4	3,051	1,936	4,987
	Nahri II ..	813	357	..	40	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	123	..	1,373	96	1,469	..	1,469	1,231	2,733
	Shah Nahri ..	354	238	..	27	..	..	2	..	13	..	5	..	..	41	..	680	222	902	..	894	1,360	2,254
	Sailáb ..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	..	17	12	29
	Dagoba ..	469	198	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	730	221	951	..	951	2,394	3,345
	Baráni ..	505	151	..	1	1	..	7	665	224	889	..	889	1,530	2,419
	Maira ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26	29	..	29	165	194
	Total ..	4,116	2,263	..	265	48	..	4	..	91	..	86	..	5	514	10	7,401	981	8,385	30	8,349	8,797	17,146	
	Percentage ..	24.8	13.6	..	1.6	.3	..	..	.6	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	..	41.6	5.9	50.5	.2	50.3	5.3	103.3

STATEMENT No. III—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assessment Circle.	Detail of cultivation.	CROPS HARVESTED.																					
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Other cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Sarson and other oil seeds.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots, turnips and others.	Other food crops, melons, &c.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taraduddi and khilli.	Total cultivated area.
		TAHSIL PESHAWAR—contd.																					
	Cháhi	18	47	...	...	3	...	...	12	123	1	2	...	1	1	3	211	1	212	8	204	54	258
	Abi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nahri I	714	734	...	7	48	...	3	261	161	3	30	...	1	130	14	2,108	35	2,143	85	2,058	646	2,704
	Nahri II	173	178	...	...	...	...	2	...	37	1	...	...	...	16	...	407	9	416	3	413	111	524
	Shah Nahri	79	62	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	30	...	195	4	199	2	197	86	283
	Sailáb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dagoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bárání	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	44	5	46	...	46	61	107
	Maira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	990	1,048	...	7	51	...	5	275	314	5	33	...	2	177	19	2,965	51	3,016	98	2,918	938	3,876
	Percentage	25.9	27.2	...	...	1.6	...	...	7.1	8.9	...	1.1	...	...	5.2	...	76.6	1.0	77.6	2.1	75.5	24.8	100.3

ΣΣV

STATEMENT No. III.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Assessment Circle.		CROPS HARVESTED.																						
Detail of cultivation.		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Other cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Sarson and other oilseeds.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots, turnips and others.	Other food crops, melons, &c.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taraddadi and khail.	Total cultivated area.	
TAHSIL PESHAWAR—concl.																								
	Chāhi	609	407	...	1	21	...	2	12	189	1	23	...	6	15	4	1,230	74	1,334	32	1,332	205	1,537	
	Ohāhi Nahri	52	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	112	1	113	...	113	38	151
	Jhalāri	33	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	70	8	78	...	78	74	152
	Abi	1,225	1,509	...	4	...	...	9	1	4	...	163	...	...	18	...	2,933	111	3,044	11	3,033	768	3,801
	Nahri I	14,280	11,073	6	1,091	476	1	70	572	380	42	581	1	14	3,242	252	32,091	1,090	33,171	135	33,036	19,252	52,288	
	Nahri II	8,223	8,146	...	441	71	...	41	8	71	6	311	1	1	688	8	18,016	1,064	19,080	5	19,075	13,887	32,962	
	Shah Nahri	2,041	3,919	...	68	43	...	187	17	44	10	141	...	...	273	28	6,771	365	7,136	12	7,121	2,336	9,720
	Sailāb	1,563	913	...	65	9	...	25	2	...	...	634	...	...	31	26	3,271	458	3,729	35	3,694	5,650	9,344
	Dagoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bārāni	2,375	2,105	...	0	8	...	135	...	6	2	281	...	...	5	51	4,977	615	5,592	...	5,592	18,919	24,511
	Maira	1,057	621	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679	91	1,770	...	1,770	5,120	6,890
	Total	31,458	28,761	6	1,679	629	1	470	613	704	61	2,134	2	21	4,277	391	71,206	3,877	75,077	230	74,847	66,509	141,356	
	Percentage	22.9	20.9	1.2	51.8	2.8	51.6	...	51.4	48.4	102.8

TOTAL TAHSIL PESHAWAR.

1537

[illegible]

1		2		Crops Harvested.																	Total					1021	
Assessment Circle.		Detail of cultivation.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
		TATISIL NOWSHERA.																									
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Other cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Sarson and other oil-seeds.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots, turnips and others.	Other food crops, melons, &c.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taradadi and khali.	Total cultivated area.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Cháhi	...	24	97	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	2	20	...	...	2	...	154	3	157	7	150	57	207
Abi	...	70	108	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	9	...	1	9	...	201	1	202	18	184	72	256
Sailáb	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	25	2	23	11	34
Dagoba	...	161	73	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	253	12	265	...	265	491	756
Maira	...	902	433	14	...	1	...	85	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,436	505	1,941	...	1,941	4,442	6,383
Bárání	...	487	403	11	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	33	...	...	1	...	1,002	224	1,226	...	1,226	2,225	3,451
Total	...	1,558	1,180	25	...	2	...	95	2	9	2	81	...	1	12	...	3,067	749	3,816	27	3,789	7,298	11,087				
Percentage	...	15.2	10.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2	6.3	35.1	2	34.9	67.2	102.1

TOTAL OF OLD TASHIL.

Cháhi	...	...	2,566	3,552	1	3	2	2	62	1	141	7	261	1	157	68	14	6,841	149	6,990	92	6,898	1,541	8,442
Cháhi Nabri	...	...	394	416	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	39	...	9	25	1	879	58	937	1	936	181	1,117
Nabri I	...	...	627	757	...	3	1	...	15	10	8	...	82	...	24	96	11	1,634	34	1,668	2	1,636	520	2,192
Nabri II	...	...	461	374	...	1	...	...	9	3	...	24	...	...	...	16	1	892	122	1,014	...	1,014	415	1,429
Shah Nabri Cháhi	...	...	5,440	2,422	...	5	2	...	208	1	7	1	141	...	14	185	14	8,440	122	8,562	3	8,559	3,071	11,630
Shah Nabri	...	...	1,103	1,723	1	1	...	...	19	...	21	3	109	...	10	99	13	3,105	44	3,149	1	3,148	1,118	4,266
Abi...	...	...	106	155	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	13	...	1	12	...	332	2	321	22	312	104	416
Sailáb	...	...	1,540	2,597	0	444	...	7	130	...	...	...	279	...	...	5	8	5,016	415	5,431	42	5,389	1,908	7,297
Dagoba	...	...	1,550	1,135	...	...	...	...	206	...	6	...	240	...	...	25	1	3,163	173	3,336	...	3,336	5,056	9,222
Bárani	...	...	5,783	3,915	116	16	...	...	1,086	...	1	...	324	...	1	14	...	11,256	2,291	13,547	8	13,539	21,686	35,225
Maira	...	...	5,866	2,068	748	...	1	...	679	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	1	9,417	1,915	11,332	1	11,331	22,872	34,203
Total	...	...	25,439	10,154	872	478	6	9	2,415	16	191	35	1,536	1	216	545	64	50,975	5,325	56,300	172	56,128	59,381	1,15,509
Percentage	...	...	22.5	16.9	8	4	...	...	21	2	...	...	14	2	...	5	...	45	47	497	1	49.6	52.5	102.1
Cháhi	...	...	27	183	...	...	9	...	7	...	4	...	16	...	2	...	...	248	2	250	24	226	36	262
Abi	...	...	8	37	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	57	...	57	...	57	18	75
Bárani	...	...	2,639	842	167	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3,848	1,477	5,325	...	5,325	4,079	9,404
Total	...	...	2,674	1,062	167	...	9	...	206	1	4	...	23	...	2	3	...	4,153	1,479	5,632	24	5,608	4,133	9,741
Percentage	...	...	27.5	11	17	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	42.6	152	57.8	2	57.6	42.4	100

KHAWARA AND NILAB.

STATEMENT No. III—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assessment Circle.	Detail of cultivation.	CROPS HARVESTED.																					
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Masoor.	Other cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Sarson and other oil-seeds.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots, turnips and others.	Other food crops melons, &c.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taraddadi and khālī.	Total cultivated area.
		TAHSIL NOWSHERA—concluded.																					
	Cháhi	2,593	3,735	1	3	11	2	69	1	145	7	280	1	159	68	14	7,089	151	7,240	116	7,124	1,580	8,704
	Cháhi Nahri	394	416	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	30	...	9	25	1	879	58	937	1	936	181	1,117
	Nahri I	627	757	...	3	1	...	15	10	8	...	82	...	24	96	11	1,634	34	1,668	2	1,666	526	2,192
	Nahri II	464	374	...	1	...	...	9	3	...	24	...	...	...	16	1	892	122	1,014	...	1,014	415	1,429
	Shah Nahri Cháhi	5,440	2,422	...	5	2	...	208	1	7	1	141	...	14	185	14	8,440	122	8,562	3	8,559	3,071	11,630
	Shah Nahri	1,103	1,723	1	1	...	...	19	...	24	3	109	...	10	99	13	3,105	44	3,149	1	3,148	1,118	4,266
	Abi	114	232	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	20	...	1	15	...	389	2	391	22	369	122	491
	Sailáb	1,540	2,597	6	444	...	7	130	...	...	...	279	...	...	5	8	5,016	415	5,431	42	5,389	1,908	7,297
	Dagoba	1,550	1,135	...	...	...	...	206	...	6	...	210	...	...	25	1	3,163	173	3,336	...	3,336	5,956	9,292
	Bárání	8,422	4,757	283	16	...	...	1,284	...	1	...	326	...	1	14	...	15,104	3,768	18,872	8	18,864	25,765	44,629
	Maira	5,866	2,068	748	...	1	...	679	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	1	9,417	1,915	11,332	1	11,331	22,872	34,203
	Total	28,113	20,216	1,039	473	15	9	2,621	17	198	35	1,561	1	218	548	64	55,128	6,804	61,932	106	61,736	63,514	125,250
	Percentage	22.9	16.5	8	4	2.1	1.3	2	5	44.9	55	50.4	2	50.2	51.7	101.9							

TOTAL OF NEW TAHSIL.

XXX

STATEMENT No. III A.

CROP RETURN FOR NEW CIRCLES PREPARED FROM OLD SETTLEMENT
RECORDS FOR TAHSIL PESHAWAR (PARA. 72).

Statement No. III A.—Crop Return for new Circles prepared from old Settlement Records for Tahsil Peshāwar (Para. 72.)

Assessment Circle.	Detail of soil.	Kharif.												Rabi.												Total crops harvested.	Total cultivated area.			
		Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Rice.	Maize.	Moth.	Mash.	Mung.	Kanuni.	Kalul.	Charri or jowar.	Til.	Henna.	Arhar.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and melons.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Tamrinda.	Mussar.	Bakla.	Podders.			Poppy.	Others.	Total.
KOH DAYAN MICHNI.	Irrigated ..	138	901	690	5,779	4	117	177	..	133	11	..	..	..	7,950	1	113	9	2,395	4,747	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7,268	15,218	10,592
	Unirrigated ..	..	11	..	363	..	..	290	..	3	..	..	..	..	667	..	5	..	1,400	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,925	3,594	
	Total ..	138	912	690	6,142	4	117	467	..	136	11	..	..	..	8,617	1	118	9	3,795	6,267	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	10,193	18,810	14,186.
	Percentage ..	1.0	6.4	4.8	43.3	..	..	3.3	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	60.7	..	..	..	26.8	44.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.9	132.6	100
DARYA WAPAR.	Irrigated ..	832	2,934	2,981	8,773	2	203	..	..	192	393	..	..	134	16,444	1	237	12	5,248	5,397	2	..	95	1	..	..	..	10,903	27,317	21,568
	Unirrigated ..	..	23	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	72	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	459	491	568
	Total ..	832	2,957	2,981	8,782	2	203	..	..	192	393	..	..	134	16,476	1	237	12	5,320	5,694	2	..	95	1	..	..	..	11,362	27,808	22,136
	Percentage ..	3.8	13.3	13.5	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	74.5	..	..	..	21.0	25.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.3	125.8	100
KABUL NAHRI.	Irrigated ..	357	1,668	396	7,762	230	69	110	12	61	2,507	..	..	6	13,178	..	516	169	3,499	10,271	32	..	15	35	..	..	..	14,537	27,715	19,346
	Unirrigated ..	..	133	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	691	..	46	1	2,237	1,310	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,639	4,350	4,464
	Total ..	357	1,801	396	8,018	230	69	110	12	61	2,809	..	..	6	13,869	..	562	170	5,736	11,611	47	..	15	35	..	..	..	18,176	32,045	23,810
	Percentage ..	1.5	7.6	1.7	33.7	..	..	2.0	..	11.8	..	..	..	..	58.3	..	2.3	2.18	49.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.3	134.6	100

	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Percentage
Kashmir Division.
Bihar.
Morcha Morcha.
Punjab.

STATEMENT No. III A.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Assessment Circle.	Detail of soil.	Kharif.												Rabi.												Total crops harvested.	Total cultivation.
		Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Maize.	Moth.	Jowar.	Mung.	Pyl.	Bajra.	Kahul.	Mash.	Total.	Tabacco.	Goji.	Taramira.	Bakla.	Massar.	Melon.	Fruits.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Gram.	Total.			
KINARA DARVA.		TAHSIL NOWSHERA.																									
	Chahí	28	180	1,669	1	304	...	...	...	...	...	2,182	2	2	...	...	...	133	23	123	1,538	6	...	1,827	4,009	2,333
	Abí	12	6	44	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	4	7	13	25	...	...	49	113	81	
	Sailáb	...	485	216	1	205	28	...	...	...	1	936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	812	6	...	960	1,896	1,896
	Baráni	...	...	597	163	7,170	235	6	264	...	...	...	8,435	...	29	94	...	100	...	24,613	11,104	641	...	36,581	45,016	45,016
CHABI NAHRI.	Total	40	671	2,526	165	7,681	263	6	264	...	1	11,617	2	31	94	...	...	237	30	24,891	13,479	653	...	39,417	51,034	49,316
	Chahí	76	04	5,886	...	184	...	...	3	...	...	6,553	19	...	...	...	...	97	...	1,677	4,390	4	...	6,157	12,740	6,766
	Nahri	23	113	2,402	16	99	28	...	1	3	...	2,685	...	...	...	2	...	133	5	695	1,892	27	...	2,754	5,439	3,252
	Sailáb	...	272	414	42	1,471	3	5	1	...	...	2,206	...	...	...	...	7	117	...	2,321	2,059	14	...	4,415	6,626	6,585
	Baráni	...	627	857	89	1,256	9	...	...	...	...	2,838	...	...	1	...	25	163	...	6,996	6,383	85	...	13,633	16,491	16,486
	Total	99	1,416	9,559	147	3,010	40	5	5	3	...	14,284	19	...	1	2	32	510	5	11,589	14,724	130	...	27,012	41,396	33,089	

AIXXX

Statement No. IV.—Showing transfers of right of owners' hereditary

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Assessment Circle.	NATURE OF RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.	A.—PARTITION.							B.—TRANSFERS OF INHERITANCE.						
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				Cases.	AREA TRANSFERRED.						
		Old.	New.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.				Revenue or rent.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
TOTAL TAHSIL.	SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.	TAHSIL PESHAWAR— concluded.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
		Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	38	...	38	252
		Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Old ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		New ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	38	...	38	252
	OWNERSHIP.	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	1,035	1,773	18,095	8,224	1,333	10,157	28,796	4,046	38,198	25,316	3,867	29,123	1,01,925
		Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	720	1,601	9,092	6,588	870	7,458	23,706	4,036	32,122	22,539	3,787	26,117	83,657
		Old	271	656	4,058	2,399	460	2,859	8,923	1,089	6,899	5,495	559	6,054	23,557
		New	449	945	5,034	4,189	410	4,599	14,783	2,947	25,223	16,835	3,228	20,063	60,130
		Total	1,755	3,377	27,190	14,812	2,803	17,615	52,502	8,082	70,320	47,616	7,594	55,240	1,85,612
	RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	21	38	180	110	9	110	496	425	1,927	1,262	381	1,643	39,944
		Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	29	57	249	201	22	223	747	409	1,811	1,330	331	1,661	4,783
		Old	5	10	63	34	15	49	172	50	323	134	143	277	618
		New	24	47	186	167	7	174	575	359	1,488	1,196	188	1,381	4,165
		Total	50	95	429	311	31	342	1,243	834	3,738	2,592	712	3,304	8,727

tenants of Tahsils Peshāwar and Nowshera (Para. 59).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
C.—GIFTS AND EXCHANGE.						D.—MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.							H.—REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES.						
Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.					Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.					Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.					Mortgage-money discharged.
	Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.		Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.			Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rs. 50	4	...	Rs. 50	14	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rs. 50	4	...	Rs. 50	14	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,686	2,912	2,451	177	2,628	9,649	4,701	30,215 Rs. 35	18,206	2,440	20,646 Rs. 52	91,756	10,65,091	3,801	9,738	8,599	502	9,101	38,067	3,76,211
1,561	1,728	1,555	64	1,619	6,437	3,132	12,350 Rs. 54	10,341	970	11,311 Rs. 59	43,669	6,68,037	2,091	9,374	7,791	653	8,444	29,925	4,01,848
365	301	277	5	282	953	857	3,418 Rs. 36	2,665	301	2,966 Rs. 42	9,700	1,23,112	607	2,374	2,014	73	2,087	7,551	94,001
1,196	1,427	1,278	59	1,337	5,484	2,275	8,932 Rs. 61	7,676	669	8,345 Rs. 65	33,969	5,44,925	1,484	7,000	5,777	580	6,357	22,377	3,07,847
3,247	4,640	4,006	241	4,247	16,080	7,833	42,565 Rs. 41	23,547	3,410	31,957 Rs. 54	1,35,425	17,43,128	5,892	19,112	16,390	1,155	17,545	67,995	7,78,056
82	142	116	15	131	449	170	792 Rs. 41	477	128	605 Rs. 54	2,225	32,518	68	243	186	37	227	796	8,160
97	44	42	1	43	106	58	179 Rs. 58	137	32	169 Rs. 61	628	10,330	44	163	134	21	155	607	7,940
9	2	1	...	1	7	11	57 Rs. 42	24	11	35 Rs. 45	102	1,558	5	11	11	...	11	40	678
88	42	41	1	42	99	47	142 Rs. 62	113	21	184 Rs. 65	526	8,772	39	154	127	21	143	637	7,222
179	186	158	16	174	355	128	271 Rs. 44	614	160	774 Rs. 55	2,830	42,842	112	408	321	55	375	1,400	16,961

STATEMENT

Assessment Circle.	NATURE OF RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
		W.—SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.							X.—OTHER TRANSFERS.							
		Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.					Revenue or rent.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.					Revenue or rent.
			Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Total.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.			
TOTAL TAHSIL—concluded.																
SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.																
TAHSIL PESHAWAR—concluded.			Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.				Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.	
Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.		
Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.		
Old	
New	
Total	
OWNERSHIP.																
Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.		3,381	10,339 Rs. 68	7,885	1,070	8,955 Rs. 78	22,831	7,02,451	483	681	638	1	612	2,822		
Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.		2,059	5,869 Rs. 103	4,226	583	4,809 Rs. 126	18,036	6,04,983	3,079	5,598	3,916	500	4,425	13,791		
Old		544	1,667 Rs. 50	1,158	115	1,273 Rs. 66	5,057	83,916	852	1,859	1,065	137	1,202	3,138		
New		1,515	4,202 Rs. 124	3,068	468	3,536 Rs. 147	12,999	5,20,169	2,227	3,739	2,851	372	3,223	10,656		
Total ...		5,440	16,228 Rs. 80	12,111	1,653	13,764 Rs. 95	10,920	13,06,536	3,562	6,282	4,554	513	5,067	16,616		
RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.																
Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.		159	515 Rs. 67	397	90	487 Rs. 71	1,670	34,000	21	44	11	32	43	55		
Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.		50	113 Rs. 92	105	7	112 Rs. 92	417	10,371	71	329	218	42	260	959		
Old		8	22 Rs. 88	16	6	22 Rs. 88	76	1,935	3	11	4	6	10	28		
New		42	91 Rs. 93	89	1	90 Rs. 94	341	8,439	68	318	214	36	250	961		
Total ...		209	628 Rs. 72	502	97	599 Rs. 75	2,087	44,980	92	373	229	74	303	1,044		

TOTAL TAHSIL—concluded.

No. IV—continued.

49		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57																
Description of transfers.		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	Consideration money.	REMARKS.																
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.																			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.																	
To NEW AGRICULTURISTS.	D.—Mortgages.	From 1885-86 to 1890-91 ...	1,637	8,912 Rs. 28	7,431	602	8,036 Rs. 31	32,600	2,48,403	Detail of area of which the right of cultivation has been mortgaged and shown under other transfers.															
		From 1891-92 to 1894-95 ...	1,028	5,599 Rs. 43	4,149	431	4,580 Rs. 53	15,761	2,42,961																
		Old	73	615 Rs. 34	405	146	551 Rs. 40	1,316	21,828																
		New	955	4,951 Rs. 45	3,744	285	4,029 Rs. 55	14,415	2,21,133																
		Total	2,665	14,511 Rs. 34	11,583	1,033	12,616 Rs. 39	48,361	4,91,361																
	W.—Sales.	From 1885-86 to 1890-91 ...	698	2,935 Rs. 70	2,397	170	2,567 Rs. 82	9,629	2,10,337	<table><tr><th>Number of cases.</th><th>Total area.</th><th>Of which cultivated.</th><th>Revenue.</th><th>Mortgage money.</th></tr><tr><th>Acres.</th><th>Acres.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>154</td><td>261</td><td>256</td><td>2,073</td><td>14,65</td></tr></table>	Number of cases.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage money.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	154	261	256	2,073	14,65
		Number of cases.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage money.																			
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																			
		154	261	256	2,073	14,65																			
		From 1891-92 to 1894-95 ...	490	1,013 Rs. 152	927	56	983 Rs. 162	3,805	1,58,941																
Old	25	87 Rs. 100	69	11	80 Rs. 108	314	8,678																		
New	465	956 Rs. 157	858	45	903 Rs. 166	3,491	1,50,263																		
Total	1,178	4,028 Rs. 92	3,324	226	3,550 Rs. 104	13,434	3,69,278																		
By order of Court.	D.—Mortgages.	From 1885-86 to 1890-91 ...	23	396 Rs. 35	166	...	166 Rs. 84	537	13,904																
		From 1891-92 to 1894-95																	
		Old																	
		New																	
		Total	23	396 Rs. 35	166	...	166 Rs. 84	537	13,904																
	W.—Sales.	From 1885-86 to 1890-91 ...	54	467 Rs. 64	374	4	378 Rs. 79	1,351	29,967																
		From 1891-92 to 1894-95 ...	24	138 Rs. 83	133	...	135 Rs. 86	527	11,432																
		Old	1	4 Rs. 67	4	...	4 Rs. 67	19	268																
		New	23	134 Rs. 83	129	...	129 Rs. 86	508	11,164																
		Total	78	605 Rs. 68	507	4	511 Rs. 81	1,878	41,399																

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	NATURE OF RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.	A.—PARTITION.							B.—TRANSFERS OF INHERITANCE.					
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.					Cases.	AREA TRANSFERRED.				
		Old.	New.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.		Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
TOTAL OF OLD TAHSIL NOWSHERA.														
SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.	TAHSIL NOWSHERA— <i>continued.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OWNERSHIP.	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	395	1,975	11,818	2,123	6,613	8,736	4,782	2,881	29,148	4,411	15,934	20,395	20,555
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	601	1,867	12,233	2,427	5,171	7,598	5,591	2,711	19,196	3,763	8,636	12,509	12,175
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95. { New 													

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
C.—GIFTS AND EXCHANGE.						D.—MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.						H.—REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES.							
AREA TRANSFERRED.						AREA TRANSFERRED.						AREA TRANSFERRED.							
Number of transactions.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	Number of transactions.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	Mortgage money discharged.
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1,465	4,652	1,345	2,358	3,703	2,982	1,904	8,334	2,503	4,432	6,035	8,822	2,38,973	635	3,125	991	1,270	2,261	3,203	60,196
782	1,570	492	861	1,353	991	1,073	3,431	1,045	2,080	3,125	3,874	1,31,192	755	3,617	1,189	2,092	3,281	4,803	95,899
256	291	129	159	279	289	243	927	325	482	807	923	31,797	90	241	109	124	237	242	5,769
1,038	1,866	621	1,011	1,632	1,286	1,316	4,358	1,370	2,562	3,935	4,797	1,62,985	847	3,891	1,297	2,216	3,513	5,647	1,01,665
2,503	6,515	1,966	3,369	5,335	4,262	3,226	12,632	3,873	6,994	10,867	13,611	4,01,942	1,148	7,916	2,529	3,471	5,771	8,114	1,61,841
70	180	20	55	75	34	116	27	71	42	12	225	7,22	9	2	2	2	2	4	214
10	32	20	27	37	16	71	257	197	31	24	577	7,70	77	190	173	27	35	131	2,23
15	16	2	2	4	4	7	10	17	2	2	2	92	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	5	2	2	3	18	7	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	211	10	2	17	21	17	2	17	2	2	2	2	17	2	17	2	2	2	2

Assessment Circle.	NATURE OF RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
		W.—SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.								X.—OTHER TRANSFERS.					
		Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.					Revenue or rent.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.				
			Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.				Price in rupees.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.		
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.								Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.	TAHSIL NOWSHERA— <i>continued.</i>														
	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OWNERSHIP.															
	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	2,901	12,455 Rs. 17	2,642	5,760	8,402 Rs. 25	12,001	2,08,637	1,922	666	174	614	590	541	
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	2,254	5,348	1,532	2,511	4,043	3,685	2,22,828	555	3,580	354	1,257	1,611	1,673	
	New ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Old ...	518	1,845	792	843	1,635	1,203	61,501	1,197	1,585	307	653	9	960	
	Total of four years	2,772	7,193 Rs. 40	2,324	3,354	5,678 Rs. 50	4,888	2,84,329	1,752	5,165	661	1,910	2,571	2,633	
	Total of ten years	5,673	19,648 Rs. 25	4,966	9,114	14,080 Rs. 35	16,88	4,92,966	3,674	5,831	835	2,326	3,161	3,174	
RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.															
	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	43	306 Rs. 15	84	156	240 Rs. 20	217	4,674	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	25	63	40	26	66	57	2,545	95	382	36	256	292	253	
	New ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Old ...	13	32	7	19	26	17	712	20	48	13	34	47	8	
	Total of four years	38	95 Rs. 34	47	45	92 Rs. 35	74	3,257	115	430	49	290	339	261	
	Total of ten years	81	401 Rs. 20	131	201	332 Rs. 24	291	7,931	115	430	49	290	339	261	

TOTAL OF THE TAHSIL—concluded.

49 *	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Description of transfers.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	Consideration money.
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
.....
.....
.....
To new agriculturists { Mortgages	414	1,750 Rs. 35	738	716	1,454 Rs. 43	2,779	62,003
{ Sales	559	2,771 Rs. 26	888	1,213	2,101 Rs. 34	1,989	71,412
By order of Court ... { Mortgages	25	49 Rs. 32	32	16	48 Rs. 33	76	1,576
{ Sales	73	332 Rs. 16	56	246	302 Rs. 17	230	5,268
To new agriculturists { Mortgages	349	1,119 Rs. 40	499	551	1,050 Rs. 43	1,405	44,661
{ Sales	343	1,492 Rs. 32	805	451	1,239 Rs. 37	826	46,793
By order of Court ... { Mortgages	3	11 Rs. 9	...	11	11 Rs. 9	3	101
{ Sales	8	20 Rs. 18	12	8	20 Rs. 18	12	357
To new agriculturists { Mortgages	763	2,869 Rs. 37	1,237	1,267	2,504 Rs. 43	4,184	1,06,664
{ Sales	902	4,253 Rs. 28	1,696	1,664	3,360 Rs. 35	2,815	1,18,206
By order of Court ... { Mortgages	28	66 Rs. 28	32	27	59 Rs. 28	79	1,677
{ Sales	81	352 Rs. 16	68	254	322 Rs. 17	242	5,625
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Assessment Circle.	NATURE OF RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.	A.—PARTITION.							B.—TRANSFERS OF INHERITANCE.						
		HOLDINGS.		Total area.	AREA PARTITIONED.			Revenue or rent.	Cases.	Total area.	AREA TRANSFERRED.			Revenue or rent.	
		Old.	New.		Of which cultivated.						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.								
		Old.	New.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
TOTAL OF NEW TALSIL NOWSHERA.	SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of four years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	25	25
		Total of ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	25	25
	OWNERSHIP.	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	402	1,994	12,378	2,126	6,716	8,842	4,815	3,182	31,736	4,442	17,270	21,711	21,398
		Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.
		Total of four years	830	2,572	18,248	3,261	7,794	11,055	7,644	3,337	26,724	4,344	13,020	17,364	15,002
		Total of ten years	1,232	4,566	30,620	5,387	14,510	19,897	12,450	6,511	58,460	8,790	30,290	39,080	36,400
	RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	11	28	317	45	155	200	157	122	1,390	211	925	1,141	627
		Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.
Total of four years		53	107	800	233	411	604	261	331	2,427	532	1,403	1,935	1,202	
Total of ten years		64	135	1,117	328	566	894	420	451	3,826	751	2,325	3,076	1,829	

TOTAL OF NEW TAHSIL NOWSHERA.

No. IV—continued.

[illegible]

Assessment Circle.	NATURE OF RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
		W.—SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.								X.—OTHER TRANSFERS.					
		Number of transaction.	AREA TRANSFERRED.						Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED.					
			Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	Price in rupees.		Total area.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
SUTHERLAND OWNERSHIP.	TAHSIL NOWSHERA— concluded.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of four years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of ten years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAKKAR.	Total of six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	2,987	12,690 Rs. 16	2,612	5,941	8,553 Rs. 25	12,111	2,13,019	1,923	678	174	424	598	51	
	Total of four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of four years ...	2,910	7,630 Rs. 34	2,344	5,671	8,015 Rs. 48	5,652	2,91,274	1,831	9,107	702	3,357	4,157	2,332	
	Total of ten years ...	6	10 Rs. 16	64	212	230 Rs. 18	237	6,652	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of ten years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Description of Transfers.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Of which cultivated.			Revenue or rent.	Consideration money.
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
To new agriculturists { Mortgages 	418	1,766 Rs. 35	738	729	1,467 Rs. 43	2,781	62,522
{ Sales 	571	2,830 Rs. 25	888	1,560	2,148 Rs. 34	2,010	72,011
By order of Court ... { Mortgages 	30	54 Rs. 31	32	21	53 Rs. 32	7	1,671
{ Sales 	73	332 Rs. 16	56	216	302 Rs. 17	250	5,263
To new agriculturists { Mortgages 	376	1,287 Rs. 37	503	689	1,192 Rs. 39	1,460	47,073
{ Sales 	366	1,570 Rs. 32	813	508	1,321 Rs. 38	877	19,613
By order of Court ... { Mortgages 	2	11 Rs. 9	...	11	11 Rs. 9	3	101
{ Sales 	10	25 Rs. 26	13	10	23 Rs. 29	18	664
To new agriculturists { Mortgages 	794	3,053 Rs. 38	1,241	1,418	2,659 Rs. 41	4,237	1,00,596
{ Sales 	937	4,109 Rs. 28	1,701	1,768	3,469 Rs. 35	2,917	1,21,721
By order of Court ... { Mortgages 	28	60 Rs. 28	32	27	59 Rs. 28	7	1,677
{ Sales 	8	562 Rs. 17	60	251	311 Rs. 18	25	6,137
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
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Statement No. V.—Abstract of Ownership, Mortgages and Revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment Circle.	PART I.—TENURE OR OWNERSHIP.							
	Detail of villages.		Number of villages.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of owners and shareholders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.
	Arrangement of villages according to revenue.	Description of tenure.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.	
KOH DAMAN MICHNI.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamíndári	2	19	4	211	149	353
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	40	2,556	3,263	42,799	15,618	30,687
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	6	153	350	3,394	825	335
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamíndári	2	19	4	211	149	353
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	46	2,709	3,613	46,193	16,443	31,022
	Total ...		48	2,728	3,617	46,404	16,592	31,375
			Land revenue ... 30,733					
			Revenue on mills ... 642					
			Of which mortgages	1,225	741	10,910	3,460	5,966
DARYA WARPAR.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamíndári	14	427	103	6,127	3,673	9,810
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	62	3,515	1,912	34,389	19,580	57,505
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamíndári	14	427	103	6,127	3,673	9,810
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	62	3,515	1,912	34,389	19,580	57,505
	Total ...		76	3,942	2,015	40,516	23,253	67,315
			Land revenue ... 65,591					
			Revenue on mills ... 1,724					
			Of which mortgages	572	443	5,088	4,119	12,953

Assignments 1894-95, for Tahsils Peshāwar and Nowshera (para. 56).

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD IN MORTGAGE NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL MORTGAGES BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENT.						
Detail.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged lands.	Detail.	Number of assignees.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Assessment.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land, but by cash allotment out of total assessment.	Nazrana annually paid by assignees.
		Total area.	Of which cultivated.					Total assessment of land assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.		
TAHSIL.		Acre.	Acre.	Rs.			Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old agriculturists of villages.	662	1,029	1,390	1,937	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	196	882	1,502	1,502	375	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	102	8,625	1,425	2,609	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	216	1,098	3,910	3,910	858	...
New agriculturists ...	130	656	645	1,906	3. For life or lives ...	459	2,496	1,813	1,813	100	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	1,338	5,299	411	411	3,570	...
					4. For term of Settlement.	538	186	243	243	3,391	...
Total ..	900	10,910	3,460	5,960	Total ...	2,747	9,061	7,879	7,879	8,249	...
Old agriculturists of villages.	148	981	881	2,530	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	2	...	...	...	900	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	137	2,115	1,500	4,911	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	5	341	1,166	1,166	...	...
New agriculturists ...	176	1,992	1,735	5,482	3. For life or lives ...	388	1,867	4,937	4,937	3,918	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	124	221	669	669	...	...
					5. For term of Settlement.	170	282	884	884	...	...
Total ...	461	5,088	4,119	12,953	Total ...	689	2,714	7,656	7,656	4,818	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment Circle.	PART I.—TENURE OR OWNERSHIP.							
	Detail of villages.		Number of villages.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of owners and share-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.
	Arrangement of villages according to revenue.	Description of tenure.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
KABUL NAHRI.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamindári	1	2	1	170	140	476
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	60	3,945	3,066	30,147	22,797	72,454
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamindári	1	2	1	170	140	476
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	60	3,945	3,066	30,147	22,797	72,454
	Total ...		61	3,947	3,067	30,317	22,937	72,930
								Land revenue ... 71,808
								Revenue on mills 1,122
		Of which mortgages ...	...	818	584	5,331	4,892	16,970
KASBA-DAGRAM.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	16	1,210	1,806	6,036	3,863	27,484
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	16	1,210	1,806	6,036	3,863	27,484
	Total ...		16	1,210	1,806	6,036	3,863	27,484
								Land revenue ... 25,852
								Revenue on mills 1,632
		Of which mortgages ...	...	186	224	509	464	13,034

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD IN MORTGAGE NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL MORTGAGES, BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENT.						
Detail.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged lands.	Detail.	Number of assignees.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Assessment.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land, but by cash allotment out of total assessment.	Nazrana annually paid by assignees.
		Total area.	Of which cultivated.					Total assessment of land assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.		
TAHSIL—contd.											
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old agriculturists of villages.	205	1,367	1,235	3,129	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	13	445	1,082	1,082	4,617	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	82	635	596	2,298	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	73	3,616	963	963	7,011	...
New agriculturists ...	425	3,339	3,061	11,543	3. For life or lives ...	116	352	1,331	1,331	1,230	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	130	230	844	844	...	...
					5. For term of Settlement.	86	92	358	358	...	...
Total ...	712	5,301	4,892	16,970	Total ...	418	4,735	4,578	4,578	12,858	...
Old agriculturists of villages.	29	41	40	993	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	4	124	551	513	...	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	30	70	65	7,682	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	23	90	436	436	94	...
New agriculturists ..	136	398	359	4,359	3. For life or lives ...	150	601	3,901	3,712	318	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	85	421	1,867	1,867	168	...
					5. For term of Settlement.	1	.	6	6	...	...
Total ...	195	509	464	13,034	Total ...	264	1,236	6,561	6,176	580	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment Circle.	PART I.—TENURE OR OWNERSHIP.							
	Detail of villages.		Number of villages.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of owners and shareholders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.
	Arrangement of villages according to revenue.	Description of tenure.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.	
						Acres.	Acres.	PESHAWAR Rs.
BARA.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	8	3,060	3,961	35,730	10,492	58,048
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	47	6,087	7,543	68,403	29,298	1,07,275
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamíndári	1	1	...	3,233	Cantonment	
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamíndári	1	1	...	3,233	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	55	9,147	11,504	104,130	48,790	1,65,323
	Total ...		56	9,148	11,504	107,372	48,790	1,65,323
								Land revenue... 1,62,237
								Revenue on mills 3,086
KOH DAMAN MOHAMMAD.								36,983
	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	8	1,676	2,661	56,076	21,702	15,263
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamíndári	2	4	15	1,246	201	135
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamíndári	2	4	15	1,246	201	135
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	8	1,676	2,661	56,076	21,702	15,263
	Total ...		10	1,680	2,676	57,322	21,903	15,398
								Land revenue... 15,303
								Revenue on mills 95
								2,933
	Of which mortgages		...	510	316	1,933	1,645	

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD IN MORTGAGE NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL MORTGAGES, BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENT.						
Detail.	Number of mortgage.	Total area.	Area. Of which cultivated.	Revenue assessment of mortgaged lands.	Detail.	Number of assignments.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Assessment.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land but by cash allotment out of total assessment.	Nazāna annually paid by assignees.
								Total assessment of land assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.		
TAHSIL—contd.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old agriculturists of the villages.	1,506	2,856	2,816	14,213	1. In perpetuity of conditions.	25	561	4,701	4,701	...	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	275	1,144	959	4,001	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	142	1,310	4,982	4,982	2,444	...
New agriculturists ...	1,420	3,925	3,817	18,769	3. For life or lives ...	874	3,014	11,812	11,842	500	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	392	816	3,448	3,448	3,484	...
					5. For term of settlement.	648	275	1,148	1,148	4,149	...
Total ...	3,201	7,895	7,613	36,983	Total ...	2,081	6,009	26,121	26,121	10,577	...
Old agriculturists of the villages.	293	688	647	1,224	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	1	880	50	50	...	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	24	61	45	109	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	2	43,327	8,630	7,505	...	...
New agriculturists ...	197	1,181	953	1,600	3. For life or lives ...	76	358	424	421	64	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	19	45	61	61	...	...
					5. For term of settlement.	6	21	22	22	1,401	...
Total ...	514	1,933	1,645	2,933	Total ...	104	44,631	9,187	8,059	1,465	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment Circle.	PART I.—TENURE OR OWNERSHIP.							
	Detail of villages.		Number of villages.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of owners and shareholders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.
	Arrangement of villages according to revenue.	Description of tenure.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.	
TOTAL OF TANSIL.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	8	3,060	3,961	35,730	19,492	58,048
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamíndári	17	448	108	6,508	3,962	10,639
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	233	18,989	20,251	237,856	112,858	3,10,668
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamíndári	3	5	15	4,479	201	135
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	6	153	350	3,394	825	335
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamíndári	20	453	123	10,987	4,163	10,774
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	247	22,202	24,562	276,980	133,175	3,69,051
	Total ...	Total ...	267	22,655	24,685	287,967	137,338	3,79,825
								Land Revenue .. 3,71,524
								Revenue on mills 8,301
								Of which mortgages ... 88,839

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD IN MORTGAGE NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL MORTGAGES; BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENT.						
Detail.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged lands.	Detail.	Number of assignees.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Assessment.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land but by cash allotments out of total assessments.	Nazrána annually paid by assignees.
		Total area.	Of which cultivated.					Total assessment of land assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.		
TAHSIL—concluded.											
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old agriculturists of the villages.	2,843	7,562	7,009	24,086	In perpetuity free of conditions.	241	2,895	7,886	7,878	5,892	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	650	12,620	4,581	21,034	In perpetuity subject to conditions.	461	49,782	20,087	18,962	10,407	...
New agriculturists ...	2,490	11,544	10,603	43,719	For life or lives ...	2,063	8,718	24,248	24,057	6,160	...
					At the pleasure of Government.	2,088	7,035	7,300	7,300	7,162	...
					For term of settlement ...	1,449	856	2,661	2,661	8,941	...
Total ...	5,983	31,726	22,193	88,839	Total ...	6,302	69,286	62,182	60,858	38,562	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment Circle.	PART I.—TENURE OR OWNERSHIP.							
	Detail of villages.		Number of villages.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of owners and abatto-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.
	Arrangement of villages according to revenue.	Description of tenure.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
KINARA DARYA.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamindári	1	3	845	1,381	1,208	600
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	31	5,239	8,351	116,012	59,813	23,655
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamindári	1	3	5	578	33	60
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	1	11	13	236	225	60
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamindári	2	6	850	1,959	1,326	600
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	32	5,250	8,364	116,248	60,038	23,715
	Total ...	...	34	5,256	9,214	118,207	61,364	24,314
								Land revenue ... 24,314
								Revenue on mills ...
OHARI NATHI.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamindári	1	1	112	529	255	470
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	46	7,024	7,814	79,638	38,715	42,508
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamindári	2	2	309	2,126	91	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	5	157	242	4,085	1,841	237
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamindári	3	3	511	2,655	346	470
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	51	7,181	8,056	83,718	40,556	42,835
	Total ...	...	54	7,184	8,567	86,373	40,902	43,305
								L. ... 43,305
								M. ... 50
		Mortgages ...	49	1,103	955	3,757	3,517	5,867

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD IN MORTGAGE NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL MORTGAGES, BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENT.						
Detail.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Detail.	Number of assignees.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Assessment.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land, but by cash allotments out of total assessment.	Nazrana annually paid by assignees.
		Total area.	Of which cultivated.					Total assessment of land assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.		
TAHSIL.							Aeres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old agriculturists of villages.	525	2,098	1,721	1,111	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	54	258	239	242	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	4	3,770	1,393	1,393	...	...
New agriculturists ...	318	1,421	1,107	912	3. For life or lives ...	52 -10	651 -201	311 -137	311 -137	14	...
						42	453	174	174		
					4. At pleasure of Government.	10	589	82	82	7	...
					5. For term of Settlement.	36 -3	702 -15	218 -7	218 -7	58	...
						33	687	211	211		
Total ...	931	3,777	3,067	2,295	Total ...	80	5,499	1,860	1,860	79	
Old agriculturists of villages.	468	1,018	961	1,317	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	187	735	686	979	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	2	7	23	23	...	...
New agriculturists ...	410	2,138	1,989	3,734	3. For life or lives ...	63 -12	370 -51	849 -42	849 -42	200 -50	...
						51	319	807	807	150	
					4. At pleasure of Government.	66	206	496	496	...	...
					5. For term of Settlement.	58	70	147	147	...	...
Total ...	1,065	3,891	3,636	6,030	Total ...	189 -12	653 -51	1,515 -42	1,515 -42	200 -50	...
						177	602	1,473	1,473	150	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment Circle.	PART I.—TENURE OR OWNERSHIP.							
	Detail of villages.		Number of villages.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of owners and shareholders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.
	Arrangement of villages according to revenue.	Description of tenure.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
KOHI KHATTAK.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	23	2,483	3,884	100,700	9,818	6,675
	Villages paying less than 100.	Zamíndári	4	5	352	2,117	4	55
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	28	1,016	2,183	40,363	1,038	1,057
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamíndári	4	5	352	2,117	4	55
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	51	3,199	6,067	141,063	10,856	7,732
		Total ...	55	3,504	6,419	143,180	10,860	7,787
								Land revenue ... 7,397
								Revenue on mills 330
		Mortgages ...	17	149	137	645	427	267
	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamíndári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF OLD TAHSIL.	Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamíndári	2	4	957	1,910	1,548	1,079
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	100	14,746	20,049	296,345	108,346	72,928
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamíndári	7	10	756	4,821	128	115
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	34	1,184	2,438	44,684	3,104	1,354
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamíndári	9	14	1,713	6,731	1,676	1,194
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	134	15,930	22,487	341,029	111,450	74,282
		Total ...	143	15,944	24,200	347,760	113,126	75,476
								Land revenue ... 15,036
								Revenue on mills 440
		Mortgages ...	99	2,197	2,128	8,015	6,842	8,186

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assessment Circle.	PART I.—TENURE OR OWNERSHIP.							
	Detail of villages.		Number of villages.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of owners and shareholders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.
	Arrangement of villages according to revenue.	Description of tenure.				Total area.	Of which cultivated.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
KIWARRA NILAB.	Villages paying from Rs 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	11	960	1,600	52,958	8,371	3,041
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100	Zamindári	1	1	3	432	20	10
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	12	258	565	45,795	1,350	631
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamindári	1	1	3	432	20	10
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	23	1,218	2,165	98,753	9,721	3,672
	Total ...	Total ...	24	1,219	2,168	99,185	9,741	3,682
		Mortgages ...	9	58	61	451	356	181
TOTAL OF NEW TAHSIL.	Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	Zamindári ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages paying Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.	Zamindári	2	4	957	1,910	1,548	1,079
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	111	15,706	21,649	349,303	116,717	75,969
	Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	Zamindári	8	11	759	5,253	148	125
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	46	1,442	3,003	90,479	4,454	1,955
	Leases from Government without right of occupancy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Zamindári	10	15	1,716	7,163	1,696	1,204
		Pattidári and bhaiachára ...	157	17,148	24,652	439,782	121,171	77,954
	Total ...	Total ...	167	17,163	26,368	446,945	122,867	79,158
		Mortgages ...	108	2,255	2,189	8,466	7,198	3,867

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD IN MORTGAGE NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL MORTGAGES BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENT.						
Detail.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged lands.	Detail.	Number of assignees.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Assessment.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land, but by cash allotments out of total assessment.	Nuzrāna annually paid by assignees.
		Total area.	Of which cultivated.					Total assessment of land assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.		
TAHSIL—concl'd.											
Old agriculturists of villages.	33	182	153	89	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old agriculturists of other villages.	4	20	18	24	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	1	22,644	1,819	1,819	...	...
New agriculturists	25	278	197	96	3. For life or lives	152	72,685	1,397	978	...	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	4	2,376	356	356	...	...
					5. For term of Settlement.	16	250	28	28	...	...
Total	62	480	368	209	Total	173	97,964	3,600	3,176	...	...
Old agriculturists of villages.	1,119	3,690	3,079	2,688	1. In perpetuity free of conditions.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old agriculturists of other villages.	257	1,059	983	1,256	2. In perpetuity subject to conditions.	125	23,385	3,445	3,445	...	...
New agriculturists	838	4,073	3,463	4,874	3. For life or lives	273	75,380	2,806	2,382	1,114	...
					4. At pleasure of Government.	313	3,673	971	971	7	...
					5. For term of Settlement.	140	1,361	458	458	591	...
Total	2,209	8,822	7,525	8,818	Total	857	103,799	7,080	7,256	1,712	...

Statement VI.—Showing alienations since the Regular Settlement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS AND HOLDINGS.				Ar		Revenue.	Detail.	FIVE-YEARLY DETAIL.								
		Total.	Tenants.		Owners.	Total.	Cultivated.			More.								
			Occupancy.	Non-occupancy.														
										1874-78.			1879-83.			1884-88.		
										Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.
										Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
										Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
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										Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.		

in Tahsils Peshawar and Nowshera, District Peshawar (paras. 56—59).

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
OF MORTGAGES AND SALES.																				
Mortgages.										Sales.										
1880-85.			Total.			1874-78.			1870-83.			1884-88.			1889-93.			Total.		
Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
PESHAWAR.																				
1,001	54,160	53	1,629	84,792	52	103	6,865	67	82	6,758	82	250	20,512	70	802	33,332	42	1,246	67,467	54
237	4,145	17	8,625	41,031	48	1	40	46	2	45	22	94	8,000	95	62	2,094	48	150	11,970	76
526	22,084	56	856	39,336	55	15	870	54	21	1,010	49	26	2,262	87	47	0,226	106	109	13,377	123
1,784	86,989	49	10,010	1,65,162	15	110	7,775	62	105	7,822	71	379	31,074	81	911	45,552	50	1,514	92,823	61
1,503	80,588	54	2,313	1,23,221	54	102	7,545	74	90	7,596	84	364	31,474	86	607	42,397	82	1,063	83,008	84
1,283	68,458	54	2,031	1,22,064	61	99	7,045	71	78	8,371	107	321	26,745	83	201	16,576	57	789	58,737	74
118	5,770	49	118	5,770	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	10,750	171	63	10,750	171
291	6,101	23	8,597	25,941	30	17	230	14	15	220	15	15	200	13	104	3,159	8	451	3,815	8
...	...	...	7,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	...	...	286	...	...
531	33,588	73	961	55,491	58	12	1,650	39	349	12,041	35	515	20,547	40	602	41,608	63	1,537	75,840	49
1,162	42,527	36	2,115	67,169	32	302	11,210	29	239	11,137	47	539	24,916	46	393	30,709	78	1,563	78,011	50
1,035	57,053	55	1,902	92,265	49	203	7,090	27	25	1,250	50	60	4,578	76	470	24,098	52	837	33,818	45
2,708	1,32,368	50	5,088	2,14,835	42	727	20,859	29	604	24,431	40	1,112	50,071	45	1,534	97,315	63	3,977	1,92,670	48
2,291	1,39,318	61	4,119	2,14,770	52	468	20,335	43	463	24,431	53	849	49,687	59	938	96,387	103	2,718	1,90,840	70
2,291	1,39,318	61	4,119	2,14,770	52	468	20,335	43	463	24,431	53	849	49,687	59	938	96,387	103	2,718	1,90,840	70
...
507	50	...	969	65	...	259	524	2	141	...	...	263	384	1	596	928	2	1,259	1,836	1
504	...	...	965	...	...	232	...	...	141	...	...	229	...	...	533	...	...	1,135	...	...
945	29,902	32	1,367	52,047	38	544	22,102	41	530	25,292	47	649	47,894	74	515	55,649	108	2,241	1,50,937	67
417	20,754	50	635	41,054	65	108	5,250	49	167	10,420	62	221	18,591	85	285	20,977	74	781	55,538	71
2,371	1,40,150	59	3,380	1,83,150	54	479	22,660	47	385	23,883	62	346	36,098	104	1,009	92,142	91	2,219	1,74,702	79
3,733	1,90,896	51	5,391	2,78,260	51	1,131	50,021	44	1,098	59,305	55	1,213	1,02,797	85	1,809	1,68,768	93	5,241	3,81,177	73
3,424	1,90,326	56	4,866	2,75,545	57	1,081	49,826	46	968	59,555	62	1,138	1,02,283	90	1,639	1,68,233	99	4,881	3,70,697	78
2,549	1,43,058	56	3,745	2,15,968	58	1,090	48,819	45	915	58,035	61	843	60,802	92	947	1,12,422	119	3,801	3,00,075	79
771	38,612	50	1,993	49,618	43	12	680	55	23	1,452	63	257	17,098	94	549	39,570	65	832	55,732	67
302	570	2	525	715	1	50	195	4	120	40	...	60	510	6	110	535	5	350	1,290	4
284	...	...	495	...	...	37	...	...	119	...	...	53	...	...	93	...	...	302	...	...

STATEMENT:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS AND HOLDINGS.				AREA.		Revenue.	Detail.	FIVE-YEARLY DETAILS.									
		Total.	Tenants.		Non-occupancy.	Owners.	Total.			Cultivated.	Mort.								
			Occupancy.								1874-78.			1879-83.			1884-88.		
						Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Aren.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	
										Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	TAHSIL Rs.	
KASBA BAGRAM.	16 C	2,781	202	776	1,806	6,036	3,863	27,481	Old agriculturists of the villages.	...	...	...	2	516	258	11	2,173	225
	H	1,725	167	733	825	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	...	...	...	3	467	156	11	2,450	223
									New agriculturists ...	...	...	...	20	2,233	112	45	15,559	346
									Total ...	...	...	...	25	3,216	129	67	20,512	306
									Irrigated ...	...	...	...	23	3,166	138	66	20,512	311
									Of which Nabri ...	...	...	...	19	1,573	83	57	14,612	256
									And Shah Nabri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	2	50	25	1	...	...
									Of which uncultivated ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
BARA.	50 C	16,846	61	5,28	11,504	107,372	48,700	1,65,323	Old agriculturists of the village.	199	22,201	112	283	29,174	103	635	62,855	99	
	H	13,950	33	6,560	7,387	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	153	4,735	31	129	6,950	54	185	17,206	93
									New agriculturists ...	256	16,830	66	392	43,037	110	748	63,104	84	
									Total ...	608	43,775	72	804	79,161	98	1,568	1,43,285	91	
									Irrigated ...	478	30,891	83	750	78,069	104	1,423	1,40,271	99	
									Of which Nabri ...	478	30,891	83	687	70,284	102	1,354	1,31,119	97	
									And Shah Nabri ...	...	...	...	63	7,785	124	60	9,152	133
									Unirrigated ...	130	3,881	30	54	1,002	20	145	3,014	21	
									Of which uncultivated ...	36	...	...	38	...	...	44	...	...
KOH DAMAN MOHMAND.	10 C	4,525	388	1,461	2,676	57,322	21,903	15,308	Old agriculturists of the villages.	66	3,681	56	157	14,381	92	208	13,860	67	
	H	5,103	867	1,727	2,509	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,583	53
									New agriculturists...	47	1,413	30	219	7,212	33	463	12,396	27	
									Total ...	113	5,097	45	376	21,593	57	701	27,839	40	
									Irrigated ...	25	4,217	169	92	18,753	204	242	23,249	96	
									Of which Shah Nabri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									And Shah Nabri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated ...	88	880	10	281	2,840	10	459	4,590	10	
									Of which uncultivated ...	2	...	...	70	...	...	127	...	...
TOTAL OF TAHSIL PESHAWAR.	267 C	43,091	2,271	16,135	24,055	2,87,667	1,37,335	3,70,825	Old agriculturists of the villages.	449	31,228	76	715	57,406	80	1,897	1,28,010	67	
	H	40,897	2,289	20,426	18,183	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	46	8,647	23	443	32,264	73	9,130	74,811	6
									New agriculturists ...	453	26,003	54	812	62,825	77	2,918	1,57,058	53	
									Total ...	1,402	71,078	51	1,970	1,52,495	77	13,984	3,59,909	26	
									Irrigated ...	1,107	65,846	59	1,572	1,47,768	91	4,500	3,33,621	74	
									Of which Nabri ...	1,086	61,579	58	1,303	1,17,562	81	3,908	2,80,212	72	
									And Shah Nabri ...	...	...	...	72	8,355	116	292	19,388	66
									Unirrigated ...	295	5,232	18	398	4,727	12	9,491	26,388	3	
									Of which uncultivated ...	76	...	...	136	...	...	6,229	...	...

No. VI—continued.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
OF MORTGAGES AND SALES.																				
Mortgages.										Sales.										
1889-95.			Total.			1874-78.			1879-83.			1884-88.			1889-95.			Total.		
Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
PESHAWAR—contd.																				
28	9,356	334	41	12,315	301	152	12,051	85	104	20,515	197	121	38,051	314	220	56,021	259	597	128,438	215
56	14,986	269	70	17,903	256	41	11,122	271	23	6,630	288	58	8,580	153	90	37,595	418	210	63,927	304
333	68,281	205	398	86,103	216	125	12,845	103	67	9,992	149	231	21,328	92	278	73,643	265	701	1,17,708	168
417	92,623	222	502	1,16,331	220	318	36,918	116	101	37,137	101	408	67,959	167	588	1,69,059	286	1,508	3,10,073	206
372	92,523	249	461	1,16,201	252	255	36,018	145	130	36,617	282	312	67,189	215	481	1,67,779	319	1,178	3,08,533	282
862	91,123	252	438	1,07,308	245	216	33,643	156	122	33,647	276	231	57,414	249	429	1,44,709	338	998	2,69,503	270
10	1,400	140	10	1,400	140	35	1,725	49	...	...	...	36	2,535	70	31	13,000	422	102	17,350	170
45	100	2	48	150	3	63	...	...	64	490	8	96	770	8	107	280	3	330	1,540	5
43	...	...	45	...	...	63	...	...	57	...	...	85	...	...	103	...	...	308	...	...
1,739	1,62,670	94	2,856	2,78,930	97	334	40,876	106	492	53,257	110	987	1,18,242	120	1,297	1,54,231	119	3,150	3,66,606	116
647	51,407	79	1,114	80,298	72	72	7,586	105	89	9,474	106	154	16,763	109	208	12,703	61	523	46,526	89
2,529	1,80,816	71	3,925	3,03,886	77	117	17,529	150	150	18,595	124	277	51,212	185	474	48,063	101	1,018	1,33,392	133
4,915	3,91,893	80	7,895	6,61,114	84	573	65,091	115	721	81,326	113	1,418	1,86,217	131	1,979	2,14,097	109	4,691	5,48,531	117
4,698	3,93,568	84	7,349	6,51,802	88	504	55,361	110	645	75,116	116	1,080	1,68,555	156	1,611	1,94,552	121	3,940	4,93,594	129
4,574	3,85,259	84	7,093	6,26,556	88	504	55,561	110	638	74,048	117	1,066	1,61,816	157	1,582	1,88,161	619	3,785	4,84,121	128
121	8,309	67	256	25,246	99	...	...	...	12	1,068	89	14	1,700	122	20	6,386	220	55	9,163	167
217	1,325	6	546	9,312	17	63	10,630	154	76	6,210	82	338	17,662	52	368	20,445	56	851	54,947	65
164	...	...	282	...	...	18	...	...	4	...	...	159	...	...	75	...	...	256	...	...
257	24,016	93	698	55,911	81	123	2,632	21	59	1,881	83	238	16,263	69	363	27,215	73	783	50,099	65
31	1,327	43	61	2,910	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	424	11	39	424	11
455	17,517	38	1,181	38,538	33	14	921	66	2	22	11	50	3,830	77	101	2,464	24	167	7,237	43
743	12,860	58	1,933	97,389	50	137	3,553	26	61	4,903	80	288	20,093	70	503	39,103	60	939	59,652	59
257	38,000	148	616	84,210	137	20	2,393	119	15	4,443	296	74	17,953	243	143	29,599	182	252	51,282	204
...
...
186	4,880	10	1,317	13,170	10	117	1,170	10	16	460	10	211	2,140	10	360	3,600	10	737	7,370	10
89	...	...	288	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	133	...	...	290	...	...
4,501	3,17,782	71	7,592	5,37,156	71	1,348	57,076	63	1,693	1,22,747	77	2,764	2,61,599	92	3,659	3,65,899	96	9,579	4,90,244	54
2,570	1,25,416	59	12,620	2,53,368	20	611	35,217	57	529	37,706	73	1,693	78,080	73	1,677	1,03,442	60	3,275	2,06,406	74
7,299	1,91,401	68	11,541	7,40,287	64	1,041	62,821	60	629	51,781	84	990	1,19,218	129	2,388	2,59,496	102	5,671	4,57,232	80
14,376	9,17,623	64	31,724	15,31,111	48	3,005	1,83,117	61	2,778	2,15,214	78	4,811	4,58,597	95	7,724	7,24,794	94	17,921	15,49,822	87
12,545	9,31,623	74	19,724	14,51,758	73	2,433	1,72,388	71	2,811	2,07,788	90	3,812	4,37,181	112	5,879	6,59,487	125	13,822	11,13,144	100
11,009	8,58,218	74	17,426	12,87,596	73	2,323	1,63,590	70	2,541	1,69,532	80	3,310	3,81,434	112	6,187	6,59,487	125	12,601	11,13,144	100
1,023	51,291	50	1,387	82,031	59	47	2,538	53	51	2,700	72	307	21,312	69	60	6,780	100	1,023	51,291	50
1,422	13,000	9	12,002	12,239	4	377	12,749	21	407	7,400	18	1,009	21,000	21	1,436	28,380	19	2,069	21,749	10
1,881	...	...	9,322	...	...	222	...	...	322	...	...	581	...	...	1,227	...	...	2,407	...	...

1	2	3				4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS AND HOLDINGS.				AREA.		Revenue.	Detail.	FIVE-YEARLY									
		Total.	Tenants.		Owners.	Total.	Cultivated.			Mort.									
			Occupancy.	Non-occupancy.						1874-78.			1879-83.			1884-88.			
										Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	
KINARA DARYA.	34 Cultivators	11,791	411	2,166	9,214	1,18,207	61,369	24,384	Old agriculturists of the village.	54	3,382	63	58	1,942	32	425	10,966	26	
	Holdings	9,225	431	2,576	6,218	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	47	1,566	33	16	730	46	69	1,963	29	
	Per cent.	100	5	28	67	..	...	...	New agriculturists...	66	2,020	31	105	3,652	35	550	11,597	21	
									Total	...	167	6,968	42	179	6,224	35	1,044	24,531	23
									Irrigated	...	46	5,373	117	32	4,388	137	150	16,150	108
									Of which canal irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated	...	121	1,595	13	147	8,636	12	804	8,351	9
									Of which uncultivated.	...	26	...	...	37	...	...	315	...	...
CHAHNI NAHRI.	54 Cultivators	12,051	759	2,725	8,567	86,373	40,902	43,305	Old agriculturists of the village.	75	4,738	63	46	3,443	75	222	14,635	67	
	Holdings	11,904	445	2,973	8,486	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	42	1,618	43	144	8,688	62	159	7,493	47	
	Per cent.	100	3	25	72	...	...	...	New agriculturists..	71	2,525	36	149	7,587	53	530	29,048	55	
									Total	...	168	9,081	48	339	20,218	60	911	51,181	56
									Irrigated	...	73	4,449	61	210	16,302	78	562	42,227	75
									Of which canal irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated	...	115	4,632	40	129	3,916	30	319	8,954	26
									Of which uncultivated.	...	21	...	...	32	...	...	105	...	...
KOHI KHATTAK.	55 Cultivators	7,257	66	772	6,419	1,43,180	10,660	7,787	Old agriculturists of the village.	43	796	19	20	335	18	77	607	8	
	Holdings	5,168	53	757	4,378	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Per cent.	100	1	15	84	...	...	...	New agriculturists	11	301	27	62	448	7	63	1,333	21	
									Total	...	54	1,097	20	62	803	10	140	1,940	14
									Irrigated	...	...	300	150	3	230	77	10	915	92
									Of which canal irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated	...	52	787	15	79	573	7	130	1,025	8
									Of which uncultivated.	...	32	...	...	45	...	...	63	...	...

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
DETAIL OF																				
gages.										Sales.										
1880-05.			Total.			1874-78.			1879-83.			1884-89.			1880-05.			Total.		
Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.
NOWSHERA.																				
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1,591	31,557	22	2,099	51,077	24	509	9,285	10	2,053	25,761	12	2,557	39,172	15	2,618	64,122	23	7,958	1,33,330	17
126	5,354	42	258	9,618	37	15	566	38	51	2,761	54	62	2,190	27	336	5,761	17	454	11,278	23
100	21,707	35	1,421	41,976	30	236	2,625	11	276	7,133	26	1,552	22,426	14	1,406	30,766	21	3,560	62,590	18
2,357	64,945	27	3,777	1,02,671	27	751	12,176	17	2,410	35,655	15	4,191	63,788	15	4,550	1,00,589	22	12,002	2,12,508	18
539	41,949	78	767	67,851	88	73	4,432	61	275	18,406	67	628	29,056	46	1,300	57,974	45	2,276	1,09,893	48
96	3,946	41	96	3,946	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	5,318	13	914	18,258	20	1,318	23,576	18
1,815	23,065	12	3,010	34,529	12	678	8,044	12	2,135	17,249	8	3,563	31,702	10	3,350	42,615	13	9,726	1,02,610	11
332	...	...	710	...	...	34	...	...	348	...	...	805	...	...	812	...	...	2,089	...	...
675	43,698	65	1,018	66,514	65	391	20,181	51	626	35,146	56	1,126	71,033	63	1,782	1,27,517	72	3,928	2,53,877	65
399	21,209	54	735	39,413	54	176	9,360	53	323	17,222	53	360	22,800	63	629	57,617	92	1,488	1,06,909	72
1,358	63,050	45	2,138	1,02,540	48	193	8,343	43	547	14,743	27	444	18,885	43	1,177	58,699	50	2,361	1,30,670	43
2,453	1,27,957	52	3,891	2,05,467	54	763	37,684	50	1,499	67,111	45	1,930	1,12,718	58	3,588	2,43,833	68	7,777	4,61,546	59
1,120	86,452	61	2,265	1,49,430	66	454	28,526	63	676	38,608	57	850	73,037	86	1,330	1,49,528	112	3,310	2,69,699	68
93	5,763	59	93	5,763	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	17,250	103	165	17,250	103
1,033	41,535	40	1,626	59,037	37	300	9,358	30	820	28,503	35	1,050	39,651	37	2,258	91,305	12	1,467	1,71,547	38
97	...	...	255	...	...	13	...	...	67	...	...	94	...	...	702	...	...	870	...	...
252	5,018	20	392	6,776	17	102	1,759	17	63	2,666	32	334	8,964	25	614	17,952	22	1,355	31,382	23
46	623	14	46	623	14	147	775	5	24	422	18	16	820	17	63	2,656	31	272	4,942	17
100	1,706	17	246	3,788	16	26	194	7	15	425	28	58	2,520	13	64	1,923	30	163	5,051	31
298	7,317	18	674	11,187	17	275	2,719	10	122	3,543	29	490	12,362	25	961	22,461	23	1,755	41,075	24
27	3,094	111	42	4,449	106	5	438	88	6	1,189	198	31	5,863	189	51	7,508	167	45	14,500	101
...
371	4,341	12	632	6,738	11	279	2,281	8	116	2,334	20	329	6,409	16	519	14,573	17	1,000	24,077	15
60	...	...	220	...	...	175	...	...	31	...	...	112	...	...	277	...	...	715	...	...

1	2	3				4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS AND HOLDINGS.				AREA.				FIVE-YEARLY								
		Tenant.							Detail.	Mort								
		Total.	Occupancy.	Non-occupancy.	Owners.	Total.	Cultivated.	Revenue.		1874-78.			1879-83.			1884-83.		
										Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.
						Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL OLD TAHSIL.	143 Cultivators	31,099	1,236	5,663	24,200	347,760	113,126	75,476	Old agriculturists of the village.	172	8,916	52	124	5,640	46	724	26,209	36
	Holdings	26,317	929	6,308	19,030	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	89	3,384	38	160	9,618	60	223	9,466	42
	Per cent.,	100	4	24	72	...	...	...	New agriculturists	148	4,846	33	316	11,987	39	1,143	41,078	37
									Total	409	17,146	42	600	27,245	45	2,095	77,632	37
									Irrigated	121	10,122	84	245	20,920	85	722	59,292	82
									Of which canal irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated	288	7,024	24	355	6,325	18	1,373	18,360	13
									Of which uncultivated.	70	...	...	114	...	...	483	...	...
KHAWARA NILAB.	21 Cultivators	3,264	770	326	2,168	99,185	9,741	3,682	Old agriculturists of the village.	...	...	...	9	65	7	72	1,488	21
	Holdings	2,239	463	209	1,478	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	5	80	16	2	140	70	...	...	...
	Percent....	100	21	13	66	...	...	...	New agriculturists	...	...	...	34	635	19	95	812	9
									Total	5	80	16	45	810	19	167	2,300	14
									Irrigated	...	...	...	6	575	96	70	824	118
									Of which canal irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated	5	80	16	39	265	7	160	1,476	9
									Of which uncultivated.	2	...	...	8	...	...	62	...	...
TOTAL NEW TAHSIL.	167 Cultivators	34,363	2,006	5,980	86,363	416,945	122,867	70,158	Old agriculturists of the village.	172	8,916	52	133	5,705	42	706	27,696	35
	Holdings	28,556	1,891	6,607	20,558	...	...	...	Old agriculturists of other villages.	94	3,464	37	162	9,758	60	223	9,466	42
	Percent.,	100	5	23	72	...	...	...	New agriculturists	148	4,846	33	350	12,622	36	1,238	42,780	35
									Total	414	17,226	42	615	29,085	44	2,262	79,952	35
									Irrigated	121	10,122	84	251	21,493	86	702	60,116	72
									Of which canal irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Unirrigated	293	7,104	24	364	6,504	17	1,533	19,836	13
									Of which uncultivated.	81	...	...	122	...	...	545	...	...

NOTE.—Uncultivated area is included in columns 3 and 4, and so the figures.

No. VI—concluded.

10	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
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DETAIL OF

pages.

Sales.

1880-85.			Total.			1871-76.			1870-83.			1881-88.			1880-85.			Total.		
Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.
NOWSHERA—concl.																				
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
2,488	63,003	31	3,508	1,21,367	35	990	31,216	31	2,792	63,603	23	4,037	1,10,180	30	5,411	2,09,591	39	13,230	4,23,509	32
562	27,186	49	1,030	49,651	48	338	10,701	32	308	20,405	51	400	25,829	56	1,019	65,081	63	2,211	1,22,010	55
2,158	69,103	41	3,708	1,18,301	39	455	11,162	25	839	22,301	27	2,051	43,820	21	2,737	91,328	33	6,081	1,68,611	28
5,238	2,00,282	38	8,312	3,22,325	39	1,789	63,079	36	4,028	1,00,309	26	6,551	1,89,839	29	9,109	3,66,003	40	21,567	7,15,120	33
1,956	1,31,380	68	3,071	2,21,730	72	582	33,396	30	957	58,203	61	1,509	1,07,096	72	2,681	2,15,010	80	5,079	4,14,505	73
180	9,700	51	180	9,700	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	5,318	13	1,082	35,338	33	1,486	40,856	27
3,252	68,886	21	5,268	1,00,335	19	1,257	19,683	16	3,071	19,106	16	5,012	60,852	16	6,618	1,51,893	23	15,898	3,00,531	10
500	...	...	1,185	...	...	222	...	...	416	...	...	1,131	...	...	1,881	...	...	3,680	...	...
101	1,577	16	182	3,130	17	...	...	...	70	1,608	21	170	2,813	16	353	5,093	14	608	9,060	16
13	685	53	20	905	45	...	...	...	21	135	6	4	45	11	133	831	6	158	1,011	6
119	2,105	14	278	3,552	13	...	...	...	27	610	23	131	1,287	10	49	1,063	22	209	2,069	14
263	4,367	17	459	7,687	16	...	...	...	127	2,422	19	314	4,175	13	531	6,092	13	975	13,589	14
12	2,169	181	25	3,565	143	...	...	...	5	626	125	11	1,500	136	16	2,544	159	32	4,670	146
...
251	2,201	9	455	4,022	9	...	...	...	122	1,706	15	303	2,675	9	518	4,448	9	943	8,019	9
40	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	53	...	...	140	...	...	222	...	...
2,589	85,180	33	3,690	1,27,497	35	996	31,216	31	2,871	65,271	23	4,213	1,22,032	29	5,767	2,14,689	37	13,817	4,33,208	31
575	27,871	48	1,050	50,559	48	338	10,701	32	410	20,540	40	401	25,874	56	1,181	60,815	57	2,402	1,23,030	52
2,337	91,508	39	4,073	1,51,856	37	455	11,162	25	865	22,920	26	2,188	45,107	21	2,785	92,301	33	6,293	1,71,590	27
5,501	2,04,610	37	8,822	3,20,012	37	1,789	63,079	36	4,165	1,09,731	26	6,805	1,93,013	28	9,733	3,73,805	38	22,521	7,28,718	32
1,098	1,33,702	67	3,099	2,25,205	73	532	33,396	63	902	58,829	61	1,520	1,09,480	72	2,697	2,17,534	81	5,711	4,10,205	73
180	9,700	51	180	9,700	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	5,318	13	1,082	35,338	33	1,486	40,856	27
3,603	71,087	20	5,723	1,04,617	18	1,257	19,683	16	3,193	40,002	16	5,315	83,527	16	7,036	1,50,311	22	16,531	3,09,453	18
519	...	...	1,297	...	...	222	...	...	466	...	...	1,181	...	...	2,039	...	...	3,092	...	...

differ from those in Statement VII which only deals with the cultivated area.

Statement No. VII.—*Abstract of cultivating occupancy, Tahsils*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. VII—continued.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DETAIL OF RENT AND AREA ON WHICH PAID.													Total cash rent paid on the area entered in column 23.	Average cash rent per acre.	REMARKS.
RENT IN KIND.								CASH RENT.							
Zabti rents.	Half produce or more.	Two-fifths to half.	One-third to two-fifths.	Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.	Total area paying in cash rents at revenue rates with or without mill-khann.	Area under other cash rents.						
				Share of produce.	Area.										
PESHAWAR—concluded.															
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
...	41 13,192 508 94 424	122	1 23	1	6	52	14,362	85	124	1,290	10 6 5				
...	11,239 1 3 251 75	12	1134	1	1,425 1,002 2,427	...	2,863	5	...	...	...				Col. Area. Amount. 15 3,523 12,784.
...	41 95 459 511 113,153	124	1157	1	1,431 1,002 2,433	52	17,225	90	124	1,290	10 6 5				
...	1670	1 1	...	1	49	...	720	48	...	...	...				Col. Area. Amount. 15 625 82
...	4322	...	...	1	3,392 510 3,902	...	4,254	89	6	8	1 5 4				
...	4992	1 1	...	1	3,441 510 3,951	...	4,974	137	6	8	1 5 4				
...	446,743 633 216 424 44 30	123	11,106	1	55	67	49,401	197	1,018	14,036	13 12 7				Col. Area. Amount. 15 5,535 14,273
...	48,090 1 3 2,437 35	1 2	1 651	...	4,817 1,542 6,359	...	9,488	98	11	38	3 7 3				
...	44 217 636 30 459 40,180	125	11,817	1	4,872 1,542 6,414	67	58,889	295	1,029	14,074	13 10 4				

[illegible]

No. VII—continued.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DETAIL OF RENT AND AREA ON WHICH PAID.										Total cash rents paid on the area entered in column 23.	Average cash rent per acre.	REMARKS.
RENTS IN KIND.										CASH RENTS.		
Zabti rent.	Half produce or more.	Two-fifths to half.	One-third to two-fifths.	Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.	Total area paying cash rents at revenue rates with or without mālikāna.	Area under other cash rents.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Share of produce.	Area.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
NOWSHERA.												
...	949	15	1,366	...	41 5 — 46	...	2,376	357	66	594	8 15 9	Area cultivated by mortgagors paying rent in kind ... 404 Paying cash rent ... 44 Total ... 448
...	325	7	622	...	1,023 443 735 160 255 499 3,115	...	4,070	1,348	43	47	1 0 10	Besides the rent in kind a cash rent is paid on the following area shown in column 11 :—
...	1,274	22	1,989	...	3,161	...	6,446	1,705	109	641	5 14 1	Area. Cash. Acres. Rs. Irrigated ... 585 1,177 Unirrigated ... 510 68 Total ... 1,095 1,245
...	5,074	662	87	1/4	48	...	5,871	66	136	2,283	16 12 7	Area cultivated by mortgagors paying rent in kind ... 1,755 Paying cash rent ... 2 Total ... 1,757
...	2,142	103	866	1/4	186	...	3,297	127	...	...	...
...	7,216	765	953	...	234	...	9,168	193	136	2,283	16 12 7	
...	85	...	55	1/4	8	...	148	4	2	12	6 0 0	Area cultivated by mortgagors paying rent in kind ... 214
...	172	...	145	...	941 38 79 2 1,060	...	1,377	93	14	13	0 14 10	
...	237	...	200	...	1,068	...	1,525	97	16	25	1 9 0	

[illegible]

No. VII—concluded.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DETAIL OF RENT AND AREA ON WHICH PAID.										Total cash rents paid on the area entered in column 24.	Average cash rent per acre.	REMARKS.
RENTS IN KIND.						CASH RENTS.						
Zero rent.	Half produce or more.	Two-fifths to half.	One-third to two-fifths.	Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.	Total area paying cash rents at revenue rates with or without milk tax.	Area under oil or cash rents.			
				Share of produce.	Area.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. n. p.	
NOWSHERA—continued.												
...	6,108	677	1,508	...	97 5 102	...	8,395	427	204	2,850	14 2 7	Area cultivated by mort- gagors paying rent in kind ... 2,373 Paying cash rent ... 46 Total ... 2,419
...	2,639	110	1,634	...	2,150 481 814 160 255 501 4,361	...	8,744	1,568	57	60	1 0 10	Area paying cash rent besides the rent in kind is 1,895 acres, on which Rs. 1,245 are paid.
...	8,747	787	3,142	...	2,247 481 819 160 255 501 4,463	...	17,139	1,995	261	2,919	11 4 9	
...	13	...	7	...	6	...	26	6	4	16	4 0 0	
...	21	52	23	...	650 19 12 681	...	777	56	6	3	0 8 0	Area cultivated by mort- gagors paying rent in kind ... 85
...	34	52	30	...	656 19 12 687	...	803	62	10	19	1 14 5	
...	6,121	677	1,515	...	103 5 108	...	8,421	433	208	2,905	13 5 6	Area cultivated by mort- gagors paying rent in kind ... 2,458 Paying cash rent ... 46 Total ... 2,504
...	2,660	162	1,657	...	2,800 500 826 160 255 501 5,042	...	9,521	1,624	63	63	1 0 0	Area paying cash rent besides the rent in kind is 1,095 acres, on which Rs. 1,245 are paid.
...	8,781	839	3,172	...	2,903 500 831 160 255 501 5,150	...	17,942	2,057	271	2,968	10 15 3	

Statement No. VIII.—Showing rates of rents paid by soils in Tahsils Pesháwar and Nowshera, District Pesháwar. (Para. 63-64.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Detail of Soil.	Description of Soil.	CASH RENTS.			KIND RENTS.		
			Area,	Rent.	Rate of rent.	Kamíns' dues before division of crops.	Proprietor's share of grain, per cent.	Proprietor's share of straw, per cent.
			Tahsil Acres.	Peshawar. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
KOH DAMAN MICHNI.	Cháli ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	54 54	532 0 0 532 0 0	9 13 8 9 13 8	6 per cent.	31·4	31·4
	Shah Nahri ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	47·0	47·0
	Nahri I ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	46·8	46·8
	Nahri II ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	46·8	46·8
	Sailáb ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	36·8	36·8
	Dagoba ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	36·8	36·8
	Báráni ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	39·0	39·0
	Maira ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	31·4	31·4
	Total ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	54 54	532 0 0 532 0 0	9 13 8 9 13 8	6 per cent.	44·4	44·4 On 952 acres Rs. 408 is paid in ad- dition to the batái.
	Nahri I ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	18 38 56	282 0 0 360 0 0 642 0 0	15 10 8 9 7 7 11 7 5	6 per cent.	47·0	47·0
DARYA WAR PAR.	Nahri II ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	2 35 37	12 0 0 230 0 0 242 0 0	6 0 0 6 9 2 6 8 8	6 per cent.	47·0	47·0
	Sailáb ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	47·0	47·0
	Báráni ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	...	...	...	6 per cent.	47·0	47·0
	Total ... {	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	20 73 93	294 0 0 590 0 0 884 0 0	14 11 2 8 1 4 9 8 1	6 per cent.	47·0	47·0

1714
STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

			Cane Crop			Rice Crop		
			Area	Yield	Production	Yield	Production	Proportion share of straw, per cent.
			Sq. Yds.	Per Acre	Total	Sq. Yds.	Per Acre	Total
KASRA BAGRAM.								
KASRA BAGRAM.	Gardene	Soil	71	1,521 0 0	24 3 10	3 per cent.	48.5	48.5
		Lump	71	1,521 0 0	24 3 10			
	Nabri I	Soil	32	974 0 0	30 7 0	3 per cent.	48.5	48.5
		Lump	32	974 0 0	30 7 0			
	Nabri II	Soil	3	14 0 0	4 10 8	3 per cent.	48.5	48.5
		Lump	3	14 0 0	4 10 8			
	Bārāni	Soil	5	30 0 0	6 0 0	3 per cent.	48.5	48.5
		Lump	5	30 0 0	6 0 0			
	Total	Soil	39	1,031 0 0	26 7 0	3 per cent.	48.5	48.5
		Lump	206	4,298 0 0	20 13 10			
Average		245	5,329 0 0	21 12 0				

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Detail of Soil.	Description of Soil.	CASH RENTS.			KIND RENTS.		
			Area.	Rent.	Rate of rent.	Kamíns' dues before division of crops.	Proprietor's share of grain, per cent.	Proprietor's share of straw, per cent.
BARA CIRCLE.	TAHSIL PESHAWAR—continued.							
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	Cháhi ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	3½ per cent.	48·2	48·2
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Shah Nahri ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	3½ per cent.	48·2	48·2
		Lump ... {	3	21 0 0	7 0 0			
		Average ... {	3	21 0 0	7 0 0			
	Nahri I ... {	Soil ... {	12	195 0 0	16 4 0	3½ per cent.	48·0	48·0
		Lump ... {	83	1,177 7 0	14 3 0			
		Average ... {	95	1,372 7 0	14 7 2			
	Gardens ... {	Soil ... {	5	85 0 0	17 0 0	...	Nil.	Nil.
		Lump ... {	1	50 0 0	50 0 0			
		Average ... {	6	135 0 0	22 8 0			
	Nahri II ... {	Soil ... {	10	61 0 0	6 1 7	3½ per cent.	48·0	48·0
ROH DAMAN MOHMAND.		Lump ... {	40	384 9 0	9 9 10			
		Average ... {	50	445 9 0	8 14 7			
	Abi ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lump ... {	5	35 0 0	7 0 0			
		Average ... {	5	35 0 0	7 0 0			
	Sailáb ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	3½ per cent.	25·0	25·0
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Dagoba ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	3½ per cent.	25·0	25·0
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Bárání ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	3½ per cent.	28·2	28·2
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Maira ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	3½ per cent.	23·0	23·0
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Total ... {	Soil ... {	27	341 0 0	12 10 1	3½ per cent.	44·4	44·4
		Lump ... {	132	1,668 0 0	12 10 2			
		Average ... {	159	2,009 0 0	12 10 2			
								On 3,523 acres Rs. 12,784 are paid in addition to half batái.
ROH DAMAN MOHMAND.	Cháhi ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	2½ per cent.	47·6	47·6
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Abi ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	2½ per cent.	47·6	47·6
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
ROH DAMAN MOHMAND.	Dagoba ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	2½ per cent.	27·4	27·4
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Bárání ... {	Soil ... {	6	8 0 0	1 5 4	2½ per cent.	25·4	25·4
		Lump ... {	6	...	...	
		Average ... {	6	8 0 0	1 5 4			
ROH DAMAN MOHMAND.	Maira ... {	Soil ... {	...	...	...	2½ per cent.	25·0	25·0
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	...	...	...
	Total ... {	Soil ... {	6	8 0 0	1 5 4	2½ per cent.	25·0	25·0
		Lump ... {	...	...	...
		Average ... {	6	8 0 0	1 5 4			

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Detail of Soil.	Description of Soil.	CASH RENTS.			KIND RENTS.		
			Area.	Rent.	Rate of rent.	Kamíns' dues before division of crops.	Proprietor's share of grain, per cent.	Proprietor's share of straw, per cent.
TOTAL TAHSIL.	TAHSIL PESHAWAR—concluded.							
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	Cháhi and Jhallári ...	Soil	54	532 0 0	9 13 8	4 per cent.	34.4	34.4
		Lump	71	1,721 0 0	24 3 10			
		Average	125	2,253 0 0	18 0 5			
	Shah Nahri ...	Soil	14	175 0 0	12 8 0	4½ per cent.	47.0	47.0
		Lump	10	196 0 0	19 9 7			
		Average	24	371 0 0	15 7 4			
	Gardens ...	Soil	22	740 0 0	33 10 2	...	50.0	50.0
		Lump	34	1,318 0 0	38 12 3			
		Average	56	2,058 0 0	36 12 0			
	Nahri I ...	Soil	119	2,382 0 0	20 0 3	5 per cent.	47.6	47.6
		Lump	438	5,353 7 0	12 3 7			
		Average	557	7,735 7 0	13 14 2			
	Nahri II ...	Soil	38	334 0 0	8 12 8	5 per cent.	47.6	47.6
		Lump	248	1,968 9 0	7 15 0			
		Average	286	2,302 9 0	8 0 10			
	Abi ...	Soil	2½ per cent.	47.6	47.6
		Lump	5	35 0 0	7 0 0			
		Average	5	35 0 0	7 0 0			
	Sailáb ...	Soil	5½ per cent.	46.6	46.6
		Lump ... ..	...	...	...
		Average ... ..	...	...	...
	Dagoba ...	Soil	4 per cent.	26.2	26.2
		Lump ... ..	...	...	...
		Average ... ..	...	...	...
	Baráni ...	Soil	6	8 0 0	1 5 4	4½ per cent.	31.6	31.6
		Lump	5	30 0 0	6 0 0			
		Average	11	38 0 0	3 7 3			
	Maira ...	Soil	4 per cent.	24.0	24.0
		Lump ... ..	...	...	...
		Average ... ..	...	...	...
	Total ...	Soil	253	4,171 0 0	16 7 9	4½ per cent.	44.6	44.6
		Lump	811	10,622 0 0	13 1 7			
		Average	1,064	14,793 0 0	13 11 6			

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Detail of Soil.	Description of Soil.	CASH RENTS.			KIND RENTS.			
			Area.	Rent.	Rate of rent.	Kamins' due before division of crops.	Proprietor's share of grain, per cent.	Proprietor's share of straw, per cent.	
KINARA DARYA.	TAHSIL NOWSHERA.								
	Cháhi	Soil Lump Average	47 17 64	Rs. a. p. 350 0 0 186 0 0 536 0 0	Rs. a. p. 7 7 2 10 15 1 8 6 0	2½	39¼	39¼	
	Abi	Soil Lump Average	2 ... 2	57 0 0 ... 57 0 0	28 8 0 ... 28 8 0				
	Shah Nabri	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	
	Sailáb	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	
	Dagoba	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	
	Bárání	Soil Lump Average	22 9 31	26 0 0 16 0 0 42 0 0	1 2 11 1 12 5 1 5 8	1½	25½	25½	
	Maira	Soil Lump Average	12 ... 12	6 0 0 ... 6 0 0	0 8 0 ... 0 8 0				
	Total	Soil Lump Average	83 26 109	439 0 0 202 0 0 641 0 0	5 4 8 7 12 4 5 14 1				
	CHÁHI NAHRI.	Cháhi and Jhallári	Soil Lump Average	72 ... 72	757 0 0 ... 757 0 0	10 8 3 ... 10 8 3	2½	44½	44½
		Cháhi Nahri	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Cháhi Shah Nahri	Soil Lump Average	2 ... 2	36 0 0 ... 36 0 0	18 0 0 ... 18 0 0			
		Shah Nabri	Soil Lump Average	56 ... 56	1,160 0 0 ... 1,160 0 0	20 11 5 ... 20 11 5	2	48½	48½
		Nahri I	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Nahri II	Soil Lump Average	6 ... 6	50 0 0 ... 50 0 0	8 5 4 ... 8 5 4			
		Sailáb	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Dagoba	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Bárání	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Maira	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Total	Soil Lump Average	136 ... 136	2,003 0 0 ... 2,003 0 0	14 11 5 ... 14 11 8	2	45½	45½

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Detail of Soil.	Description of Soil.	CASH RENTS.			KIND RENTS.		
			Area.	Rents.	Rate of rent.	Kamfus' due before division of crops.	Proprietors' share of grain, per cent.	Proprietors' share of straw, per cent.
KOHJI KHATTAK.	TAHSIL NOWSHERA—continued.							
	Cháhi	Soil Lump Average	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	7	31·2	31·2
	Abi	Soil Lump Average	2 ... 2	12 0 0 ... 12 0 0	6 0 0 ... 6 0 0	4	48·0	48·0
	Sailáb	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4	31·0	31·0
	Dagoba	Soil Lump Average	5 ... 5	7 0 0 ... 7 0 0	1 6 5 ... 1 6 5	4	31·0	31·0
	Báráni	Soil Lump Average	9 ... 9	6 0 0 ... 6 0 0	0 10 8 ... 0 10 8	4	26·6	26·6
	Maira	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4	26·6	26·6
	Total	Soil Lump Average	16 ... 16	25 0 0 ... 25 0 9	1 9 0 ... 1 9 0	4½	29·6	29·6

STATEMENT No. VIII—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Detail of Soil.	Description of Soil.	CASH RENTS.			KIND RENTS.		
			Area.	Rent.	Rate of rent.	Kamíns' due before division of crops.	Proprietors' share of grain, per cent.	Proprietors' share of straw, per cent.
OLD TAHSIL TOTAL.	TAHSIL NOWSHERA—continued.							
	Cháhi ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	Acres. 119 17 136	Rs. a. p. 1,107 0 0 186 0 0 1,293 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 4 10 10 15 1 9 8 1	4	41·0	41·0
	Cháhi Nahri ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2½	48·4	48·4
	Abi ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	4 ... 4	69 0 0 ... 69 0 0	17 4 0 ... 17 4 0	2½	47·0	47·0
	Shah Nabri ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	56 ... 56	1,160 0 0 ... 1,160 0 0	20 11 5 ... 20 11 5	2½	39·8	39·8
	Cháhi Shah Nabri ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	2 ... 2	36 0 0 ... 36 0 0	18 0 0 ... 18 0 0	2½	39·8	39·8
	Nahri I ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2½	48·4	48·4
	Nahri II ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	6 ... 6	50 0 0 ... 50 0 0	8 5 4 ... 8 5 4	2½	48·6	48·6
	Sailáb ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2½	43·2	43·2
	Dagoba ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	5 ... 5	7 0 0 ... 7 0 0	1 6 5 ... 1 6 5	2½	43·2	43·2
	Báráni ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	31 9 40	32 0 0 16 0 0 48 0 0	1 0 6 1 2 5 1 3 2	2½	32·0	32·0
	Maira ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	12 ... 12	6 0 0 ... 6 0 0	0 8 0 ... 0 8 0	2½	23·4	8
	Total ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	235 26 261	2,467 0 0 202 0 0 2,669 0 0	10 7 11 7 12 4 10 3 7	2½	38·4	38·4
KIWARA NILAB.	Cháhi ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	4 ... 4	16 0 0 ... 16 0 0	4 0 0 ... 4 0 0	3	38·6	Proprietors generally take one bullock load per plough.
	Báráni ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	6 ... 6	3 0 0 ... 3 0 0	0 8 0 ... 0 8 0	2	27·0	
	Total ... }	Soil ... Lump ... Average ...	10 ... 10	19 0 0 ... 19 0 0	1 14 5 ... 1 14 5	2½	26·4	

STATEMENT No. VIII.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Detail of Soil.	Description of Soil.	CASH RENTS.			KIND RENTS.		
			Area.	Rent.	Rate of rent.	Kamins' due before division of crops.	Proprietors' share of grain, per cent.	Proprietors' share of straw, per cent.
NEW TAHSIL TOTAL.	Cháhi	Soil Lump Average	Acres. 123 17 140	Rs. a. p. 1,123 0 0 186 0 0 1,309 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 2 1 10 15 1 9 5 7	4	21·0	21·0 In Khwarra Nilab proprietors generally take one bullock-load per plough.
	Cháhi Nabri	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2½	48·4	48·4
	Abi	Soil Lump Average	4 ... 4	69 0 0 ... 69 0 0	17 4 0 ... 17 4 0	2½	47·0	47·0
	Shah Nabri	Soil Lump Average	56 ... 56	1,160 0 0 ... 1,160 0 0	20 11 5 ... 20 11 5	2½	39·8	39·8
	Cháhi Shah Nabri	Soil Lump Average	2 ... 2	36 0 0 ... 36 0 0	18 0 0 ... 18 0 0	2½	39·8	39·8
	Nabri I	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2½	48·6	48·6
	Nabri II	Soil Lump Average	6 ... 6	50 0 0 ... 50 0 0	8 5 4 ... 8 5 4	2½	48·6	48·6
	Sailáb	Soil Lump Average ... ..	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2½	43·2	43·2
	Dagoba	Soil Lump Average	5 ... 5	7 0 0 ... 7 0 0	1 6 5 ... 1 6 5	2½	43·2	43·2
	Báráni	Soil Lump Average	37 9 46	35 0 0 16 0 0 51 0 0	0 15 2 1 12 5 1 1 9	2½	31·08	31·08 In Khwarra Nilab proprietors generally take one bullock-load per plough.
	Maira	Soil Lump Average	12 ... 12	6 0 0 ... 6 0 0	0 8 0 ... 0 8 0	2½	23·4	23·4
	Total	Soil Lump Average	245 26 271	2,486 0 0 202 0 0 2,688 0 0	10 2 4 7 12 4 9 14 8	2½	37·8	37·8

21·0
In Khwarra
Nilab pro-
prietors
generally
take one
bullock-
load per
plough.

31·08
In Khwarra
Nilab pro-
prietors
generally
take one
bullock-
load per
plough.

Statement No. IX.—Abstract of General Resources

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Period.	Cows and bullocks of all ages.	Buffaloes, bulls and cows of all ages.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
KOH DAMAN MICHNI.	Regular Settlement	3,331	124	98	3,770			2,768	127	...	1,388
								2,895			
	1892-93 { Males	3,258	142	28	5	1	532	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	3,087	647	102	6	4	1,454	...	...	...	...
	{ Young stock	1,990	311	31	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,335	1,100	161	25	7	1,986	4,651	3,282	...	1,702
								7,933			19 acres per plough.
DARYA WARPAR.	Regular Settlement	5,666	173	170	6,565			2,263		...	2,617
	1892-93 { Males	5,440	435	55	17	...	243	402	...	...	...
	{ Females	5,889	926	116	8	...	500	3,505	...	...	...
	{ Young stock	3,780	506	25	6	3	29	422	...	...	...
	Total	15,118	1,867	196	31	3	772	4,329	893	4	2,408
								5,222			9 acres per plough.
'KABUL NAIRI.	Regular Settlement	4,871	290	245	5,020			3,975		...	2,135
	1892-93 { Males	4,185	445	61	1	137	147	20	8	...	...
	{ Females	3,060	1,112	170	7	108	382	5,095	1,123	...	...
	{ Young stock	2,224	596	33	11	8	...	20	5	...	...
	Total	9,469	2,153	264	19	253	529	5,135	1,136	31	1,831
								6,271			13 acres per plough.
KASBA BAGRAM.	Regular Settlement	49	5	30	40			25		...	...
	1892-93 { Males	283	28	32	1	1	181	...	10	...	...
	{ Females	152	119	20	1	...	36	445	214	...	...
	{ Young stock	151	69	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
	Total	586	216	54	2	2	217	445	229	21	277
								674			14 acres per plough.
	For city	1,590	809	680	199	120	1,040	1,201	367	85	...
	Gross Total	2,176	1,025	734	201	122	1,257	1,568	596	106	277
								2,242			

in Tahsils Pesháwar and Nowshera, District Pesháwar (para. 51).

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Boat.	Mill.	SUGARCANE MILLS.		Years.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Grand Total.	Average per square mile on cultivated area.	Average per square mile on total area.	REMARKS.
		Iron.	Wooden.							
TAHSIL.										
6	51	...	...	1868 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	4,540 3,625 8,165	3,115 2,411 5,526	7,655 3,036 13,691	...	...
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	...	...	14,404	556	199	
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	5,773 5,141 10,914	2,570 2,069 4,639	8,343 7,210 15,553	...	...
6	57	33	1							
		12 acres per sugarcane mill.								
9	68	..	...	1868 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	4,863 4,548 9,411	3,148 2,927 6,075	8,011 7,475 15,486	...	...
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	...	...	10,186	291	161	
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	8,765 7,544 16,309	5,453 4,295 9,778	14,218 11,839 26,057	...	...
9	104	138	9							
		15 acres per mill.								
...	25	...	...	1868 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	5,036 4,456 9,492	4,876 4,547 9,423	9,912 9,003 18,915	...	...
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	...	...	21,722	605	458	
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	7,676 6,910 14,586	6,618 5,728 12,346	14,294 12,638 26,932	...	...
...	52	18	...							
		42 acres per mill.								
...	50	...	...	1868 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	349 355 704	903 841 1,744	1,252 1,196 2,448	...	...
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	...	...	12,301	2,017	1,309	
...	...	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	812 673 1,485	2,389 2,059 4,448	3,201 2,732 5,933	...	...
...	56	...	...					
...	...	...	...	1868 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	3,000 3,912 5,397	55,555 59,167 63,615	58,555 63,079 69,012	...	...
...	56	...	...	1891 ... { Males ... Females ... Total ...	...	...	11,313	7,342		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Period.	Cows and bullocks of all ages.	Buffaloes, bulls and cows of all ages.	Horses and ponies.	Males.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
BARA.	Regular Settlement	8,169	185	365	8,866			11,372		...	3,768
	1892-93 { Males	7,342	446	195	3	22	695	...	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Females	2,953	2,106	246	13	35	1,056	...	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Young stock	3,158	1,233	54	18	8	56	...	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Total	13,453	3,785	495	34	65	1,807	13,206	4,895	...	3,466
	For cantonment	637	41	502	470	441	101	18,101 124 | 196	320	296	14 acres per plough. ...
	Gross Total	14,090	3,826	997	504	506	1,908	13,330	5,091	296	3,466
								18,421			
KOH DAMAN MOHMAND.	Regular Settlement	2,465	49	48	2,436			2,703		...	1,177
	1892-93 { Males	2,291	36	17	3	29	122	...	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Females	1,488	277	25	5	19	317	...	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Young stock	985	96	8	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Total	4,764	409	50	12	51	439	3,424	2,167	...	955
								5,591		60 acres per plough.	
TOTAL TAHSIL.	Regular Settlement	24,551	826	956	27,597			23,233		...	11,575
	1892-93 { Males	22,808	1,532	388	30	190	1,920	427	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Females... ..	16,629	5,187	679	40	166	3,745	30,415	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Young stock	12,288	2,811	153	53	25	85	442	...	...	...
	1892-93 { Total	51,725	9,530	1,220	123	381	5,750	31,190	12,602	56	10,639
	Increase or decrease, excluding young stock.	+14,886	+5,893	+264	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 acres per plough. -936
	Percentage	+61	+713	+27	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8
	City and Cantonment	2,227	850	1,182	669	561	1,141	1,325	563	381	...
					6,254			43,792		1,888	
	Gross Total	53,952	10,380	2,402	792	942	6,891	32,515	13,165	437	10,639
								7,833		45,680	

No. IX—continued.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dist.	Sub.	SQUARE MILES		Years.	Ag. Cultivated.	No. of Inhabitants.	Grand Total.	Average per square mile on cultivated area.	Average per square mile on total area.	REMARKS.
TAHSIL—										
...	123	...	...	1868 ...	Males ... Females ... Total ...	12,523 11,552 24,075	12,505 12,503 25,008	26,128 21,515 609	...	...
...	...	...	...	1881 ...	...	...	...	53,695	765	320
...	157	...	...	1891 ...	Males ... Females ... Total ...	16,229 15,947 32,176	16,503 12,723 29,226	29,055 27,770 56,825	...	...
...	31	...	...	1891 ...	...	359	21,506	21,856	...	...
...	168	...	...	1891 ...	...	31,626	18,625	79,721	1,046	475
...	13	...	...	1868 ...	Males ... Females ... Total ...	2,891 2,377 5,268	1,290 1,097 2,387	4,001 3,484 7,485	...	...
...	...	...	...	1881 ...	...	...	...	9,307	272	101
...	...	...	...	1891 ...	Males ... Females ... Total ...	3,639 2,955 6,594	1,696 1,733 3,429	5,355 4,688 10,043	...	...
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	112
15	333	...	...	1868 ...	Males ... Females ... Total ...	30,112 27,113 57,225	27,147 21,626 51,773	57,259 51,739 108,998	...	...
...	...	...	...	1891 ...	...	...	...	121,615	567	270
15	456	169 17 acres per mill.	10	1891 ...	Males ... Females ... Total ...	42,914 39,270 81,184	32,622 28,607 61,229	75,536 66,877 142,413	...	...
...	+123	...	...	1868 ...	...	+ 23,959	+ 9,456	+ 33,415	+ 156	+ 75
...	+37	...	...	1881 ...	...	...	...	+ 20,798	+ 97	+ 47
...	...	...	...	1868 ...	...	...	...	+ 31	+ 31	+ 31
...	...	...	...	1881 ...	...	...	...	+ 17	+ 17	+ 17
...	11	...	...	1868 ...	...	3,000	55,555	58,555	...	...
...	...	...	...	1891 ...	...	4,262	80,673	84,935	...	...
15	467	...	...	1891 ...	...	85,446	141,902	227,348	1,059	505
In addition to the mills shown in column 14 there are 24 Government mills in the Bāra circle on the Michni-Nowshera Canal which do not pay a fixed assessment, and 13 other Government mills paying a fixed assessment are also included in this total.										

In addition to the mills shown in column 14 there are 24 Government mills in the Bára circle on the Michni-Nowshera Canal which do not pay a fixed assessment, and 13 other Government mills paying a fixed assessment are also included in this total.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	DETAIL.	Cows and bullocks of all ages.	Buffaloes, bulls and cows of all ages.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
KINARA DARYA.	Regular Settlement	6,375	477	142	...	237	others 4,917	9,990		...	2,558
	Male	6,066	291	42	1	44	305	12,119	1,551	149	3,289
	Female	3,179	1,312	88	3	21	215	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	2,404	516	28	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11,649	2,119	158	8	67	520	12,119	1,551	149	3,289 19 acres per plough.
CHAHAI NAURL.	Regular Settlement	8,036	437	125	...	27	others 6,199	5,576		...	3,808
	Male	7,747	724	93	8	98	315	7,621	3,155	260	4,239
	Female	4,267	915	181	4	5	1,672	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	3,162	606	33	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15,176	2,245	307	13	107	1,987	7,621	3,155	260	4,239
	Gross Total, including figures for Nowshera Cantonment.	5,510	2,318	946	286	112	2,044	7,836	3,289	271	4,254 9 acres per plough.
KOHI KHATTAK.	Regular Settlement	5,683	72	42	...	570	others 4,385	8,482		...	1,436
	Male	2,806	14	23	...	535	1,551	2,739	8,647	1	1,071
	Female	1,264	53	38	1	17	507	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	706	10	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,776	77	63	1	572	2,058	2,739	8,647	1	1,071
	Gross Total, including figures for Cherat sanitarium.	4,090	85	90	419	572	2,069	2,815	8,706	2	1,071 10 acres per plough.

No. IX—continued.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Boats.	Water-mills.	MILLS.		Years.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Grand Total.	Average per square mile on cultivated area.	Average per square mile on total area.	REMARKS.
TAHSIL.		Iron.	Wooden.					Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	1803. { Male	6,967	4,751	11,718	...	...
				Female	6,746	4,236	10,982	...	...
13	5	18	...	Total	13,713	8,989	22,700	236	123	
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	27,787	289	150	
...	...	...	...	1891. { Male	10,046	6,491	16,537	...	...
				Female	8,960	6,211	15,171	...	...
13	5	18 6 acres of cane per mill.	...	Total	19,006	12,702	31,708	330	171	
...	...	...	...	1893. { Male	8,981	5,836	14,817	...	...
...	...	...	...	Female	8,495	4,065	12,560	...	...
...	...	...	...	Total	17,476	9,901	27,377	428	203	
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	38,762	606	287	
...	...	...	...	1891. { Male	12,317	7,201	20,518	...	...
				Female	11,991	6,041	18,032	...	...
7	3	44	...	Total	25,308	13,242	38,550	602	286	
37	3	44 5 acres of cane per mill.	...	Gross figures, including figures for Nowshera Cantonment.	25,447	19,988	45,435	710	337	
...	12	...	...	1893. { Male	3,507	4,322	7,829	...	...
...	...	...	...	Female	3,573	3,412	6,985	...	...
...	...	...	...	Total	7,080	7,734	14,814	871	66	
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	24,035	1,414	107	
...	...	...	...	1891. { Male	4,394	7,533	11,932	...	...
				Female	4,112	6,669	10,781	...	...
...	15	...	...	Total	8,511	14,202	22,713	1,336	101	
...	15	...	...	Gross Total, including figures for Cherat.	8,556	14,474	23,030	1,355	103	

In the census of 1881 females and boys were not included in head agriculturists: hence no comparison is possible.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assessment Circle.	DETAIL.	Cows and bullocks of all ages.	Buffaloes, bulls and cows of all ages.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
OLD TAHSIL TOTAL.											
1892-93.	Regular Settlement	20,094	986	309	...	834	others 15,501	24,048		...	7,802
	Male	16,619	1,029	158	9	677	2,171	22,479	13,353	410	8,599
	Female	8,710	2,280	307	8	43	2,394	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	6,272	1,132	63	5	26	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	31,601	4,441	528	22	746	4,565	22,479	13,353	410	8,599 13 acres per plough.
	Gross Total, including figures for Cantonment.	32,158	4,522	1,203	713	751	4,633	22,770	13,546	422	8,614
	Increase and decrease, excluding young stock.	+ 5,235	+ 2,323	+ 219	+ 22	- 88	+ 4,565 - 15,501	+ 11,784		+ 410	+ 797
	Percentages	+ 26.05	+ 23.6	+ 70.9	...	- 10.55	...	+ 49		...	+ 10.2
KHAWARRA NILAB.											
1892-93.	Regular Settlement	6,833	218	64	5	331	...	742	3,547	...	827
	Male	3,817	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	2,851	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7,254	278	25	...	526	1,023	877	4,656	...	914
NEW TAHSIL TOTAL.											
1892-93.	Regular Settlement	26,927	1,204	373	5	1,165	others 15,501	28,337		...	8,629
	Male	19,936	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	11,561	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	7,358	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	38,858	4,719	553	22	1,272	5,588	23,356	18,009	410	9,573
	Gross Total, including figures for Cantonment.	39,412	4,800	1,228	713	1,277	5,656	23,647	18,202	422	9,528
	Increase and decrease, excluding young stock.	+ 4,570	+ 2,383	+ 117	+ 12	+ 81	+ 5,588 - 15,501	+ 13,028		+ 410	+ 854
	Percentages	+ 16.97	+ 197.9	+ 31.4	...	+ 6.95	...	+ 45.9		...	+ 10.21

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Boats.	Water-mills.	MILLS.		Years.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Grand Total.	Average per square mile on cultivated area.	Average per square mile on total area.	REMARKS.
		Iron.	Wooden.							
TAHSIL.								Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	1868. { Male Female Total	6,967 6,746 13,713	4,751 4,236 8,989	11,718 10,982 22,700	...	...
13	5	18	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	27,787	289	150	
...	...	...	...	1891. { Male Female Total	10,046 8,960 19,006	6,491 6,211 12,702	16,537 15,171 31,708	...	...
13	5	18	...							
		6 acres of cane per mill.	...							
...	...	...	...	1898. { Male Female Total	8,981 8,495 17,476	5,836 4,065 9,901	14,817 12,560 27,377	...	...
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	38,762	606	287	
...	...	...	...	1891. { Male Female Total	12,317 11,991 25,308	7,201 6,041 13,242	20,518 18,032 38,550	...	...
7	3	44	...							
37	3	44	...	Gross figures, including figures for Nowshera Cantonment.	25,447	19,988	45,435	710	337	
...	12	...	...	1898. { Male Female Total	3,507 3,573 7,080	4,322 3,412 7,734	7,829 6,985 14,814	...	...
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	24,035	1,414	107	
...	...	...	...	1891. { Male Female Total	4,394 4,112 8,511	7,533 6,669 14,202	11,932 10,781 22,713	...	...
...	15	...	...					
...	15	...	...	Gross Total, including figures for Cherat.	6,556	14,474	23,030	1,355	103	

In the census of 1881 females and boys were not included in head agriculturists : hence no comparison is possible.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assessment Circle.	DETAIL.	Cows and bullocks of all ages.	Buffaloes, bulls and cows of all ages.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
OLD TAHSIL TOTAL.										NOWSHERA	
	Regular Settlement	20,094	986	309	...	834	others 15,501	24,048		...	7,802
	1892-93. { Male	16,619	1,029	158	9	677	2,171	22,479	13,353	410	8,599
	Female	8,710	2,280	307	8	43	2,394	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	6,272	1,132	63	5	26	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	31,601	4,441	528	22	746	4,565	22,479	13,353	410	8,599 13 acres per plough.
	Gross Total, including figures for Cantonment.	32,158	4,522	1,203	713	751	4,633	22,770	13,546	422	8,614
	Increase and decrease, excluding young stock.	+ 5,235	+ 2,323	+ 219	+ 22	- 88	+ 4,565 - 15,501	+ 11,784		+ 410	+ 797
	Percentages	+ 26.05	+ 235.6	+ 70.9	...	- 10.55	...	+ 49		...	+ 10.2
KHAWARRA NILAB.	Regular Settlement	6,833	218	64	5	331	...	742	3,547	...	827
	1892-93. { Male	3,817	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	2,851	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7,254	278	25	...	526	1,023	877	4,656	...	914
NEW TAHSIL TOTAL.	Regular Settlement	26,927	1,204	373	5	1,165	others 15,501	28,337		...	8,629
	1892-93. { Male	19,936	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	11,561	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Young stock	7,358	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	38,858	4,719	553	22	1,272	5,588	23,356	18,009	410	9,573
	Gross Total, including figures for Cantonment.	39,412	4,800	1,228	713	1,277	5,656	23,647	18,202	422	9,528
	Increase and decrease, excluding young stock.	+ 4,570	+ 2,383	+ 117	+ 12	+ 81	+ 5,588 - 15,501	+ 13,028		+ 410	+ 884
	Percentages	+ 16.97	+ 197.9	+ 31.4	...	+ 3.95	...	+ 45.9		...	+ 10.24

No. IX—concluded.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bonts.	Water-mills.	MILLS.		Years.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Grand Total.	Average per square mile on cultivated area.	Average per square mile on total area.	REMARKS.
		Iron.	Wooden.							
TAHSIL—concl'd.										
...	12	1868. { Male	19,455	14,909	34,364	Besides the zamindār water-mill shown in column 14 of this statement there are 14 Government mills on the Michni Canal. Situated in villages named below :— Urmur Pañān 6 Dag Besud ... 4 Dagi ... 3 Aza Khel Bāla 2 Total ... 15
...	...	...	...	Female	18,814	11,713	30,527	...	...
...	...	...	...	Total	38,269	26,622	64,891	367	119
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	90,584	512	167
20	23	62	...	1891. { Male	27,762	21,225	48,987	...	...
...	...	5 acres of cane per mill.	...	Female	25,063	18,921	43,984	...	...
50	23	62	...	Total	52,825	40,146	92,971	525	171	
+ 20	+ 11	+ 62	...	Gross Total, including Cantonment figures.	53,009	47,164	100,173	566	184	
...	+ 91.7	...	...	Increase and decrease	+14,556	+13,524	+28,080	...	...
...	...	...	...	Percentage	+30.2	+50.8	+43.3	...	...
...	1868	6,845	
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	6,778	...	...
...	...	...	...	1891	6,327	1,701	8,028	155	15
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	1868. { Male ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Female ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Total ... ..	...	...	71,736	374	103
...	...	...	...	1881 ... ..	...	...	97,362	507	139
22	24	65	...	1891. { Male ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Female ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
52	24	65	...	Total ... ..	...	...	100,399	526	145
+ 22	+ 12	+ 65	...	Gross Total, including Cantonment figures.	108,201	563	155	
...	+ 100	...	...	Increase and decrease	...	...	+ 29,263	...	...
...	Percentage	+ 41	

Statement No. X.—Showing Revenue Accounts of Summary and Regular Settlements and of the year 1894-95.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Assessment Circle.	DETAIL.	REVENUE.			DEDUCT JAMA MUAF TO OWNERS.				BALANCE REALISABLE.				CREDITED TO TREASURY.				PAID TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.				REMARKS.			
		On land.	On mills.	Total.	Frontier remission.	Khani inam.	Jagir.	Muaf.	Inam.	Total.	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Muaf.	Inam.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwar cess.	Mirabi.	Total.	Lambardari.		Sarpanchi.	Zaildari.	Total.
KOH DAKAN MICHNI.	Summary Settlement	...	...	25,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement	31,799	798	32,597	3,395	...	14,394	1,739	...	19,528	12,582	...	487	...	13,069	676	1,635	217	2,528	Cash ... 635 Kharif bachh 1,000	...	...	...	1,982
DARYA WAK PAR.	Summary Settlement	...	...	49,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement	67,685	1,240	68,925	...	...	2,723	5,665	1,315	9,703	51,714	5,242	2,266	...	59,222	1,732	3,450	574	5,756	Cash ... 198 Kharif bachh 3,130	...	...	...	4,028
KARUL NAHRI.	Summary Settlement	...	...	67,315	...	...	1,994	151	2,976	5,121	54,841	5,548	1,746	59	62,194	7,012	3,534	715	11,261	Cash ... 303 Kharif bachh 3,159	...	...	...	4,201
	Regular Settlement	71,987	525	72,512	...	...	1,147	1,793	...	2,940	62,636	4,569	2,367	...	69,572	1,828	3,630	1,255	6,713	Cash ... 220 Kharif bachh 3,412	99	...	731	4,462
KOH DAKAN MICHNI.	Summary Settlement	...	...	72,930	...	...	1,997	641	215	2,853	55,494	13,137	1,406	40	70,077	7,593	3,827	1,505	12,925	Cash ... 342 Kharif bachh 3,298	99	...	730	4,469
	Regular Settlement	71,808	1,122	72,930	...	...	1,997	641	215	2,853	55,494	13,137	1,406	40	70,077	7,593	3,827	1,505	12,925	Cash ... 342 Kharif bachh 3,298	99	...	730	4,469

STATEMENT No. X—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Assessment Circle.	DETAIL.	REVENUE.			DEDUCT JAMA MUAF TO OWNERS.					BALANCE REALISABLE.					DUE TO TREASURY.				DUE TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.				REMARKS.	
		On land.	On mills.	Total.	Frontier remission.	Khāni inām.	Jāgir.	Muft.	Inām.	Total.	Khalā.	Jāgir.	Muft.	Inām.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwar cess.	Mirābl.	Total.	Lambardār.	Sarpanch.	Zamindār.		Total.
KINARA DARYA.	Summary Settlement	..	..	22,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regular Settlement	24,100	..	24,100	..	..	1,135	998	58	2,491	20,856	500	80	151	21,065	615	1,208	..	..	1,823	1,235	144	211	1,589
	1894-95	24,381	..	24,381	..	..	1,445	80	201	1,732	22,445	..	6	201	22,651	2,540	1,290	..	..	3,829	1,216	123	211	1,589
CHAHU NAHRI.	Summary Settlement	..	..	57,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regular Settlement	45,774	..	45,774	..	..	800	1,307	..	2,107	12,023	135	501	50	13,657	1,207	2,287	317	3,833	2,280	85	154	2,834	
	1894-95	43,255	50	43,305	..	..	504	620	97	1,314	41,682	..	233	70	41,921	4,511	2,373	131	7,215	2,167	40	433	2,639	
KOHI KOTFAK.	Summary Settlement	..	..	6,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regular Settlement	7,125	350	7,475	..	..	103	315	..	511	5,326	..	17	1,591	6,931	177	373	..	551	374	3	75	152	
	1894-95	7,307	300	7,787	321	251	135	707	5,557	..	2	1,521	7,084	811	409	..	1,221	390	3	78	152	

TOTAL OF OLD TAHSIL.	Summary Settlement	80,269
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Statement No. XI.—*Showing crop experiments made and assumed outturn per acre for Peshawar and Nowshera Tahsils (Para. 73).*

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.									
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Nash.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.	
DARYA WARPAR.	Nahri I ...	PESHAWAR—continued.																				
		I	1 025 1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 08 2,238	...	...	...	1 025 400	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	1 47	4 312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 97	2 35	...	8 643	7 214	...	3 30	...	...	...	...
		III	630	710	280	...	...	240	200	300	693	78	...	360	375	...	200	200	...	400	...	
		IV	700	700	500	...	320	320	220	200	280	1,800	70	...	340	400	...	200	200	...	...	...
		V	700	680	500	...	300	300	210	200	280	1,600	70	...	320	400	...	200	200	...	400	...
	Nahri II...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	2 36	1 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 231	...	...	...	2 385	1 24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	515	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	...	253	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	600	500	...	320	320	200	...	240	...	65	...	380	400	...	240	...	...	...	...
		V	500	500	480	...	200	200	200	...	240	...	60	...	320	400	...	200	...	...	...	...
	Sailab ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 42	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	453	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	500	480	...	200	200	...	...	...	60	...	340	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V	...	480	480	...	200	200	...	...	...	60	...	320	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barani ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 44	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	180	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	...	400	...	180	...	...	...	...	40	...	280	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V	...	...	360	...	160	...	...	...	...	30	...	200	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.								
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Báira.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.
Cháhi ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	720	...	...	480	200	...	...	400	...	70	...	400	500	...	...	160	...	...	...
	IV	...	800	520	...	320	320	...	...	280	...	75	...	480	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	720	520	...	320	320	...	...	280	...	75	...	400	500	...	...	180	...	...	...
Shah Nahri	I	...	1 025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025	...	2 05	2 05	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	1 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10	...	3 120	3 72	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	213	258	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	720	700	520	...	320	320	300	...	...	1,500	75	...	420	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	720	720	520	...	320	320	300	...	...	1,500	80	...	420	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nahri I ...	I	...	1 025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	1 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 376	6 166	...	1 10	...	...	...	...
	III	800	746	...	...	480	200	280	...	310	...	70	...	373	467	...	160	160	...	...	...
	IV	740	720	520	...	320	320	300	...	...	1,500	75	...	340	400	...	200	200	...	...	...
	V	740	740	520	...	320	320	300	...	...	1,500	75	...	340	400	...	160	760	...	...	...
Nahri II ..	I	...	1 025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	2 41	2 143	...	...	...	...	...	2 6	2 90	1 36	...	1 20	2 102	...	1 106	...	...	...	...
	III	272	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	595	163	...	135	234	...	70	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	600	500	...	320	320	280	...	...	...	70	...	380	400	...	200	280	...	...	...
	V	...	600	500	...	240	240	220	...	...	...	70	...	320	400	...	200	240	...	...	...
Sailáb ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	480	200	...	...	...	...	70	...	306	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	500	480	...	260	260	...	...	...	...	60	...	340	380	...	200	...	...	...	...
	V	...	480	480	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	60	...	320	360	...	200	...	...	...	...
Bárání ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 39	...	1 10	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	81	...	...	...	...
	III	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	186	233	...	80	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	400	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	280	320	...	160	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	360	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	200	240	...	160	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.								
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.
		PESHAWAR—continued.																			
Chábi ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	960	...	...	200	200	200	...	350	...	120	...	480	600	...	...	200	...	...	...
	IV	...	960	600	...	340	310	300	...	...	...	90	...	480	600	...	...	...	...	800	...
	V	...	960	600	...	340	340	300	...	...	...	100	...	480	600	...	...	...	...	800	...
Shah Nahri	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	1 18	1 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	311	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	680	800	600	...	320	320	280	...	...	1,500	80	...	480	560	...	...	260	...	...	...
	V	720	880	600	...	320	320	280	...	...	1,600	100	...	480	560	...	...	260	...	800	...
Nahri I ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	1 51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 21	...	1 54	1 32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	960	960	...	...	200	200	200	...	350	...	120	...	480	600	...	...	200	...	...	...
	IV	800	840	600	...	320	320	280	...	300	1,600	90	...	480	600	...	...	260	...	...	...
	V	800	880	600	...	320	320	280	...	300	1,600	100	...	480	560	...	...	260	...	800	...
Nahri II...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 21	1 94	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	720	520	...	300	300	220	...	...	...	75	...	400	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	680	500	...	300	300	220	...	...	...	75	...	400	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bárání ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	400	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	300	340	...	...	200	...	...	...
	V	...	...	360	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	240	300	...	...	200	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.									
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Báira.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.	
BARA.	Cháhi ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	960	...	...	200	200	200	...	340	...	120	...	480	600	...	200	200	...	800	240	
		IV	900	560	...	320	320	300	...	300	...	95	...	480	600	...	...	...	...	800	...	
		V	880	560	...	320	320	300	...	300	...	95	...	480	600	...	...	...	...	800	...	
	Abi ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	960	...	...	200	200	200	...	340	...	120	...	480	600	...	200	200	...	800	240	
		IV	840	520	...	300	300	280	...	280	...	90	...	440	580	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shah Nahri ...	I	1 025 740	2 05 1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 80	...	...	1 025 480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	3 72	1 91 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 51 118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	680	780	520	300	300	280	...	...	1,600	90	...	440	580	...	...	260	...	...	...	...
		V	720	780	520	300	300	280	...	...	1,500	100	...	440	580	...	...	260	...	800	...	...
	Nahri I ...	I	...	1 03 733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 520	4 610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	1 7	8 3072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 142	...	17 7093	14 3973	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
		III	1,024	585	...	...	25 73	...	...	...	...	114	...	309	344	...	77	...	...	800	240	
		IV	960	960	...	200	200	200	...	340	...	120	...	480	600	...	200	200	...	800	...	
		V	800	800	580	320	320	280	...	300	1,600	95	...	480	600	...	280	280	...	800	...	
	Nahri II...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	3 1844	...	...	...	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	5 142	5 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	401	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	700	500	300	300	260	...	...	...	75	...	400	480	...	280	280	...	...	...	...
		V	...	500	400	300	300	260	...	...	...	80	...	400	440	...	200	260	...	...	...	...
	Sailáb ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	960	...	200	200	200	...	340	...	120	...	480	600	...	200	200	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	500	460	260	260	...	...	...	...	70	...	340	380	...	200	200	...	...	...	...
		V	...	400	440	200	200	...	...	...	...	50	...	340	400	...	200	200	...	...	...	...
	Dagoba ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	480	420	200	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	320	340	...	200	200	...	...	...	...
		V	...	400	420	200	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	320	340	...	200	200	...	...	...	...
	Bárání ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	480	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	240	300	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	...	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	260	300	...	...	180	...	...	...	...
		V	...	...	320	160	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	240	300	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
	Maira ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.								
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massur.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.
		PESHAWAR—concluded.																			
Cháhi	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	720	120	...	...	160	160	...	300	...	90	...	360	450	...	...	140	...	...	...
	IV	...	720	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	400	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	720	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	440	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abi	I	1 025	1 025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025	...	1 025	1 025	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	340	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	520	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	2 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	...	5 11.9	4 91	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	293	614	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	720	120	...	...	160	160	...	300	...	90	...	360	450	...	...	140	...	...	...
Dagoba	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	1 1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	400	460	...	...	200	200	160	180	...	50	...	320	380	...	...	200	...	...	...
	V	...	400	420	...	...	200	200	160	...	...	45	...	320	380	...	...	200	...	...	...
Bárání	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 20	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	360	60	...	...	80	80	140	...	...	45	...	180	225	...	...	70	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	320	...	200	...	...	180	...	...	30	...	280	300	...	...	160	...	...	...
	V	...	...	320	...	200	...	...	160	...	...	30	...	240	300	...	...	160	...	...	...
Maira	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KOH DAMAN MOHMAND.

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.								
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.
		NOWSHERA.																			
Cháhi	I	...	3 075 1,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 075 103	...	2 05 560	1 025 360	...	...	1 025 380	...	...	...
	II	...	5 121 1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 94	...	...	6 89 424	7 107 737	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	300	...	160	110	110	...	...	...	1,175	64	...	600	38	...	...	120	...	400	...
	IV	...	720	520	...	240	240	200	...	200	900	70	...	400	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
	V	...	720	520	...	240	240	240	...	200	900	70	...	440	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
Abi	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 660	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	70	...	280	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	720	520	...	240	240	220	...	...	1,500	75	...	400	500	...	...	200	...	...	...
	V	...	720	520	...	240	240	220	...	...	1,500	75	...	440	500	...	...	200	...	...	...
Shah Nabri	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 96 377	2 17 654	...	...	1 10 80	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	700	500	...	220	220	200	...	200	1,600	...	...	400	480	...	...	200	...	...	...
	V	...	700	500	...	220	220	200	...	200	1,400	...	...	400	480	...	...	240	...	...	...
Sailáb	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 490	...	...	1 025 480	...	...	...
	II	...	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 36 491	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	450	...	...	180	140	360	...	...	...	60	...	270	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	540	...	...	200	200	180	...	180	...	60	...	320	380	...	200	180	...	...	...
	V	...	520	480	...	200	200	180	...	180	...	60	...	360	400	...	200	180	...	...	...
Dagoba	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 280	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 23 313	1 17 736	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	400	380	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	50	...	300	360	...	...	160	...	...	...
	V	...	320	380	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	40	...	300	360	...	...	160	...	...	...
Bârání	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 200	1 025 240	...	...	1 025 300	...	...	...
	II	...	1 03 100	1 24 63	...	...	1 6 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 263 162	4 175 149	...	...	1 8 131	...	...	...
	III	...	300	...	160	110	100	...	120	...	...	38	...	160	198	...	...	150	...	...	...
	IV	...	320	300	...	200	200	...	140	...	...	30	...	240	300	400	...	140	...	...	...
	V	...	240	280	...	200	200	...	140	...	...	30	...	240	300	240	...	160	...	...	...
Maira	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 05 300	...	...	...	2 05 175	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	3925	90	...	30	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	138	100	...	175	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	240	300	...	100	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.								
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.
CHAHU NAHRI.	NOWSHERA—continued.																				
	Chābi	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 320	1 025 610	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	3 115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	1 5	3 99	4 1515	...	...	...	...	1 204	...
		III	...	350	...	...	170	200	...	160	352	...	36	245	336	...	100	160	...	400	...
		IV	...	720	520	...	240	240	...	...	220	1,500	70	400	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
		V	...	680	500	...	240	240	...	...	220	1,500	70	400	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
	Chāhi Nahri.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 36	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	720	520	...	240	240	...	180	200	1,600	75	400	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
		V	...	720	520	...	240	240	...	180	200	1,600	75	400	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
	Chāhi Shah Nahri.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 480	1 025 800	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	1 56	1,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	6 173	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	720	520	...	240	240	...	180	200	1,600	75	400	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
		V	...	720	520	...	240	240	...	180	200	1,600	75	400	500	...	...	200	...	600	...
	Nabri I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 500	1 025 520	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	1 60	535	...	...	...	...	...	1,346	52	...	2 136	3 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	733	...	400	360	200	...	160	480	...	67	380	423	...	200	160	...	...	...
		IV	...	720	520	...	300	280	...	200	280	1,600	75	400	500	...	240	200	...	...	...
		V	...	720	520	...	300	280	...	200	280	1,500	75	440	500	...	240	200	...	...	...
	Nabri II	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		II	...	...	1 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	...	600	480	...	220	220	...	160	180	...	60	380	420	...	200	180	...	...	...
		V	...	600	480	...	220	220	...	160	180	...	60	400	440	...	200	180	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.											RABI CROPS.								
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Masli.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Masur.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.
NOWSHERA—continued.																					
Abi	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	600	480	...	240	240	...	...	...	...	75	...	380	480	...	...	200	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah Nahri	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 075 393	4 1 750	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 27 23	...	1 2 406	2 117 416	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	720	520	...	240	240	200	180	200	1,600	75	...	400	480	...	...	200	...	...	...
	V	...	720	520	...	240	240	200	180	200	1,600	80	...	400	480	...	...	200	...	...	...
Sailab	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 025 310	1 025 600	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 182 386	3 108 303	...	1 104 60	1 46 152	...	...	...
	III	...	518	...	...	240	145	...	120	...	...	53	...	276	333	...	133	140	...	...	...
	IV	...	520	480	...	220	220	180	140	...	...	60	...	340	400	...	200	160	...	...	...
	V	...	480	460	...	200	200	160	120	...	...	50	...	360	400	...	160	160	...	...	...
Dagoba	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 62 232	1 48 511	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	400	380	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	50	...	300	360	...	...	160	...	...	...
	V	...	490	400	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	50	...	320	380	...	...	160	...	...	...
Bārāni	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 05 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	1 40 361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 21	...	896 232	4 375 202	...	1 2 50	1 8 97	...	...	...
	III	...	353	...	...	170	127	...	80	301	...	36	...	188	227	...	100	93	...	...	...
	IV	...	380	380	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	30	...	280	320	...	...	140	...	...	...
	V	...	320	360	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	30	...	240	280	...	...	140	...	...	...
Mairā	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 56 114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAHNI NAHRI—concluded.

STATEMENT No. XI—continued.

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. XI—concluded.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	KHARIF CROPS.												RABI CROPS.							
		Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájr.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Til.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Massar.	Sarshaf.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.
		NOWSHERA—concluded.																			
Cháhi	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	680	480	120	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	620	480	...	280	280	...	...	200	...	70	...	400	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	720	500	...	280	280	...	...	200	...	70	...	400	480	...	...	...	...	600	...
Abi	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	680	480	120	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	600	480	...	260	260	...	...	200	...	70	...	400	460	...	...	260	...	...	...
	V	...	640	480	...	260	260	...	...	200	...	70	...	400	460	...	...	260	...	800	...
Bárání	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	...	...	120	60	100	100	...	80	...	...	25	...	120	150	320	...	120	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	360	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	200	240	...	...	160	...	...	...
	V	...	...	320	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	240	280	...	...	160	...	...	...

I.—Represents the experiments made under Government of India, Department Revenue and Agriculture, Circular No. 2, dated 20th February 1892.

II.—The ordinary experiments made on entire holdings during settlement.

III.—The estimated average outturn at last settlement.

IV.—Estimate now made by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

V.—Assumed rate of yield.

STATEMENT No. XII.

**PRODUCE ESTIMATE FOR THE PESHAWAR AND NOWSHERA
TAHSILS. (PARA. 74).**

Statement No. XII.—Produce Estimate for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Other.	Chillies.	Fodder.
KOH DAMAN MICHNI.	Average price in séra per rupee or per acre,		22	30	20	30	20	20	8	8	3	12		PESHAWAR		
	Yield per acre ...	Chahí and cháhí nahri.		680	500	220		200	200				Fruits ... 50	30	10	16
	Acres ...			768	3	1		6	3				Vegetables ... 14			2
	Gross produce ...			522,240	1,500	220		1,200	600							
	Value ...			17,408	68	7		60	75				Vegetables ... 420			
	Yield per acre ...	Shah nahri.	720	680	500		200	300		1,100	70			200		
	Acres ...		326	620	0		4	60		178	124		Fruits ... 2	51	2	3
	Gross produce ...		234,720	421,600	4,500		1,160	10,800		240,200	8,680			10,300		
	Value ...		10,669	14,033	173		58	900		31,150	2,893		Fruits ... 100	340	80	
	Yield per acre ...	Nahri I.	760	680	500	220	250	300		1,400	65			200		
	Acres ...		435	3,184	45	90	80	318		302	259		Vegetables ... 5	2		
	Gross produce ...		330,600	2,165,120	22,500	10,800	22,400	9,400		422,800	16,770			400		
	Value ...		15,027	72,171	865	660	1,120	4,770		52,850	5,500		Vegetables ... 150	13		
	Yield per acre ...	Nahri II.	600	600	480	200	200	200	180	1,200	50			200		
	Acres ...		131	842	25	23	105	262	1	32	148		Vegetables ... 1	11		
	Gross produce ...		78,600	505,200	12,000	4,600	21,000	52,400	180	33,400	7,400			2,200		
	Value ...		3,573	16,840	461	153	1,050	2,620	22	4,800	2,466		Vegetables ... 30	73		
	Yield per acre ...	Saúlsh and Dagoba.		350	350	200		200	200	800	40			200		
	Acres ...			122	15	2		167	1	11	9			1		
	Gross produce ...			46,360	5,700	400		33,400	200	8,800	360			200		
	Value ...			1,545	210	13		1,670	25	1,100	120			7		
	Yield per acre...	Baráni.		280	320	100	160	160	120		32			100		
	Acres ...			20	1	2	6	102	2		4			14		
	Gross produce...			5,600	320	200	960	16,320	240		128			1,400		
	Value ...			187	12	7	48	816	30		43			47		
	Yield per acre...	Maira.						100								
	Acres ...							41								
	Gross produce ..							4,100								
	Value ...							205								
	Total value of the circle.	Total of Circle.	20,269	1,22,201	1,788	840	2,276	11,131	152	80,900	11,112		Vegetables ... 600	480	80	
													Fruits ... 100			

Peshāwar and Nowshera Tahsils. (Para. 74.)

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Total kharif.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Sarraf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	Drugs.					Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on pre-
								Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder.	Others.	Total rabi.					
TAHSIL.																	
...	...	21	36	36	14	Fruits ... 50	26	...	10	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	400	500	180	...	Vegetables ... 30	200	...	400	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
797	...	571	330	1	...	Vegetables 55	18	...	5	13	20	1,013	...	1,810	...	1,211	...
525,760	17 per cent.	228,400	165,000	180	...	...	3,600	...	2,000	...	4,000	403,180	17 per cent.	928,940	...	...	...
18,028	3,063	10,876	4,583	5	...	1,650	100	...	200	...	133	17,547	2,983	35,575	6,015	...	4 15
...	...	360	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,388	...	328	48	18	...	Vegetables ... 9	...	...	...	58	...	461	...	1,819	...	2,128	...
919,860	17 per cent.	118,050	19,200	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,890	17 per cent.	1,090,740	...	...	...
60,506	10,286	5,623	583	100	...	Vegetables 270	...	...	...	...	...	6,520	1,100	67,032	11,395	...	5 5
...	...	320	400	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,719	...	1,370	970	145	...	Vegetables .. 16	30	...	...	335	45	2,923	...	7,642	...	5,435	...
3,005,700	23.4 per cent.	438,400	391,600	29,000	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	0,000	871,000	23.4 per cent.	3,960,700	...	...	...
1,63,216	35,852	20,876	10,878	806	...	Vegetables 370	167	...	...	...	300	31,597	7,892	1,66,813	43,714	...	8 0
...	...	320	400	200	240	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,581	...	843	357	40	2	Vegetables .. 3	...	...	...	123	5	1,373	...	2,954	...	2,749	...
721,980	23.4 per cent.	209,760	142,800	8,000	490	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	422,040	23.4 per cent.	1,141,020	...	...	...
32,088	7,508	12,816	3,967	222	31	Vegetables 96	...	...	...	...	33	17,102	4,023	49,280	11,531	...	4 3
...	...	320	340	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	...	472	208	51	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	717	...	1,075	...	2,745	...
91,420	18.4 per cent.	151,040	70,720	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	231,720	18.4 per cent.	330,140	...	...	...
4,699	863	7,102	1,961	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	9,332	1,751	14,201	2,619	...	0 15
...	...	290	300	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	...	505	151	1	...	Vegetables ... 1	...	...	...	...	7	65	...	410	...	2,037	...
25,168	19.5 per cent.	141,400	45,200	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	187,500	19.5 per cent.	212,750	...	...	...
1,100	222	6,733	1,258	4	...	Vegetables 30	...	...	...	...	20	8,008	1,920	9,228	1,800	...	0 14
...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	44	...	27	...
4,100	15.7 per cent.	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	15.7 per cent.	4,200	...	...	...
205	32	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	204	...	...	...
2,62,832	57,410	64,170	24,180	1,420	...	31 Vegetables 240	27	...	20	...	20	51,170	10,000	61,170	10,000	...	...

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangri, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.
	Average price in ahrs per rupee or per acre.		22	30	26	30	20	20	8	8	3	...	Rs. Fruits ... 60 Vegetables ... 35	30	50	16
	Yield per acre ...	Nabri I.	760	680	500	250	270	300	200	1,600	70	...	...	280	...	...
	Acres		1,138	4,696	241	147	8	35	1	1,775	914	...	Rs. Fruits ... 2 Vegetables ... 14 16	1	60	41
	Gross produce ...		804,880	3,329,280	120,500	41,160	2,160	10,500	200	2,840,000	63,980	...	...	280	...	...
	Value		39,313	110,976	4,635	1,372	108	525	25	355,000	21,327	...	Rs. Fruits ... 120 Vegetables ... 400 610	9	3,000	...
	Yield per acre ...	Nabri II.	560	560	450	240	200	200	...	1,200	60	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres		869	2,428	204	157	4	52	...	378	888	...	Vegetables ... 13	...	7	12
	Gross produce ...		486,640	1,359,680	97,920	37,630	800	10,400	...	453,600	53,280	...	...	...	...	...
	Value		22,120	45,323	3,766	1,250	40	520	...	56,700	17,760	...	Vegetables ... 455	...	350	...
	Yield per acre ...	Sallab.	...	480	480	...	...	200	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..		...	520	32	...	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	4
	Gross produce ...		...	249,600	15,860	...	...	200	...	...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	8,320	591	...	...	10	...	...	430	...	...	...	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	Darani.	...	280	360	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..		...	34	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce ...		...	9,520	2,520	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	317	97	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value of the circle.		61,433	164,936	9,089	2,628	148	1,053	23	411,700	39,617	...	Vegetables 1,065 Fruits ... 913 120	9	3,350	...

DARYA WAPAR.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total kharif.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Massar.	Sarshaf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	Drugs.			Others.	Total rabi.	Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
								Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder.							
TAHSIL--continued.																	
...	...	21	38	38	14	Fruits ... 60 Vegetables 35	36	10	10	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p
...	...	320	400	200	200	...	250	...	400	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,273	...	3,110	1,803	490	2	Fruits ... 3 Vegetables 37	30	1	4	621	384	6,500	...	15,773	...	11,685	...
7,272,949	23.5 per cent.	995,200	721,200	99,800	400	...	10,080	...	1,600	...	107,520	1,035,800	23.5 per cent.	9,208,740	...	...	...
5,36,000	1,26,172	47,300	20,033	2,772	20	Fruits ... 180 Vegetables 1,295	280	10	160	...	3,584	75,733	17,707	6,12,633	1,43,063	...	12 5 0
...	...	320	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,012	...	25,772	1,780	230	...	Fruits ... 1 Vegetables 20	...	...	...	105	52	4,778	...	9,700	...	9,991	...
2,500,000	23.5 per cent.	823,010	715,600	47,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,400	1,596,840	23.5 per cent.	4,096,840	...	...	...
1,43,200	34,848	30,102	10,878	1,328	...	Fruits ... 60 Vegetables 700	...	...	...	...	347	61,505	14,454	2,09,705	49,302	...	4 15 0
...	...	320	360	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
581	...	187	121	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	363	...	941	...	1,250	...
266,600	22.5 per cent.	59,840	43,560	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,580	112,940	23.5 per cent.	379,540	...	...	...
9,401	2,200	2,850	1,210	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	4,367	1,020	13,768	1,323	...	2 9 5
...	...	200	240	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	53	90	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	155	...	291	...	357	...
12,190	23.5 per cent.	10,000	23,760	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	34,720	23.5 per cent.	46,910	...	...	...
461	109	605	660	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,170	270	1,640	345	...	1 1 3
6,95,055	1,63,338	89,937	41,781	4,158	29	Vegetables 1,905 Fruits ... 240	290	10	160	...	4,191	1,42,791	33,552	9,37,536	1,60,691	22,222	6 7 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangri, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Podder.	
NAHRI KABUL.	Average price in seers per rupee or per acre.	Chahi.	22	30	26	30	20	20	8	8	3	...	Fruits ... Vegetables	120 40	20	60	20
	Yield per acre ...		...	720	520	...	320	320	...	1,500	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...		...	47	11	...	1	1	...	3	9	...	Fruits ... Vegetables	3 2	...	2	...
	Gross produce ...		...	33,840	7,250	...	320	320	...	4,500	675	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ...		...	1,125	280	...	16	16	...	502	225	...	Fruits ... Vegetables	360 60	...	120	...
													410				
	Yield per acre ...	Shah nahri.	720	720	520	250	310	320	...	1,500	80	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...		50	1,500	711	2	75	31	...	11	654	...	Fruits ... Vegetables	68 28	...	238	5
	Gross produce ...		36,000	1,149,120	360,720	500	23,250	9,920	...	16,500	52,320	...	...	91	...	...	...
	Value ...		1,636	38,301	11,220	10	1,162	496	...	2,062	17,410	...	Fruits ... Vegetables	7,020 1,120	...	16,780	...
														9,010			
	Yield per acre ...	Nahri I.	710	710	520	250	310	320	...	1,500	75	...	...	...	250	...	...
	Acres ...		300	4,100	722	51	100	71	...	675	634	...	Fruits ... Vegetables	171 90	11	367	313
	Gross produce ...		288,600	3,078,400	375,440	14,280	32,560	22,720	...	1,612,500	47,550	...	...	261	3,080	...	...
	Value ...		13,118	1,02,613	14,410	476	1,613	1,196	...	1,26,563	15,850	...	Fruits ... Vegetables	23,520 3,690	100	22,020	...
														24,120			
	Yield per acre ...	Nahri II.	600	600	500	210	230	240	...	1,200	70	...	...	...	240	...	...
	Acres ...		115	900	600	63	81	20	...	74	377	...	Vegetables	11	3	68	43
	Gross produce ...		69,000	540,000	300,000	12,720	7,130	6,960	...	88,500	26,390	...	...	...	720	...	...
	Value ...		3,136	18,000	11,528	421	357	318	...	11,100	8,987	...	Vegetables	410	21	4,080	...
	Yield per acre ...	Sulab.	...	480	450	...	200	200	160	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...		...	41	20	...	3	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce ...		...	21,120	9,600	...	600	500	160	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value ...	...		704	369	...	30	40	20	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yield per acre ...	Barani.	...	300	350	...	160	160	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres ...		...	95	83	...	2	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross produce ...		...	20,400	29,850	...	320	640	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value ...		...	950	1,140	...	16	32	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of the Circle.	...	...	17,890	1,61,729	41,936	919	3,221	2,068	20	1,10,257	42,462	...	Vegetables ... Fruits ...	5,240 28,800	127	12,300	...
													31,040				

PESHAWAR

Rs. Rs.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total kharif.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Masoor.	Sarshaf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fother.	Others.	Total rabi.	Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
...	...	21	36	36	14	Fruits ... 100 Vegetables (2)	30	...	10	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	400	500	...	180	...	250	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 per cent.	17 per cent.	36	21	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	12	75	17 per cent.	157	...	97	...
46,935	...	11,100	11,500	...	160	...	250	...	...	...	3,300	20,720	...	70,655	...	...	...
2,757	471	650	319	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	112	1,138	103	3,925	067	...	6 14
...	...	420	500	200	150	...	250	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,547	...	1,121	1,291	6	51	Fruits ... 22 Vegetables 221	23	...	1	311	...	3,269	...	6,816	...	0,527	...
1,657,360	17 per cent.	598,080	602,000	1,200	9,720	...	0,410	...	600	...	...	1,218,010	17 per cent.	2,875,430	...	...	...
1,00,430	17,075	29,140	16,722	33	691	Fruits ... 2,200 Vegetables 13,110 15,310	170	...	60	...	...	61,898	10,507	1,62,267	27,585	...	4 3
...	...	310	400	160	160	...	250	...	600	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,761	...	1,802	2,610	132	4	Fruits ... 87 Vegetables 111 195	32	...	1	507	111	6,097	...	13,858	...	9,860	...
4,575,130	23.5 per cent.	616,650	1,161,000	21,120	610	...	8,060	...	600	...	31,080	1,873,080	23.5 per cent.	6,748,510	...	...	...
3,22,652	75,680	30,791	32,333	557	46	Fruits ... 8,700 Vegetables 6,660 15,360	210	...	60	...	1,036	80,465	18,000	4,02,547	04,598	...	9 0
...	...	320	400	200	210	...	210	...	600	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,291	...	1,409	1,153	31	5	Fruits ... 4 Vegetables 9 13	4	...	1	175	143	2,032	23.5 per cent.	5,236	...	4,955	...
1,051,720	23.5 per cent.	450,850	461,209	6,200	720	...	900	...	600	...	31,320	951,890	...	2,000,600	...	...	...
58,211	13,657	21,470	12,511	172	51	Fruits ... 400 Vegetables 510 910	27	...	60	...	1,141	36,675	8,610	04,919	22,306	...	4 7
...	...	320	360	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	...	72	20	...	1	Fruits ... 2	...	...	...	...	7	111	...	187	...	173	...
32,520	23.5 per cent.	23,010	10,110	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	35,080	23.5 per cent.	67,600	...	...	...
1,213	292	1,067	200	...	11	Fruits ... 200	...	...	...	...	47	1,648	387	2,501	679	...	3 14 10
...	...	200	210	100	160	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	...	50	60	1	46	Vegetables ... 2	...	...	...	...	51	213	...	467	...	1,295	...
60,150	23.4 per cent.	10,000	11,400	160	7,360	...	...	...	...	...	8,610	40,580	23.4 per cent.	101,010	...	...	...
2,217	526	476	400	4	526	Vegetables 120	...	...	...	...	258	1,811	421	4,061	950	...	0 11 5
4,87,662	1,07,710	63,093	62,875	790	1,341	Vegetables 20,760 Fruits ... 11,500 32,260	463	...	150	...	2,627	1,53,518	39,039	6,70,610	1,19,785	22,937	6 6 5

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kanrahi, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.
KASBA BAGRAM.	Average price in aers per rupee or per acre.		22	30	20	30	20	20	8	8	3	...	Rs. Fruits ... 120 Vegetables ... 50	30	60	25
	Yield per acre ...	Chabhi.	...	900	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fruits ... 5 Vegetables ... 115	...	1	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	32,040	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	1,088	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fruits ... 600 Vegetables ... 5,750 6,350	...	60	...
	Yield per acre ...	Shah nahri.	720	880	600	...	...	...	...	1,600	100	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	25	71	210	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	Fruits ... 16 Vegetables ... 33 49	...	8	...
	Gross produce ...	...	19,000	62,480	120,000	...	...	...	...	23,600	200	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	818	2,083	4,840	...	...	...	...	3,200	67	...	Fruits ... 1,020 Vegetables ... 1,650 3,570	...	480	...
	Yield per acre ...	Nabri I.	800	880	600	...	300	320	...	1,600	100	...	...	300	...	...
	Acres	19	770	214	...	6	13	...	...	42	60	...	Fruits ... 573 Vegetables ... 119 692	10	8	5
	Gross produce ...	...	10,400	677,000	128,400	...	1,500	4,160	...	67,200	6,600	...	...	3,000	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	473	22,597	4,038	...	90	203	...	8,400	2,200	...	Fruits ... 68,760 Vegetables ... 6,050 74,810	100	480	...
	Yield per acre ...	Nabri II.	...	680	500	260	...	300	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	80	34	1	...	7	...	...	13	...	Fruits ... 1 Vegetables ... 16 17	...	...	5
	Gross produce ...	...	...	54,400	17,000	260	...	2,100	...	...	975	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	1,813	654	9	...	105	...	...	325	...	Fruits ... 120 Vegetables ... 800 920	...	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	Barani.	...	360	360	...	...	160	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	5	8	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	Fruits ... 1 Vegetables ... 1 2	...	...	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	1,800	2,880	...	...	320	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	60	111	...	...	16	...	...	10	...	Fruits ... 120 Vegetables ... 50 170	...	...	...
Total value of the Circle			1,291	27,631	10,664	9	90	320	...	11,600	2,602	...	Vegetables 14,200 Fruits ... 71,620 85,820	100	1,020	...

PESHAWAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.
BARA.	Average price in sérs per rupee or per acre		22	30	26	30	20	20	...	8	3	...	Rs.			
	Yield per acre...		720	880	560	300	310	320	...	1,400	...	...	Vegetables 50 Fruits 120	30	55	24
	Acres	Chahhi.	1	32	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	300	...	...
	Gross produce...		720	28,160	1,120	...	310	610	...	2,600	...	...	Vegetables 0	1	...	...
	Value		33	930	43	...	15	32	...	350	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
													...	300	40	...
	Yield per acre ...		720	780	520	200	200	300	...	1,500	100	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Shah nahri.	476	376	82	2	3	36	...	10	532	...	Vegetables 23	...	5	...
	Gross produce ...		312,720	371,280	42,640	580	870	10,800	...	15,000	53,200	...	...	...	...	...
	Value		15,578	12,370	1,640	19	43	510	...	1,875	17,733	...	Vegetables 150	...	275	...
												
	Yield per acre ...		800	800	550	300	300	320	...	1,400	110	...	...	300	...	...
	Acres	Nahri I.	61	9,496	516	37	16	417	...	28	2,745	...	Fruits 12 Vegetables 63	45	4	61
	Gross produce...		51,200	7,596,800	290,280	11,100	4,800	193,410	...	39,200	301,950	...	...	13,500	...	...
	Value		2,327	2,53,227	11,511	370	240	6,672	...	4,900	1,00,650	...	Fruits 1,440 Vegetables 3,150	450	220	...
													4,590	...	...	...
	Yield per acre ...		...	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Nahri II.	...	2,787	373	...	...	...	...	...	816	...	Fruits 2	...	...	...
	Gross produce...		...	1,393,500	149,200	...	...	...	...	...	67,680	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	46,150	5,738	...	...	...	...	...	22,560	...	Fruits 240	...	...	...
												
	Yield per acre ...	Sailab and Dagoba.	...	430	430	200	200	200	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..		...	215	108	3	29	7	...	...	96	...	Vegetables 1	...	...	17
	Gross produce...		...	92,430	175,410	600	5,800	1,400	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	3,082	6,748	20	200	70	...	...	1,600	...	Vegetables 50	...	...	...
												
	Yield per acre ...		...	320	320	160	160	160	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Bargani.	...	154	382	1	11	4	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	6
	Gross produce ..		...	49,280	122,240	160	1,760	640	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	1,643	4,702	5	88	4	...	...	530	...	...	...	...	...
												
	Yield per acre ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Maia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value of the Circle.		17,938	3,17,717	30,382	414	676	7,318	...	7,123	1,43,073	...	Vegetables 3,650 Fruits 1,680	490	485	...
													5,330			

PESHAWAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Name of Assessment Circle.	Description.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.	
KOH DAMAN MOHMAND.	Average price in sérs per rupee or per acre	Cháhi and ábí.	...	30	26	...	20	20	8	8	3	...	Fruits ... Vegetables ...	Rs. 80 40	30	...	16
	Yield per acre		...	760	510	...	280	280	210	...	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres		...	1,250	51	...	11	7	1	...	121	...	Fruits ... Vegetables ...	2 4 6	42
	Gross produce		...	950,000	27,540	...	3,080	1,060	210	...	9,300	...	...	...	...	...
	Value		...	31,667	1,050	...	154	98	30	...	3,100	...	Fruits ... Vegetables ...	160 160 320
	Yield per acre	Dagoba.	...	400	420	...	200	200	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres		...	688	116	...	13	2	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	61
	Gross produce		...	267,200	48,720	...	2,600	400	...	...	2,160	...	...	...	...	...
	Value		...	8,907	1,874	...	130	20	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...
	Yield per acre	Bárání.	...	280	320	...	200	200	160	...	30	...	...	200	...	...
	Acres		...	104	216	...	25	1	1	...	29	...	...	1	...	185
	Gross produce		...	20,120	60,120	...	5,000	200	160	...	870	...	...	200	...	...
	Value		...	971	2,658	...	250	10	20	...	290	...	...	7	...	...
	Yield per acre	Maira.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of the Circle.	...	...	41,545	5,581	...	534	129	50	...	4,110	...	Fruits ... Vegetables ...	160 160 320	7	...	...

PESHAWAR

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total kharrif.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Massar.	Sarshaf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	DRUGS.					Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
								Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder.	Others.	Total rabi.					
PAHSIL—continued.																	
...	...	21	36	36	14	Fruits ... 80 Vegetables 40	36	...	...	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
...	...	440	500	206	240	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,493	23.8 per cent.	1,228	1,518	4	10	Fruits ... 1 Vegetables 4 5	...	...	...	15	163	2,043	23.8 per cent.	4,438	...	3,770	...
992,120	...	540,320	750,000	800	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	32,600	1,335,120	...	2,327,240	...	...	...
36,428	8,670	25,730	21,083	22	171	Fruits ... 80 Vegetables 160 240	...	...	...	...	1,087	49,333	11,503	84,761	20,173	...	6 6 7
...	...	320	380	...	200	...	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
898	13.7 per cent.	350	338	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	121	855	13.7 per cent.	1,753	...	3,217	...
321,050	...	121,600	129,410	...	1,200	...	1,400	...	...	...	21,800	277,440	...	509,520	...	...	...
11,651	1,506	5,790	3,568	...	86	...	30	...	...	...	827	10,310	1,412	21,061	3,008	...	0 15 0
...	...	240	306	160	160	...	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	12.7 per cent.	1,358	1,501	1	27	Vegetables 4	8	...	...	...	74	3,070	12.7 per cent.	3,632	...	9,602	...
104,670	...	325,020	478,200	160	4,320	...	1,280	...	...	...	11,940	821,720	...	926,300	...	...	...
4,206	531	15,520	13,283	4	300	Vegetables 160	36	...	...	...	395	29,707	3,773	33,913	4,307	...	0 7 1
...	...	200	210	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	216	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	12.5 per cent.	260	...	5,221	...
...	...	13,200	11,780	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000	...	55,080	...	...	...
...	...	2,057	327	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	2,730	...	...	0 6 11
52,285	10,850	19,697	38,261	20	575	Fruits ... 80 Vegetables 320 400	77	...	...	...	23 0	6,711	10,007	1,42,020	22,500	21,000	1 4 5

No. XII—continued.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total kharif.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Masoor.	Sarshaf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	DRUGS.									
								Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder.	Others.	Total rabi.	Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
TAHSIL—concluded.																	
30,180	5,131	12,339	6,102	5	13	Vegetables 9,610 Fruits ... 1,680 11,320	131	...	280	...	312	30,502	5,185	60,682	10,316	1,553	Rs. a. p. 6 10 3
2,26,235	38,161	37,076	20,192	139	731	Vegetables 17,260 Fruits ... 2,900 20,160	171	...	60	...	...	70,437	13,504	3,05,693	51,968	11,133	4 10 8
15,11,511	3,57,911	2,65,802	1,49,530	5,060	1,282	Vegetables 22,015 Fruits ... 80,780 1,03,695	3,516	10	910	...	7,850	5,39,015	1,28,569	20,50,656	4,66,410	49,490	9 13 3
3,17,476	74,968	1,38,251	96,095	2,450	750	Vegetables 3,960 Fruits ... 910 4,900	582	10	60	...	2,714	2,45,815	58,423	5,63,251	1,33,391	31,001	4 4 10
36,428	5,670	25,730	21,093	22	171	Vegetables 160 Fruits ... 80 240	...	...	...	...	1,087	49,333	11,503	61,761	20,173	3,770	5 5 7
38,854	6,111	21,632	9,262	355	337	Fruits ... 200	50	...	...	...	4,392	38,618	6,178	77,502	12,622	9,617	1 5 0
15,416	2,473	27,908	17,276	37	1,544	Vegetables 379	36	...	...	...	1,756	48,927	7,212	64,373	9,715	16,975	0 0 2
205	32	10,067	1,776	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,852	1,733	15,057	1,765	13,703	0 2 1
21,76,318	4,01,023	5,42,295	3,21,316	8,968	4,857	Vegetables 54,305 Fruits ... 86,580 1,40,885	4,827	20	1,316	...	18,111	10,45,529	2,32,337	32,21,877	7,26,360	1,37,335	5 4 7

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (saw).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.
KINARA DARYA.	Average price in sérs per rupee or per acre.		22	30	20	...	20	20	6	8	3	...	Fruits ... 60 Vegetables ... 35	Rs. 30	Rs. 50	...
	Yield per acre ...	Chahil.	...	720	520	...	210	240	200	900	70	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	2,168	216	...	2	8	2	52	80	...	Fruits ... 2 Vegetables ... 45	...	6	...
	Gross produce... ..	...	...	1,560,060	112,320	...	480	1,020	400	46,800	5,600	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	52,032	4,320	...	21	96	50	5,850	1,967	...	Fruits ... 120 Vegetables ... 1,575	...	300	...
													1,695			
	Yield per acre... ..	Abi.	...	720	520	...	...	...	...	1,500	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres... ..	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	Vegetables ... 3	...	1	...
	Gross produce... ..	...	...	35,280	4,160	...	...	...	...	25,500	375	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	1,176	160	...	...	...	...	3,188	125	...	Vegetables ... 105	...	50	...
	Yield per acre... ..	Shah nahri.	640	700	500	...	210	...	200	1,400	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	68	1,008	95	...	3	...	7	30	51	...	Vegetables ... 1	...	1	...
	Gross produce .. ..	...	43,520	705,600	47,500	...	630	...	1,400	42,600	3,825	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	1,078	23,520	1,827	...	31	...	175	5,250	1,275	...	Vegetables ... 35	...	50	...
	Yield per acre... ..	Sailab and Dagobn.	...	420	430	...	200	200	180	1,200	50	...	...	200	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	1,270	1,613	...	6	9	70	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Gross produce... ..	...	...	533,400	706,400	...	1,200	1,800	12,600	1,200	100	...	...	400	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	17,780	27,173	...	60	90	1,575	150	33	...	...	13	...	...
	Yield per acre	Birani.	...	210	230	...	200	200	140	...	30	...	...	160	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	203	1,581	...	408	185	41	...	77	...	...	3	...	...
	Gross produce ... ..	...	...	48,720	412,680	...	81,600	37,000	6,160	...	2,310	...	...	480	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	1,621	17,026	...	4,080	1,850	770	...	770	...	...	16	...	...
	Yield per acre	Maira.	...	200	220	...	160	160	120	...	30	...	...	120	...	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	6	63	...	30	43	5	...	5	...	...	34	...	...
	Gross produce ... ..	...	...	1,200	13,860	...	4,800	6,880	600	...	150	...	...	4,080	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	40	533	...	210	311	75	...	50	...	...	13	...	...
	Total value of the Circle.	...	1,078	96,172	51,039	...	4,435	2,380	2,615	14,438	4,120	...	Vegetables ... 1,715 Fruits ... 120	165	400	...
													1,835			

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total land.	Government share.	Waste.	Barren.	Miscellaneous.	Grass and other crops.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	Drugs.		Fother.	Others.	Total rubb.	Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
								Pepper.	Tobacco.								
TAHSIL.						Rs.				R.							Rs. a. p.
...	...	21	2	20	14	Fruits ... 40	...	10	10	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	41	1	20	20	...	...	60	...	200	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
2,741	...	1,021	1,511	4	21	Vegetables 85	...	1	31	22	130	3,334	percent.	5,012	...	3,704	...
1,722,385	...	419,215	935,500	1	6,23	...	...	18,000	...	26,000	1,406,310	...	...	3,221,820	...	...	...
60,270	11,52	21,824	27,05	2	48	Vegetables 3,480	2...	10	1,500	...	607	53,127	9,512	1,22,361	20,502	...	5 0 10
...	...	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	218	14	6	...	...	Vegetables 1	...	...	3	1	84	...	218	162	...	83	...
60,312	7,520	50,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	33,720	percent.	101,030	...	...	...
44-3	1,017	570	61	...	...	Vegetables 40	...	...	...	...	27	1,270	278	0,080	1,320	...	14 3 11
...	...	400	14	20	210	Vegetables 4	20	...	600	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,221	17	3,620	1,000	2	112	...	1	...	1	110	21	5,033	17	6,207	...	6,033	...
841,475	1,170,400	526,000	100	31,000	...	...	20	...	600	...	4,200	2,016,000	percent.	2,660,430	...	...	...
31,131	5,501	60,067	11,613	11	2,431	Vegetables 100	0	...	00	...	140	80,401	14,703	1,20,632	20,507	...	3 6 5
...	...	330	350	200	170	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,003	17-9	155	2,201	320	116	...	...	...	...	...	131	2,086	17-0	5,050	...	4,233	...
1,257,100	...	61,120	8,59,184	61,000	10,720	...	...	...	...	...	20,600	1,020,850	percent.	2,278,010	...	...	...
40,874	8,391	2,436	23,600	1,770	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	803	30,952	5,438	77,256	13,829	...	3 4 8
...	...	210	300	240	160	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,601	12-8	3,493	2,330	100	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	116	7,068	12-8	9,669	...	22,090	...
618,050	...	638,320	600,000	25,410	163,680	...	...	...	...	...	18,560	17,45,000	percent.	23,63,950	...	...	...
20,120	3,316	30,020	10,417	707	11,691	...	...	...	...	...	610	72,354	9,261	98,400	12,607	...	0 8 9
...	...	200	240	200	100	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	186	4,722	1,611	734	593	...	...	...	...	...	53	7,713	10-6	7,699	...	24,311	...
31,570	...	914,400	386,640	146,800	59,300	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	15,43,600	percent.	1,575,070	...	...	...
1,416	150	41,971	10,730	4,078	4,236	...	...	...	...	...	212	64,237	6,609	65,655	6,958	...	0 4 7
1,70,607	29,098	178,102	97,122	6,598	20,213	Vegetables 4,080	6	10	1,920	...	2,768	3,10,867	45,031	4,00,474	70,029	61,364	1 3 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	Description.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, china and other pulses.	Moth and masha.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.
CHAHÍ NAHRI.	Average price in sérs per rupee or per acre.	Cháhi and jhalári.	22	30	26	30	20	20	5	5	3	...	Vegetables ... 40	...	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	680	500	...	240	210	...	1,500	70	...	Fruits ... 80	...	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	1,766	205	...	4	3	...	35	50	...	Vegetables ... 17	...	22	9
	Gross produce ...	...	...	1,200,880	102,500	...	960	720	...	57,000	6,300	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	40,020	3,912	...	48	36	...	7,125	2,100	...	Vegetables ... 650	...	1,210	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	720	520	...	210	...	...	1,600	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	482	62	...	2	...	...	29	30	...	Vegetables ... 2	...	11	1
	Gross produce ...	...	...	317,040	32,240	...	450	...	...	46,400	2,250	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	11,568	1,210	...	21	...	...	5,800	750	...	Vegetables ... 80	...	605	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	720	520	...	220	210	...	1,600	77	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	2	3,486	966	9	34	1	...	166	638	...	...	418	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	1,280	2,500,920	502,320	1,800	7,084	240	...	265,600	40,126	...	...	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	58	83,664	10,320	60	364	12	...	33,200	16,375	...	...	22,680	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	720	520	280	300	280	200	1,500	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	1,026	278	1	45	26	1	51	92	...	Vegetables ... 5	...	27	7
	Gross produce ...	...	...	738,720	144,560	280	14,400	7,280	200	76,500	6,900	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	24,621	5,560	9	720	364	25	9,662	2,300	...	Vegetables ... 200	...	1,465	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	600	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	14,400	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	480	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	600	480	...	220	220	160	1,200	60	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	349	65	...	4	2	1	5	22	...	Vegetables ... 1	...	2	1
	Gross produce ...	...	...	209,400	31,200	...	880	440	160	6,000	1,320	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	6,980	1,200	...	41	22	20	750	440	...	Vegetables ... 40	...	110	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	440	430	...	180	200	126	800	50	...	...	180	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	1,706	1,264	...	17	9	3	1	62	...	...	1	...	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	750,640	543,520	...	3,000	1,800	360	800	3,100	...	...	180	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	25,021	20,905	...	153	90	45	100	1,033	...	...	6	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	320	300	...	200	200	120	800	30	...	...	160	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	656	412	...	33	3	2	1	44	...	Vegetables ... 1	1	...	3
	Gross produce ...	...	...	209,920	148,320	...	6,600	600	240	800	1,320	...	...	160	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	6,997	5,705	...	330	30	30	100	440	...	Vegetables ... 49	5	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	280	300	...	200	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres ...	...	...	19	19	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	5,320	5,700	...	400	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ...	...	...	177	210	...	20	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value of the Circle.	...	...	58	1,99,510	58,109	60	1,723	554	120	50,637	23,448	Vegetables... 1,010	11	26,290	...

NOWSHERA

Rs.

Rs.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total kharrif.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Masoor.	Sarshaf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	Drugs.									
								Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder.	Others.	Total rabi.	Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
TAHSIL—continued.																	
...	...	21	36	36	14	Vegetables 45 Fruits 100	36	...	10	Rs. 18	30	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a.p.
...	...	400	500	...	200	...	220	...	600	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,154	...	1,521	1,464	...	32	Vegetables 43	1	...	126	34	125	3,349	...	5,503	...	4,492	...
1,368,360	per cent. 17	608,400	732,000	...	6,400	...	220	...	75,600	...	28,160	1,450,780	per cent. 17	2,819,140	...	...	...
55,170	9,379	28,971	20,333	...	457	Vegetables 1,935	6	...	7,560	...	939	60,201	10,234	1,15,371	19,613	...	4 0 0
...	...	400	500	...	200	...	...	...	600	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	21.4 per cent.	394	416	...	1	Vegetables 3	...	...	4	25	31	679	21.4 per cent.	1,498	...	1,130	...
423,410	...	157,600	203,000	...	200	...	...	...	5,400	...	6,200	377,400	...	805,810	...	...	...
20,067	4,696	7,505	5,778	...	14	Vegetables 135	...	...	540	...	207	14,179	3,460	34,246	8,356	...	7 6 4
...	...	400	490	200	200	...	200	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,718	17 per cent.	4,696	2,457	3	102	Fruits 5 Vegetables 504	8	...	46	245	...	8,066	17 per cent.	13,784	...	9,533	...
3,337,970	...	1,878,400	1,203,930	600	20,400	...	1,600	...	27,600	...	...	3,132,530	...	6,470,500	...	...	...
175,953	29,912	89,448	33,442	17	1,457	Fruits 500 Vegetables 22,650	41	...	2,760	...	...	150,348	25,559	326,301	55,471	...	5 13 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	440	500	240	200	...	280	...	600	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,562	24.3 per cent.	627	757	3	16	Fruits 10 Vegetables 8	1	...	21	96	93	1,034	24.3 per cent.	3,180	...	2,151	...
988,640	...	275,880	378,500	720	3,000	...	280	...	14,400	...	26,040	698,820	...	1,087,660	...	...	...
44,640	10,898	13,137	10,514	20	214	Fruits 1,000 Vegetables 360	8	...	1,440	...	608	27,561	6,637	72,410	17,693	...	8 2 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	380	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,680	25 per cent.	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,800	46 per cent.	34,680	70	49	...
498	121	326	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	167	1,164	288	...	5 14 0
...	...	400	440	...	180	...	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
452	21.4 per cent.	464	374	...	9	Vegetables 3	1	...	...	16	25	892	24.4 per cent.	1,344	...	1,428	...
249,400	...	185,600	164,560	...	1,620	...	180	...	...	...	4,500	356,460	...	603,660	...	...	...
9,006	2,314	8,638	4,571	...	116	Vegetables 135	5	...	...	...	150	13,615	3,371	23,421	5,715	...	4 0 0
...	...	340	390	100	160	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,063	21.7 per cent.	2,760	1,392	130	225	Vegetables 6	...	...	...	30	376	4,019	21.7 per cent.	7,982	...	11,018	...
1,303,160	...	938,400	542,580	29,800	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	60,100	1,598,240	...	2,891,700	...	...	...
47,353	10,276	44,680	20,580	578	2,571	Vegetables 270	...	...	...	...	2,005	70,920	15,495	1,15,343	25,651	...	2 5 4
...	...	240	280	140	140	...	...	...	400	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,156	22 per cent.	1,803	1,122	15	56	Vegetables 1	...	...	1	8	189	3,160	22 per cent.	4,342	...	8,053	...
367,000	...	432,720	314,160	2,100	7,810	...	...	...	40	...	24,500	780,020	...	1,153,000	...	...	...
13,677	3,000	20,606	8,727	58	580	Vegetables 45	...	...	4	...	800	30,096	6,810	44,673	9,658	...	1 3 0
...	...	200	240	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	16.3 per cent.	242	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,480	...	45,400	5,700	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	12	54,400	...	62,800	...	...	...
426	60	2,305	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,478	...	2,904	...	...	...
3,67,800	70,904	2,15,922	1,04,765	673	5,330	Vegetables 21,500 Fruits 1,500	6	...	12,340	...	5,120	2,71,250	72,110	2,29,140	1,41,920	402	3 7 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.
KOHI KHATTAK.	Average price in sérs per rupee or per acre.		...	30	26	...	20	20	8	8	2	...	Re. Fruits ... 60 Vegetables ... 40	30	40	...
	Yield per acre...		...	720	500	...	...	280	...	1,400	70	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Chahi.	...	119	13	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	Fruits ... 11 Vegetables ... 6	...	1	...
	Gross produce...		...	85,680	6,500	...	...	280	...	1,400	210	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	2,850	250	...	...	14	...	175	70	...	Fruits ... 660 Vegetables ... 210	...	4	...
													900			
	Yield per acre...		...	610	480	...	260	...	...	1,400	70	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Abi.	...	131	25	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	Fruits ... 6 Vegetables ... 4	...	1	...
	Gross produce...		...	53,840	12,000	...	260	...	...	1,400	210	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	2,795	462	...	13	...	...	175	70	...	Fruits ... 360 Vegetables ... 160	...	40	...
													520			
	Yield per acre...		...	400	400	...	...	200	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Sailab and dagoba.	...	54	121	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce...		...	21,600	48,400	...	...	400	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	720	1,861	...	...	20	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
	Yield per acre...		...	280	320	...	160	160	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Barani.	...	24	212	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	Vegetables ... 1	...	...	...
	Gross produce...		...	6,720	77,440	...	160	640	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	224	2,078	...	8	32	15	...	...	...	Vegetables ... 40	...	...	...
	Yield per acre...		...	240	240	...	120	120	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acres	Maira.	...	4	58	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce...		...	960	13,920	...	120	120	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..		...	32	535	...	6	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value of the Circle.	...	...	6,027	6,086	...	27	72	25	350	175	...	Fruits ... 1,020 Vegetables ... 440	...	80	...
													1,460			

NOWSHERA

No. XII—continued.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total Madia.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Masoor.	Saralaf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	Drugs.		Fodder.	Others.	Total rabi.	Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
								Poppy.	Tobacco.								
...	...	21	...	...	...	Rs. 11 Fruits ... 80 Vegetables ... 45	30	...	10	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	40	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	17	21	95	...	...	1 Fruits ... 1 Vegetables ... 5	1	...	...	2	20	151	17	309	...	213	...
94,970	...	9,600	16,760	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4,000	60,560	...	161,630	...	...	...
4,000	...	...	1,200	...	...	11 Fruits ... 80 Vegetables ... 560	0	...	...	...	133	2,343	305	6,619	1,130	...	5 4 11
...	...	400	100	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
172	21	70	10	...	...	1 Fruits ... 1 Vegetables ... 3	...	...	1	0	0	201	21	373	...	263	...
97,710	...	25,000	42,650	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1,600	80,250	...	177,900	...	...	...
4,075	...	1,330	1,350	...	...	60 Fruits ... 60 Vegetables ... 135	...	...	80	...	60	3,068	730	7,143	1,714	...	6 8 3
...	...	320	300	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	15	175	70	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	271	15	451	...	778	...
70,505	...	56,990	29,410	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	3,210	68,040	...	168,545	...	...	...
2,636	400	2,667	700	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	105	3,501	556	6,227	965	...	1 3 10
...	...	240	250	120	160	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	13	457	463	11	7	...	...	...	...	1	33	1,002	13	1,275	...	3,447	...
85,080	...	116,580	129,610	1,320	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	3,060	252,020	...	338,000	...	...	...
3,207	430	5,566	3,601	37	80	...	...	...	...	...	132	9,416	1,252	12,713	1,691	...	0 7 10
...	...	160	200	100	100	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	13	902	433	14	85	...	1	...	...	...	1	1,436	13	1,501	...	6,169	...
15,200	...	144,320	86,600	1,400	8,500	...	100	...	...	...	100	241,020	...	256,220	...	...	...
559	78	6,872	2,406	39	607	...	3	...	...	...	3	9,930	1,321	10,519	1,399	...	0 3 8
14,902	2,636	16,595	9,470	76	727	100 Fruits ... 100 Vegetables ... 495	0	...	80	...	436	28,315	4,263	43,250	6,599	10,860	0 10 2

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	DESCRIPTION.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kargni, china and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (cleaned).	Flax (sun).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chilies.	Fodder.
KHAWARA NILAB.	Average price in seers per rupee or per acre. Yield per acre ...	Chahi.	...	30	26	30	20	20	8	8	3	...	Rs. Fruits ... 60 Vegetables ... 40	...	Rs. 40	...
	Acres ... ..	...	...	720	500	...	...	...	200	1,200	70	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	210	9	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	Vegetables ... 2	...	1	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	157,680	4,500	...	...	...	200	2,400	420	...	...	...	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	5,256	173	...	...	...	25	300	140	...	Vegetables ... 80	...	40	...
	Acres	Abi.	...	...	640	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross produce ...	...	...	...	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fruits ... 1	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	...	28,800	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yield per acre ...	...	...	...	960	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fruits ... 60	...	...	...
	Acres	Barami.	...	...	280	320	200	160	160	120	...	30	...	...	...	...
TOTAL TAHSIL NOWSHERA.	Gross produce ...	...	...	1	124	1	14	90	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Value ... ..	...	...	280	39,680	200	2,240	14,400	2,160	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value of the Circle.	...	...	9	1,526	7	112	72	270	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Value	Chahi and jhallari.	...	...	1,00,173	8,685	...	72	146	75	13,450	4,177	...	...	40	...
	Value	Chahi nabri.	...	...	11,569	1,240	...	24	...	...	5,800	750	...	Vegetables ... 80	...	605
	Value	Chahi shah nabri and shah nabri.	2,036	...	1,07,184	21,147	60	415	12	175	39,450	17,650	...	Vegetables ... 35	...	22,930
	Value	Nabri I.	...	...	24,624	5,560	9	720	364	25	9,562	2,300	...	Vegetables ... 200	...	1,485
	Value	Nabri II.	...	...	6,980	12,000	...	44	22	20	750	440	...	Vegetables ... 40	...	110
	Value	Abi.	...	...	5,411	658	...	13	...	...	3,363	195	...	Vegetables ... 205 Fruits ... 420 685	...	90
	Value	Saliab and Dagoba.	...	...	43,521	49,939	...	213	200	1,620	250	1,101	...	...	19	...
Value	Barami.	...	...	8,854	27,235	7	4,530	1,081	1,085	100	1,220	...	Vegetables ... 60	21	...	
Value	Maira.	...	...	249	1,287	...	206	350	85	...	60	...	...	136	...	
Value	Total.	2,036	3,08,561	1,16,051	70	6,297	3,073	3,085	71,725	27,693	...	Vegetables 3,275 Fruits 1,200 4,475	170	26,810	...	

TAHSIL—concluded.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Assessment Circle.	Description.	Soil.	Rice.	Maze.	Jowar and Bajra.	Kanoni, chitra and other pulses.	Wheat and milch.	Milch.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton (desseed).	Flax (seed).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Cattle.	Fodder.
TOTAL OF TAHSILS PESHAWAR AND NOWSHERA.	Value	Chahand Jhallari.	31	1,20,730	9,161	7	103	23	12	11,202	4,42	...	Vegetables ... 9,120 Fruits ... 1,710 10,830	...	1,57	...
	Value	Chahd nahri.	...	11,568	1,319	...	24	...	...	5,600	52	...	Vegetables ... 8	...	...	...
	Value	Chahd nahri and chahd shah nahri.	20,737	1,71,000	42,026	1	1,878	2,000	170	76,737	25,750	...	Vegetables ... 2,000 Fruits ... 1,710 3,710	30	13,45	...
	Value	Nabri I.	70,258	5,59,192	41,919	2,587	3,921	13,673	10	5,67,373	1,17,917	...	Vegetables 15,500 Fruits ... 1,810 1,64,300	67	27,200	...
	Value	Nabri II.	24,629	1,33,406	23,337	1,812	1,191	3,615	42	73,350	32,31	...	Vegetables... 1,700 Fruits ... 500 2,200	57	1,510	...
	Value	Abi.	...	37,078	1,717	...	167	0	30	3,363	3,255	...	Vegetables... 420 Fruits ... 500 1,000	...	50	...
	Value	Sulab and Dagoba.	...	60,070	59,710	33	663	2,010	1,665	1,350	4,101	...	Vegetables... 50	25	...	...
	Value	Bhrani.	...	13,012	35,904	10	4,032	2,662	1,135	100	2,213	...	Vegetables... 130 Fruits ... 120 250	75	...	...
	Value	Maira.	...	219	1,287	...	260	550	85	...	60	...	...	130	...	...
	Total of Tahsils Peshawar and Nowshera...	...	1,20,837	11,41,320	2,16,461	4,880	13,215	25,107	3,332	7,32,337	2,70,809	...	Vegetables 23,070 Fruits 1,03,580 1,31,650	1,389	71,055	...

No. XII—concluded.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total kharif.	Government share.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mussar.	Sarsaf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other cereals and pulses.	Drugs.					Government share.	Grand Total.	Total of Government share.	Present cultivated area in acres.	Rate of incidence per acre on present area.
								Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder.	Others.	Total rabi.					Rs. a. p.
1,61,003	27,524	63,673	57,821	27	1,057	Vegetables 15,935 Fruits ... 1,760 17,755	193	10	9,820	...	2,358	1,52,714	25,961	3,14,617	53,495	10,214	5 3 9
20,067	4,896	7,605	5,778	...	14	Vegetables 135	...	...	540	...	207	14,179	3,460	34,246	8,356	1,130	7 6 4
4,36,352	71,180	1,06,401	68,247	167	4,622	Vegetables 40,100 Fruits ... 3,400 43,500	229	...	2,880	...	140	3,16,276	53,766	7,52,628	1,27,046	26,705	4 12 8
15,56,399	3,63,739	2,79,039	1,60,044	5,950	1,496	Vegetables 23,275 Fruits ... 81,780 1,05,055	3,854	10	2,380	...	8,718	5,66,576	1,35,266	21,22,066	5,04,605	51,647	9 12 2
3,27,012	77,312	1,47,069	1,00,666	2,450	868	Vegetables 4,093 Fruits ... 940 5,035	590	10	60	..	2,864	2,59,630	61,794	5,56,672	1,39,106	32,429	4 4 8
46,843	11,065	27,917	24,129	22	100	Vegetables 335 Fruits ... 240 575	...	...	80	...	1,221	54,134	12,669	1,00,977	23,934	4,259	5 10 4
1,35,717	25,520	73,821	54,795	2,711	4,369	Vegetables 270 Fruits ... 200 470	50	...	...	...	7,395	1,43,611	27,577	2,79,325	53,607	25,644	2 1 2
69,562	9,531	1,24,169	55,570	1,551	16,135	Vegetables 415	36	...	40	...	3,475	2,01,415	29,557	2,61,977	39,331	69,562	6 10 6
2,634	329	61,215	18,052	4,117	4,692	...	9	...	...	...	219	91,497	19,267	94,135	19,777	47,329	6 3 7
27,07,316	5,69,999	9,53,916	5,45,135	17,057	31,697	Vegetables 1,620 Fruits ... 88,230 1,72,940	4,954	3	17,860	...	29,677	18,09,322	7,09,157	17,67,500	27,711	19,23,711	11 0

No. 24

No. 164, dated Lahore, 3rd March 1896.

From—M. W. FENTON, Esquire, c. s., Senior-Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 146, dated 22nd ultimo, submitting the Assessment Report of the Pesháwar and Nowshera tahsils of the Pesháwar District, I am directed to forward a letter No. 74, dated 25th idem, with its enclosure, from the Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division, asking for early orders on the report, and also the remarks of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner on the report regarded from the political point of view.

C. M. RIVAZ, Esquire, c. s. 1.

Sub-head No. 91.
File No. 296.

Commissioner's No. 77, dated 26th
February 1896.

No 25

No. 74, dated Pesháwar, 25th February 1896.

From—F. D. CUNNINGHAM, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 143, dated 22nd February 1896, from the Settlement Officer, Pesháwar, in which he draws attention to the desirability of getting early orders upon the assessments of the Pesháwar and Nowshera Tahsils so that he may announce them before going on leave.

I may explain that I am sending to you to-day my own remarks upon the subject. I did not receive a complete copy of the report until the 11th instant, and owing to some pressure of other urgent work in view of my approaching departure on furlough it has been impossible for me to study it or review it as fully as I could have wished, or to submit even the briefest remarks upon it earlier.

Enclosure 1
Financial
Commis-
sioner's
No. 164,
dated 3rd
March
1896.

No. 26

No. 143, dated 22nd February 1896.

From—L. W. DANE, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Pesháwar,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will kindly remind the Financial Commissioner of the urgent necessity that exists for getting out the Pesháwar and Nowshera assessments at once. I have ascertained that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor wishes me to announce these myself before I proceed on leave, and in consequence of this I have postponed my departure until the steamer of 18th April or 2nd May, and later than this I cannot remain without probably forfeiting my leave altogether.

Enclosure 1
Financial
Commis-
sioner's
No. 164,
dated 3rd
March
1896.

2. Apart from personal considerations it is necessary to decide the question of rates on the Kabul River Canal at once, as they are to come into force from this kharif and should be published before the crop is sown.

Moreover, if the announcements are postponed until my return, the whole Settlement will drag on for at least three months more than is otherwise necessary, as objections and appeals may go on for three months after the date of announcing the assessment.

3. I understand that Financial Commissioner has reviewed the report from the revenue point of view and that you have noted on it in the political aspect. If, therefore, the case is submitted for orders at once I ought to receive these by 15th March and can dispose of both tahsils and any objections that may be made from Yusafzai before leaving.

4. Mr. Lorimer will be quite competent to enquire into objections in the two other tahsils and to dispose of obviously frivolous cases and also to deal with the bach disputes, as he will have Lála Mangal Sen to assist him, who has been for long employed in Nowshera, while Mr. Lorimer is in special charge of Pesháwar.

Any important cases can be dealt with by me on my return in July, and the whole Settlement will then be wound up in time to admit of the establishment going to their new districts for the kharif Girdáwari in October.

5. This postponement of my leave is not altogether convenient for my private arrangements, but of course these must be subordinated to the interests of the public service, and I quite recognize that the arrangement noted above is the best possible so far as the latter are concerned. The only danger is that, if there is delay in issuing orders, I may lose my leave altogether, and this I am sure is not desired by Government, and so I venture to submit this urgent reminder.

I have addressed you separately on the subject of the disposal of the establishment.

Enclosure to
Financial
Commissioner's
No. 164,
dated 3rd
March 1896.

No 27

No. 77, dated Pesháwar, 26th February 1896.

From—F. D. CUNNINGHAM, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to make the following remarks upon the Assessment Report of the Pesháwar and Nowshera Tahsils. The Commissioner has been told that it is unnecessary for him to review such Reports from the technical revenue point of view, and that it is sufficient to give opinions upon any matters of political importance which may be involved.

The political considerations connected with the reassessment of these tahsils are of less interest than in the case of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai as will be noted below, and hardly call for remark. There are, however, some administrative questions raised which call for attention, notably the method of assessment of lands irrigated by the Kabul River Canal.

I did not receive a complete copy of the report until 11th February, and as Mr. Dane presses for early orders to enable him to announce the new assessment before going on leave; and as I have now much other urgent work before me on the eve of taking furlough, my remarks are necessarily very brief.

2. The present demand, the figures given by applying existing rates to cultivated areas of to-day with an increase of 15 per cent. to meet the rise in prices, and the assessments proposed on land (excluding mills) are for the entire tahsils as follows:—

		Nowshera.	Pesháwar.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Present demand	78,716	3,71,524
2	Demand on present cultivation at existing rates, raised 15 per cent. ...	1,06,755	4,44,000
3	Proposed assessment	1,10,566	4,11,248
4	Increase	31,850	39,724
5	Percentage of increase on old demand	+ 41 per cent.	+ 11

The grounds for enhancement are generally a material spread of cultivation (+ 24·6 per cent. in Nowshera, + 11·5 per cent. in Pesháwar), a large rise in the irrigated area (+ 127·5 per cent. on cultivated area in Nowshera, + 5·9 in Pesháwar), and an increase of 37 per cent. in population. Added to this the Railway has improved means of communication, and property is more secure.

At the same time the original assessment was pitched higher here than in the three northern tahsils, both because Major Hastings took a larger share of assumed profits and converted it at higher prices.

The increase in Nowshera is considerable, but it is fully justified in the Chahi Nahri Circle, which bears the major part of the rise by the improvement effected by the construction of the Kabul River Canal.

In the Kinára-i-Darya Circle there is an increase of 35 per cent., but this will be less felt as it falls chiefly on the irrigated and more secure villages.

I did not pretend to discuss the circle rates for the reasons given above, and content myself with saying that politically I see no reason to think the enhancement impracticable or unwise.

I may add that in the past two months I have had to decide a large number of appeals from new assessments in the Charsadda tahsil, where changed conditions had led to very material enhancement of demand, and detailed examination of the resources of many estates and of their revenue note books convinced me that Mr. Dane's assessments there were just and reasonable. The so-called agitation seems to have been the work of a few interested men; it did not extend to the body of the "ulus" or clansmen who suffered some inequality of treatment by the arrangement which the big Kháns managed to carry through at the time of the báchch in the large Hashtnagar villages.

3. Coming to the question of the Kabul River Canal irrigation and the advantages of a lump wet assessment, or of a dry assessment with different crop rates, it appears to me there is much to be said in favour of the former system on the score of simplicity and ease of working.

It would not in this case mean compulsory irrigation, as land without water here is almost useless, and soils long irrigated by cuts replaced by the canal could hardly be worked without water. The dry assessment plus water-rates may be adopted by the Department as a general principle on the ground of economy of water, but general principles are often a bad guide for treatment; and this particular one is of less importance where the supply is more abundant than the area commanded.

It seems possible that with the aid of the Canal Assistant, whom it has been proposed to retain, the Deputy Commissioner and his staff will hardly be able to work differential crop rates, and the canal is so intimately connected with old semi-private channels that it is desirable to keep its management in the hands of the Revenue Officers.

On the other hand the people prefer crop rates, and in a matter like this I would go far to meet their wishes. On the whole, therefore, though a lump wet assessment has much in its favour, I recommend the crop rates proposed by Mr. Dane. There is also a small balance of advantage to Government in the water-rate system, though it will be necessary to increase the establishment by appointing Canal Kánúngos.

4. The dates for payment of revenue instalments (paragraph 107) and the cesses proposed (paragraph 110) are recommended for sanction.

The question of the Mirábi cess has been considered in a separate report submitted with my letter No. 6, dated 22nd February 1896, on the future supervision and management of district irrigation. If the project for a weir to regulate the supply of the Bars water is sanctioned, the Bara bund cess could be abolished at once, and the private cess should be equalised and with the Zár-i-Nágha and the income from sale of surplus Joe Sheikh water thrown into one District Canal Fund.

I would invite attention to the question of the Bara weir project as one likely to be very advantageous both in utilising water that now runs to waste, and in preventing quarrels and riots. With the available supply economised and saved the Bara Circle would become the most fertile in the district.

5. I recommend for sanction the proposal (paragraph 103) to substitute a tirni on cattle for the present acreage rate on hill waste in Khawára, the tract recently transferred from Kohát to Pesháwar.

6. Appended is a note by Mr. Merk, which he has asked me to submit with my remarks upon this report.

Note by W. R. H. MERK, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar,—dated 20th December 1895.

As some of the statements in these reports relate to the administration of the Pesháwar District when I held charge of it as Deputy Commissioner, and seem to require some explanation, I should like to represent the following remarks in case the Commissioner wishes to attach them to his letter to the Financial Commissioner, or, if he prefers, to address me (as Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar) officially with a view to enclosing my letter with his to the Financial Commissioner:—

Para. 4—The demand of water for Cantonment irrigation is a heavy charge on the capacity of the Bara River for irrigating purposes. It was fixed, however, in 1849, long before Captain Hastings' settlement, who doubtless gave due weight to the fact that the "water of two mills" is diverted for the Cantonment.

The demand for drinking purposes (City and Cantonment water-supply) is insignificant; in 1890 I think, or 1889, I sent the figures for the average daily discharge into the Bara water works to the Irrigation Department, to ascertain how much land could be irrigated from it. The result was so small an area that it can be neglected. I forget the exact figures, but they are in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

Para. 14.—The bulk of the small private water canals dates from prehistoric times; in the days of the Badhists the valley about the city was cultivated, it could not have grown crops without irrigation, and no doubt each successive wave of invaders took over the canals as they stood. Some of the larger, like the Joe Sheikh, Joe Zardad, &c., have been made by local hákims. But the majority are neither in inception nor continuous existence Government works, nor do the people regard them as such. The theory and practice of their management up to date has been that they are left to the people to manage till the Government revenue is in danger or the public peace. Then the hákim steps in and arranges matters, after which intervention the people resume their management. It is a joint arrangement in fact.

Enclosure to
Financial
Commissioner's
No. 164,
dated 3rd
March 1896.

Par a. 32.—These villages were chiefly in my mind when in the report preliminary to Settlement I thought that two-thirds of the frontier remissions might be resumed in this tahsil.

Para. 34.—*Cf.* Para. 56 at foot of page 61.

Section 35.—This necessity has been recognised by all Deputy Commissioners from Majors Ommanney and Cavagnari to the present day, but we can only slowly change the spots on the leopard. Patháns are not quite like cis-Indus men and can be driven only to a certain point.

Para. 41.—I left the district in the year following the grants of takavi were made, and unless proper supervision was constantly exercised it is probable that money was misapplied, or not applied at all in some instances to works for which it was advanced. It is satisfactory that all the money granted for bullocks, and (with a slight balance) all the money issued for wells in the Kinára Darya and Cháhi Nahri Circles has been repaid. The Kohi Circle is very poor, and if I am not mistaken instalments stretching over a longer period than in the other two circles were fixed, which could account for the balance in the Kohi Circle.

Para. 45.—The Joe Tucker was formed out of an ancient village canal owned by villagers, with their consent, and remained their property. When we made the Michni-Nowshera Canal, we appropriated the Joe Tucker, which, as explained above, is private property, and from which the owners obtained irrigation free of charge. This free irrigation had of course to be continued, and the greater certainty of supply from the Michni-Nowshera represents the compensation payable for compulsory appropriation. The Settlement Collector is not quite correct in saying that the Joe Tucker supplied the exempted area irregularly. I remember the original canal from 1878 onwards, and though there were occasional difficulties owing to floods washing away the head, as with other village canals, yet, on the whole, the supply was regular and the villages concerned paid wet land revenue. The Joe Tucker, intended to be an improvement, rather spoiled the old canal. The troublesome question of exemption has been settled now by Mr. Dane, as reported in his revenue report on the Michni-Nowshera Canal for this year.

Para. 50.—See remarks above. I am certain the people do not look upon the private canals as exclusively Government works. Where such canals, *e. g.*, Joe Sheikh, Joe Zardadi, Shahi Mahál, have been made by Moghal Governors, the fact is very distinctly remembered. I fancy most of these Government canals were made by forced labour. However this may be, it would not do to assume that the village canals are Government works. If you do that, the people will sooner or later want payment for keeping them in working order, which they do themselves at present.

The Private Canals Act is very badly wanted in this district.

Para. 61.—For “executive in Pesháwar is strong and energetic” read “Kohát.” The independent tribes concerned are under the political management of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát; and through him the rent is recovered. Our subjects are not without blame. Last month a petition came from them for rent for 1894! After one-and-a-half years it is almost impossible to determine what is their fair share of rent in kind. The petition ought to have been brought when it was possible to appraise the share, and I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar to fix dates for the rabi and kharif, after which no claims to rent will be admitted.

No 28

No. 187 S.

FROM

R. G. THOMSON, Esquire,

Revenue Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Simla, 16th June 1896.

File No.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 146, dated 22nd February 1896, submitting Mr. Dane's Assessment Report of the Peshawar and Nowshera Tahsils of the Peshawar District, together with a copy of a Review of the Report by the Financial Commissioner. I am to say that, except on the points with regard to which dissent is expressed in the following paragraphs, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Financial Commissioner's proposals.

2. The remarks made in the Review of the Charsadda Assessment Report on the difficulty about giving weight to half-asset estimates in the case of assessments like these and the necessity of being guided chiefly by the old rates estimate and the changes which have taken place since it was framed, apply here to a considerable extent and need not be repeated. There is indeed only one point in this connection on which the Lieutenant-Governor has any observation to make.

3. Having found when dealing with the Charsadda Assessment Report that the then Financial Commissioner, Mr. Mackworth Young, had thought it necessary to divide Mr. Dane's estimate of the outturn of an acre of sugarcane by 2 and to reduce all his other outturn estimates by 25 per cent., His Honor thought it necessary to look in some detail into the manner in which estimates, about which there could be such enormous divergences of opinion between the most competent judges, were prepared. The result was that he came to the conclusion that little reliance is to be placed on such estimates as they are now prepared. One of the chief grounds on which Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick arrived at this conclusion was that our assessment circles are so large, and the areas of many classes of soils in them so extensive, that it commonly happens that the variations in the outturn of a crop on different parts of the same soil area are exceedingly wide, and that as we can under the present system form no estimate of the proportion of the area that yields one outturn and the proportion that yields another, it is impossible to arrive at anything like a reasonable approximation to the average outturn of the whole area.

4. Mr. Dane, His Honor sees, now denies the existence of this difficulty. On page 81 of his report he writes "most of the land of one class in one circle is of much the same character. Of course there are some very good and some

very bad plots, but these go to balance one another." Now it may be at once admitted that this is sometimes the case, and when it is the case the difficulty in question does not exist. But the impression left on the Lieutenant-Governor's mind from what he has seen of this matter by observing crop experiments and otherwise in different parts of India is that it is not usually the case. Crop experiments made under the orders issued in 1893 can of course throw no light on the matter, because under these orders what the officer making the experiments is to endeavour to do is to select for experiment one plot, the outturn of which will be equal to the average outturn of the whole area under consideration. Such a system, whatever may be thought of it in other respects, cannot show what the variations in outturn are over different parts of the area. But experiments are made on a different system which do show this. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has, for example, before him some figures which he took from the experiments made by the Canal Officers in the Shah Nahri area of the Nahri circle of the Charsadda Tahsil on which in part Mr. Dane's outturn estimates for that soil class were based. The system adopted by these officers was to make experiments on the different varieties of land comprised in the soil class omitting, His Honor presumes, the extremely small areas standing at the very top and the very bottom of the scale, and what do we find as the result of them? Six experiments on rice in the same harvest gave the following outturns per acre :—

<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Chittacks.</i>
4	8	0
8	16	0
11	22	0
23	4	0
28	14	0
35	17	8

Even if we suppose that the first and the last experiments were made on lands in some extraordinarily favourable or unfavourable predicament, and representing areas so small that they should be thrown out of the account, we still have outturns varying from 8 maunds 16 seers to 28 maunds 14 seers : and as to what proportion of the whole soil class yields the higher outturns and what proportion the lower we have no idea whatever.

The details of the experiments for other crops are not available at this moment, but it may be mentioned that the variations for wheat, barley and makai, be it remembered in the same harvest and on the same soil class irrigated by the same canal, were as follows :—

Crop.	Minimum.		Maximum.		Harvest.
	Mds.	Seers.	Mds.	Seers	
Wheat	7	8	18	24	Rabi 1891-92.
Barley	6	8	17	16	Rabi 1892-93.
Makai	10	12	27	12	Kharif 1892-93.

5. Proceeding now to consider the proposed assessments in detail it will be convenient to refer in the first instance to the assessment of the Shah Nahri lands irrigated from the new Michni-Nowshera Canal.

The question as to whether these lands should be assessed at a consolidated fixed revenue full enough to cover all canal charges, or whether the fixed revenue should be assessed only on the advantages of the lands when not irrigated from the canal, and occupier's rates charged for the water when taken, was fully discussed some time ago. A *résumé* of the discussion is given in paragraph 78 of the report, and regarding it the Lieutenant-Governor has only to observe that the first of the two objections mentioned by him to the consolidated fixed revenue is not correctly stated by Mr. Dane. The matter, however, is of no importance, as it is now agreed on all hands that the alternative course, which is, moreover, that most acceptable to the zamindars themselves, should be adopted.

6. This being so we have in this connection three distinct matters to deal with, *viz.*—

- (1) the assessment of the land revenue on these Shah Nahri lands ;
- (2) the fixation of the occupier's rates or canal charges for irrigation ;
- (3) the determination of the credits to be given to the canal from land revenue as well as canal charges.

The consideration of the third matter would be altogether out of place on the present occasion, as it is one of mere adjustments in account which can be made at any time, and which we must assume will be fairly made, however we may deal with the first two matters. The second matter is one on which it will be convenient to make some remarks on the present occasion, as it must be disposed of directly the new land revenue assessments come into force; but, as observed by the Financial Commissioner, "the actual occupier's rates to be adopted need not necessarily be decided on the Assessment Report," as we can fix our land revenue now and afterwards fix our occupier's rates with due regard to it.

The first matter—the assessment of the land revenue on these Shah Nahri lands—is thus the principal matter for consideration on the present occasion, and the Lieutenant-Governor will therefore begin with it.

7. Mr. Dane has dealt with this matter mainly in the 80th paragraph of his report, and it is to be regretted that he has not explained himself on it as fully or as clearly as he has on other matters—indeed so difficult is it to be sure of his meaning that the Financial Commissioner is inclined to think that the rates he proposes were based not so much on the considerations on which they seem, from what is said in the report, to be chiefly based, as on other considerations. The matter is a very complicated one. The Michni-Howshera Canal now irrigates 19,637 acres of land (see table in paragraph 80 of the report), some of which was previously uncultivated or barani and some of which was irrigated from pre-existing sources. Of the land that was previously irrigated, some was irrigated from wells, some was regularly irrigated from private canals, and some from the surplus water of canals or from hill torrents. The case of the lands irrigated from wells will be referred to presently, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will speak here only of the lands irrigated from the other sources. The construction of the canal has cut off certain of these sources to a greater or less extent; but it has left some of them still available, and when it has, it is impossible to assess the land to land revenue at a barani rate, because though it is, as Mr. Dane tells us, unlikely that the land-owners would give up taking the canal water and fall back on these old sources of irrigation which are far inferior, yet they might in some cases or in some seasons do so. Hence we have to put some sort of wet assessment on these lands, and Mr. Dane has accordingly proposed rates of one or two rupees per acre in the circles affected, omitting the Michni circle, where the land we have to do with is entirely dependent on the canal for irrigation, and where he consequently proposes a barani rate of 8 annas. The Rs. 2 rate, it is to be observed, is proposed for lands lying in the near neighbourhood of the city of Peshawar, and it is clear from what Mr. Dane says that in pitching it so high he was in part influenced by a consideration of the advantages these lands enjoy by reason of their position, but in so far as he was influenced by a consideration of the

facilities for irrigation which they enjoy independently of the canal, the case of these lands stands on the same footing as that of the lands which he proposes to assess at one rupee.

8. Now from the very nature of the case any rates of this sort must be fixed in a very rough and ready method which it is impossible for us to check, and so we must trust, so far as their pitch goes, to the judgment of the Settlement Officer ; but, as pointed out by the Financial Commissioner, the question arises whether such rates should be realized in full in a year in which the land is irrigated from the canal. As the Lieutenant-Governor understands the case it is not one, like that of the Chahi Shah Nahri lands referred to on page 54 of the report, in which there is any reason for putting on a *quasi*-penal rate to deter the zamindars from taking canal water. It is simply a case in which we have to assess a fair revenue with reference to the advantages enjoyed by the land, and if, as His Honor understands, the old sources of irrigation referred to are in a year in which the zamindar irrigates from the canal completely superseded by the canal and thus add nothing whatever to the advantages of the land, it would be clearly wrong in such a year to collect a full wet rate on account of them in addition to the occupier's rate, and we should accordingly, as it seems to His Honor, take one or other of two courses, *viz.*—

(a) assess at the full wet rate justified by the advantages derivable from the old sources of irrigation and in a year when canal water is taken remit the difference between that full wet rate and a dry rate ; or

(b) assess a fixed revenue at such a figure intermediate between that full wet rate and a dry rate, that if it is paid every year whether canal water is taken or not, it will, taking one year with another, come to the same thing as if we adopted the course indicated in (a).

9. It strikes Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick as possible that Mr. Dane has in this instance adopted the course (b), and if he has, there is no more to be said ; but if he has put on a full wet rate on these lands, His Honor thinks some portion of it should be remitted in a year when canal water is used. Which course Mr. Dane has taken, it will be impossible to ascertain until he returns from leave ; but this need not delay the announcement of the assessments, as the question of granting or not granting remissions can be settled later on. With these observations His Honor leaves the matter in the Financial Commissioner's hands.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Mr. Dane proposes to insert in the assessment order relating to these lands a condition to the effect that in either of two events, *viz.*—

(1) in the event of canal water "being given up" by the zamindars ;
and

(2) in the event of the canal being destroyed ;

the assessment in force prior to this settlement shall be restored.

As regards the first of these events His Honor does not know what exactly is meant by the "water being given up" by the zamindars. The case is not like that of a man constructing a well in land classed at settlement as Shah Nahri where we can say "you have now altered the condition of your land and we shall therefore revise the assessment as the assessment order allows us to do." Any one of these zamindars is at liberty to take water or leave it in each harvest as he pleases, and from what Mr. Dane says, it seems in a high degree unlikely that any number of them worth speaking of would give up taking water altogether ; but if one here and there, whose land happened to be to a very exceptional extent favourably situated with reference to the old sources of irrigation, were to give up taking canal water altogether, that would not be a sufficient reason for revising his assessment, and it clearly would not justify us in reimposing the old

assessment which, seeing the way the canal has interfered with the old sources of irrigation, might be altogether unsuitable. The first of the two events referred to may therefore be left entirely out of consideration.

As regards the second event, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick trusts it is highly unlikely that any portion of the canal would be destroyed or have to be abandoned, but if it should be, the position thence resulting would be one which it would be impossible for us to forecast, and accordingly the best way for providing for such a contingency is by a condition that in the event of canal water ceasing to be available for any of the lands now assessed as Shah Nahri the assessment of these lands shall be revised with reference to their then condition and advantages.

11. The case of lands in the Nowshera Tahsil in which there are wells, and for which canal water has been already taken or may hereafter be taken, is referred to at pages 44, 54, 97 and 126-7 of the report, and so far as some particulars are concerned it is impossible to be sure how Mr. Dane proposes to deal with it. Sometimes he seems to intend to make a distinction between wells to the north and to the south of the Grand Trunk Road and to take a Chahi assessment in addition to the occupier's rate on some lands where well irrigation is now entirely superseded by canal irrigation. At other times he seems to have no such intention. Again in regard to one matter as pointed out by the Financial Commissioner he makes contradictory proposals in different places, but, accepting what we find on pages 126 and 127 as the final statement of his views, what His Honor understands him to propose is as follows.

12. First, as regards lands in any part of the Nowshera Tahsil in which the well has fallen into disrepair so as to be unfit for use, he proposes simply to assess as if there was no well in existence. This is approved by the Financial Commissioner and seems clearly right.

13. Secondly, as regards lands in any part of the Nowshera Tahsil in which the well is now fit for use, but is *entirely* disused owing to its being superseded by the canal, he proposes to assess at Chahi rates, but to remit the difference between the Chahi and Shah Nahri assessment when canal water is used. Such lands, His Honor understands from what Mr. Dane says, are shown in the table on page 116 under the head of Shah Nahri and Chahi Shah Nahri as assessed at the Shah Nahri rate of one rupee, but that is only because they will, as a matter of fact, usually pay only one rupee, and they will, notwithstanding this, be assessed at the Chahi rate. The Financial Commissioner does not seem to have understood Mr. Dane as regards this point in the way Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick does, but, assuming Mr. Dane to mean what Sir Dennis understands him to mean, he thinks we may accept his proposal.

14. Thirdly, there is the case of lands in which there is a well fit for use but which is only *sometimes* worked, the land being at other times irrigated from the canal. In this case Mr. Dane proposes to assess at the Chahi rate and not to remit any portion of that rate when canal water is taken and paid for. He makes this proposal on the ground that it is on economical and sanitary grounds undesirable in the localities in question to encourage people to substitute canal for well irrigation. The Financial Commissioner accepts this proposal and it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor sound.

15. This disposes of all the cases in which canal water is already taken for lands provided with wells.

As regards the case where canal water may hereafter be taken for lands now worked exclusively as Chahi and assessed as such, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner and Mr. Dane that, for the reason just referred to, they should continue to pay the full Chahi rate when they take canal water.

16. There remains the case where the well on lands in the predicament referred to in paragraph 12 may be repaired and well irrigation substituted for canal irrigation. His Honor does not understand the remark made on this case at the end of paragraph 19 (3) of the Financial Commissioner's review, but if it is expedient on economical and sanitary grounds to encourage well irrigation rather than canal irrigation in the tract referred to, it would be obviously desirable to defer the imposition of the Chahi assessment for some time, say five years, from the repairing of the well. So much for well lands.

17. When the canal irrigation is extended to other land, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the view of Mr. Dane and the Financial Commissioner that the land should be open to reassessment, but he does not think it would be advisable to lay down a hard-and-fast rule that the reassessment should be at the rates shown in column 4 of the table on page 97 of the report. His Honor understands that those rates are all-round rates above and below which the Settlement Officer will freely go. What His Honor would say is that the land shall be reassessed as nearly as possible on the principles on which similar Shah Nahri land is assessed.

18. Turning now to the question of the occupier's rates, it will be seen that Mr. Dane states that the zamindars are prepared to accept the Bari Doab rates, and the result of applying these rates to existing areas is given by him in the table on page 94 of his report, from which it appears that the income of the occupier's rates for the whole canal for the year 1895 would be Rs. 84,000 odd per annum, and this amount, spread over the 19,687 acres of Shah Nahri land, shown in the table in paragraph 80, would fall at the rate of about Rs. 4-6-4 per acre per annum. On page 95 of his report Mr. Dane proposes certain modifications of the Bari Doab Canal rates, and, as appears from the table on page 96, they raise the aggregate amount to be levied and the rate at which it falls on the Shah Nahri area to in round numbers Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 4-8-0 respectively.

19. It is strange that it is nowhere explained what enhancement of the present canal charges the adoption of these rates would involve, but the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the assessment at present rates for the year 1895 would be somewhat as follows (see table on page 94) :—

		Rs.
Rice and cane, 758 acres at Rs. 6	...	4,548
Other crops, 23,110 acres at Rs. 2-8-0	...	57,775
		<hr/>
		62,323
		<hr/>

Thus the proposed rates, which would yield in round numbers about Rs. 90,000 per annum on the same cropped areas, involve an enhancement all round of nearly 50 per cent. Indeed the enhancement would appear to be larger, as the present canal rates would seem, at least in some places, to include the land revenue. This would be a very large enhancement of canal charges to make *per saltum*, and His Honor observes that the canal charges if enhanced to this extent would, taken with the proposed land revenue, fall per acre on the Shah Nahri land at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8-0, while it is proposed to assess the Nahri I lands for canal charges and land revenue consolidated at rates varying from Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 5, except in the Kasha where the consolidated rate is as high as Rs. 8-8-0. It must, however, be remembered that the Nahri I rates are fixed rates payable every year, and under all circumstances, whereas the occupier's rates, which will form the great bulk of the charges on the Shah Nahri lands, are payable only

when the cultivator chooses to take the water, and apart from this, Mr. Dane in paragraph 81 of his report gives reasons for holding that the Shah Nahri lands can on the whole pay higher than the Nahri I lands.

It must, moreover, be remembered that the people have accepted the Bari Doab Canal rates which, taken all round, are not very much below those Mr. Dane proposes.

20. These are the observations that it occurs to His Honor to make on the proposed occupier's rates, but the matter must be considered in the Irrigation Department before he can come to any conclusion on it.

21. To turn now to the proposals regarding the lands other than Shah Nahri lands. The very large enhancement, 37 per cent. on the present revenue, proposed in the Koh-i-Daman Michni circle, which forms the extreme north-western apex of the district, and is to a considerable extent held by Tarakzai Mohmands, is in a large measure due to Mr. Dane's proposed rates (column 8 of the table on page 101) being extraordinarily higher than the rates at which Captain Hastings actually assessed. It is true that these proposed rates are, except in the case of the Chahi land, not much above the rates shown as the "settlement rates" in column 2, but as a matter of fact (see page 86) Captain Hastings assessed at 23 per cent. below these latter rates, and thus the rates now proposed are about 30 per cent. above Captain Hastings' actual rates, which are the rates that must for all practical purposes be looked to in such a case. What is proposed accordingly is that we should raise the actual rates of the last settlement, taking them all round, by something more than 30 per cent., though the rise of prices has been only 15 per cent., and though much of the new cultivation is right on the border and held by tenants out of whom it is said the proprietor will not get much. This as it seems to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, even making the fullest allowance for the general improvement that has taken place since Captain Hastings' time, is going somewhat too far. He observes that Mr. Dane says we need have no hesitation in raising the rates in this way "more especially as the revenue is held in jagir" [to a considerable extent] "and at the most the people will only have to pay a trifling increase in nazarana and cesses"; but this is a strange reason to give in favour of a heavy enhancement. Jagir lands should obviously be assessed exactly as if they were khalsa, and though, in a case like this where the jagirdars are the owners of the land, it can, except as regards the calculation of some minor imposts, make no practical difference to any party concerned whether the revenue assessed is Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, the over-assessment of such jagirs would be misleading to any one who has to consider the incidence of the land revenue throughout the tract in which they are comprised. There is one more point to be noticed in this connection, viz., that (on page 125 of the report) Mr. Dane seems to anticipate some difficulty in realizing his full proposed demand in this circle. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks Mr. Dane's proposed assessment of this circle (Rs. 42,067) should be reduced by from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, the reduction being made on such classes of land and in such manner as the Financial Commissioner may determine.

22. The case of the Kasba Bagram circle is to a certain extent the converse of that of the Michni circle, inasmuch as while Captain Hastings in the case of the Michni circle assessed, as has been already stated, 23 per cent. below his rates, he in the case of the Kasba Bagram assessed 12 per cent. above them. Hence the rates proposed by Mr. Dane in column 7 of the table on page 107 of his report are really lower with reference to Captain Hastings' actual rates of assessment than they might be supposed from that table to be, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the proposed assessment may be accepted.

23. It would be far more convenient in such cases if the Settlement Officer could give us the rates at which his predecessor actually assessed instead of those which he framed as general guides for himself, but from which he probably in some instances found it necessary to diverge widely. What we want in such cases to compare our proposed rates with is not a set of rates which the previous Settlement Officer at some stage of his proceedings thought would prove suitable, but the rates at which he ultimately found it possible to assess and at which his assessment was actually made and worked.

24. The proposals regarding the Bara weir to which Mr. Dane refers in the 90th paragraph of his report will have to be submitted to the Government of India ; but meantime the assessment may be announced subject to the condition that in the event of the weir being constructed, some further enhancement will be made in the revenue of the lands which benefit from it.

25. Similarly, in the Bara circle Mr. Dane's proposals as approved by the Financial Commissioner may be accepted subject to a like condition in the event of the Bara weir being constructed.

26. Mr. Dane's treatment of the Koh Daman Mohmand circle might seem at first sight to some extent open to the observations made above in the case of the Koh Daman Michni circle, but the only important enhancement proposed by Mr. Dane—*viz.* that on the Abi lands—is stated to be supported by the *bach* made after Captain Hastings' assessment, and it may therefore safely be accepted at all events with the reduction of 4 annas proposed by the Financial Commissioner.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that Mr. Dane speaks of 1,293 acres of land, presumably unirrigated land, on the border, held by Afridi tenants, from which the owners get little or nothing, and which he says should be excluded altogether in the village assessments. Whether he has excluded it in framing his estimate of the assessment of the circle is not stated, but apparently he ought to have done so. The assessment on it, if it is unirrigated, would not amount to a large sum, but whatever it may be it would be unfair to throw it on the owners of other lands.

28. In the Kinara Darya circle the enhancements of the rates on the Chahi, Abi and Sailab lands are extraordinarily large. The enhancement on the Chahi land, which is the most important, is warranted by what was done by the people themselves in the *bach*, and may therefore be allowed to stand ; but the proposed rate on the trifling area of Abi should be cut down from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4; and that on the Sailab, which Mr. Dane himself seems to apprehend may be somewhat too high, from Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-8-0.

Mr. Dane seems to be right in his endeavour to relieve the barani and maira lands somewhat at the expense of the other classes, but such very large enhancements of the rates on the latter are scarcely admissible in the absence of some such special reason as exists in the case of the Chahi lands.

29. In the Chahi Nahri circle this last remark would apply to the rate proposed for the Chahi Nahri land which is put in the table on page 116 at Rs. 5 as against a rate of 12 annas in the last settlement, but there would seem to be some mistake in this last figure, for it appears from Statement No. I that there was no land of this description in the circle at the time of Captain Hastings' settlement, and if the land in question was then Chahi or Nahri it could hardly have been assessed so low as 12 annas. The Lieutenant-Governor must leave it to the Financial Commissioner to ascertain the facts and deal with the matter as he thinks best.

30. The aggregate enhancement on mills shown in the table on page 125, *viz.* 43 per cent., is, His Honor has no doubt, reasonable, but the enhancements proposed in some circles, especially that in the Koh Daman Mohmand circle, which

amounts to 460 per cent., are larger than it is desirable to take *per saltum*. Mr. Dane is apt in his zeal for equalizing burthens to push readjustments of this kind a little too far, and it will be better to forego a few rupees of revenue than to irritate people by insisting on these very heavy enhancements even when they are justly demandable. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore fix 100 per cent. as the largest enhancement demandable on the aggregate of the mills in any circle.

31. Two matters of detail may be noticed before concluding these remarks. In the 15th paragraph of Financial Commissioner's Review it is proposed to credit to the Zar-i-nagha Fund certain water rates taken on the Jui Shekh on the lands of villages which have no preferential claim to water. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes a further report to be submitted in regard to the reasons for making these credits to the Zar-i-nagha Fund. Further, in regard to the Manki Slate Quarry which is referred to by Mr. Dane in paragraph 103 of his Report, it is of course for Mr. Dane to decide as to the proper entry to be made as to the ownership of this property. But whether it is declared to be owned by Government or not, a small malikana or assessment, as the case may be, may be put upon it and made liable to quadrennial revision. But in the same circle ber trees should not be taxed separately when waste is taxed and a tirni imposed.

32. Notwithstanding certain defects in Mr. Dane's present report, which are perhaps due to his having undertaken to report on two tahsils simultaneously—a course which should be avoided in future—the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that Mr. Dane's assessments of these tahsils, with the slight modifications that have been made in them by the Financial Commissioner and himself, may be relied on as sound. Mr. Dane has now brought almost to a close one of the most important and difficult settlements which it can fall to the lot of a Revenue Officer to make in this country. He has displayed throughout an intimate knowledge of the conditions with which he had to deal and a keen interest in his work, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels every confidence that that work will stand the test of time. Mr. Dane has well deserved the best thanks of the Government for all he has done.

I have, &c.,

R. G. THOMSON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.